

INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
OF THE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
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AUGUST 18, 1978
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(II)

CONTENTS

August 18, 1978:	Page
Narration by Prof. G. Robert Blakey, chief counsel and staff director--	6
Continued testimony of James Earl Ray, accompanied by Mr. Mark Lane, counsel of record-----	13
Witnesses appearing:	
Annie Estelle Peters, former employee of the Piedmont Laundry of Atlanta, Ga.-----	302
Coy Dean Cowden, a resident of Memphis, Tenn.-----	314
Ernestine Johnson, investigator, committee staff-----	346
Larce E. McFall, coowner and operator, Texaco Gas Station, Memphis, Tenn.-----	350
Phillip McFall, coowner and operator, Texaco Gas Station, Memphis, Tenn.-----	353

INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1978

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 9 a.m., pursuant to notice in room 2172, the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Richardson Preyer, presiding.

Present: Representatives Preyer (presiding), Stokes, Fauntroy, Dodd, Ford, Fithian, Edgar, Devine, McKinney, Thone, and Sawyer.

Also present: G. Robert Blakey, chief counsel and staff director; Edward Evans, chief investigator; Michael C. Eberhardt, assistant deputy chief counsel; Gene R. Johnson, deputy chief counsel; Peter G. Beeson, staff counsel; Alan B. Hausman, staff counsel; William Webb, staff counsel; and Kenneth McHargh, staff counsel; Elizabeth L. Berning, chief clerk.

MR. PREYER. The committee will come to order, a quorum being present.

The Chair will ask everyone to please take their seats. Let me again caution all of you in the audience that when James Earl Ray is being brought into the hearing room that you will keep your seats and remain stationary. That applies to the media as well as to all of the spectators in the hearing room.

The Chair will ask the marshals to escort James Earl Ray into the hearing room.

[Mr. Ray was escorted into the hearing room.]

MR. PREYER. The Chair will recognize the chairman of the Martin Luther King Subcommittee, Congressman Walter Fauntroy.

MR. LANE. Before the questioning begins I would like to make an objection under your rule 3.5 relative to yesterday's transcript, August 17 of this year, page 146, in which Mr. Stokes said, "So we understand what you have testified to here to this afternoon and this morning, you left Los Angeles shortly after the media announced that Dr. King was coming East. You filed the change of address form showing you intended to be in Atlanta," et cetera.

We were given a very poor copy, as seems to be the method here, of the documents, so that it was very hard for us to read in examining the documents to be able to challenge that statement. We now know that the statement was entirely false. The form which the committee got its headlines about, this change of address form, has a date on it. So does the Herald Examiner, the media announcement that Mr. Stokes made reference to. The whole presentation of the evidence was to tell the American people that James Earl Ray probably saw this newspaper, decided then to go to Atlanta, and filed this form.

But when you read the newspaper clipping you can see it is dated March 18, 1968, and the form was filed the day before—the day before. This was, I believe, a deliberate effort to deceive us, to deceive the American people, and a false statement was made by Mr. Stokes in this record.

In the first place, I am going to ask that the record be clarified, that the date on the larger document, which I have, be read into the record and that in the future we not be deceived by being given documents which are so blurred and so illegible that that kind of deception by Mr. Stokes can be perpetrated upon my client and upon the American people.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Stokes, do you have any comment?

Chairman STOKES. Mr. Chairman, I think the document will speak for itself. The record of the proceedings yesterday will speak for itself. I am not going to even respond to counsel's comments with reference to deception.

Mr. LANE. Because we don't have a copy on which a date may be read, may we have the large F-52 placed there so that the date, which is legible on there, can be read into the record. May that be done?

Chairman STOKES. I think the document has already been read into the record and is a part of the record.

Mr. LANE. But the document which is a part of the record is illegible. That is the point on this crucial question. May we just take a look at that and have the date read into the record? That is all we are asking.

Mr. PREYER. What is the date that you requested be read into the record?

Mr. LANE. The date which appears on your MLK F-52, the postmark showing that this was mailed by Mr. Ray, indicating he was going to Atlanta the day before the Herald Examiner was published with a little clipping about Dr. King going to Atlanta.

Mr. PREYER. Specifically, what date is it? The Chair will be glad to clarify the record if we can understand what date you are talking about.

Mr. LANE. The postmark here, which says March 17, the day before the newspaper was published in Los Angeles. March 17. It is obliterated on the copy given to us but clear on the copy that you have. Will the record reveal someone in the committee will come here and read that into the record—March 17?

Chairman STOKES. Mr. Chairman, the blown-up exhibit is also a part of the records of this committee and of the proceedings during the entire course of this hearing, and the date, March 17, which appears on there, should appear in the record as the date on that change of address card. There is no problem with that being entered as part of it.

As far as the newspaper article, your client denied having seen the newspaper, so consequently he cannot be damaged by something he did not see.

Mr. LANE. You said, you said, yesterday, "You left Los Angeles shortly after the media had announced that Dr. King was coming east. You filed a change of address form showing you intended to be in Atlanta." You didn't disregard it. You weren't basing your false statement upon his denial but upon your distortion of the record and the fact that you gave us documents which were illegible, and that is a sham action by this committee. We want the truth.

Mr. SAWYER. Could we have a little order and stop counsel from tirading?

Mr. PREYER. The Chair will note that the date of March 17 is the date which appears on the document in question and will be glad to clarify the record for that purpose.

Mr. LANE. Thank you. I have a motion at this time.

Yesterday we called for the production of the handwritten documents by Mr. Ray which this committee has, in which he stated in clarity, perhaps in error, but certainly in clarity, and he insisted he was not in error, every motel and hotel that he stopped in between March 30 and April 4. You now have your big headlines. Your document has been published in all of the newspapers around the country. May we now have the truth?

We again call for the production of the original handwritten documents by Mr. Ray so he can refresh his recollection and give you the facts as clearly as he can.

We also call for the production of all of the FBI reports which you have showing where he was on April 1 and 2.

We also call for all of your investigative reports, because I am sure you checked out—may I just finish my question? I am sure you checked out his statement which you have from Mr. Huie's notes, which he gave to Mr. Huie, as to where he was, the hotels and the motels and the cities that he claims he checked into. We ask for all of that material at this time.

We had asked for it yesterday, you said it would be made available, we still have not had it. You are the sole repository of this information which you have been suppressing since we have been asking for it. We ask for it again now.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Lane, the Chair has been very tolerant with your discussion of these matters. Let me state once again the purpose of this hearing. I know it may appear that the Chair seems to be in the business of cutting you off.

Mr. LANE. Yes.

Mr. PREYER. But what I am only trying to do is carry out the rules of the House of Representatives and the rules of this committee. This is a legislative factfinding hearing. This committee cannot convict Mr. Ray of anything. On the other hand, we cannot grant him a new trial. That can only be done through the court system. The rules are very different in a legislative hearing than in a courtroom proceeding. Here the witness, Mr. James Earl Ray, is the star. He can testify to anything he wants to testify to. We have freely allowed him to testify to it.

Mr. LANE. You are not giving him the documents he has asked for. That is the point. We are not talking about the star system here. We are asking for basic decency.

Mr. PREYER. Allow the chairman one moment to speak without interruption.

Mr. LANE. Of course.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Ray has not been cut off. He will not be cut off. The attorney, on the other hand, is only here to advise the client as to his constitutional rights. You have been cut off from time to time, in accordance with the rules of the House.

Now, the committee will insist that it control the proceedings in this hearing room and that the rules of the House will be followed.

At this time, we will not hear any further arguments on this point.

Mr. LANE. We are not prepared—

Mr. PREYER. The Chair will deny the motion.

Mr. LANE [continuing]. We are not prepared to proceed until we can look at those documents. You are the sole repository of all of that information. You know where James Earl Ray was on March 30, April 1, 2, and 3. You have those investigative reports and they are in his own handwriting. He wants to look at them so he can clarify the record. You have your headlines already, now can we get the truth? All we are asking for are the documents which you have which he wrote out, almost contemporaneously.

It is unfair not to let him see those documents and rely upon his memory of 10 years.

There is not a member here who could tell us where he was moment by moment on his vacation a year ago, or some junket.

Mr. PREYER. This is not a court. You are not entitled to make these motions. If your client does not want to submit to further cross-examination this committee will not force him to.

On the other hand, if he wishes to go forward at this time the Chair will recognize Congressman Fauntroy for further questioning.

Mr. LANE. I will consult with my client at this time about his wishes, in view of your ruling, which denies in all of the documents which would be available to any person in any congressional hearing or any trial in the so-called Free World.

Mr. PREYER. You will consult your client?

Mr. LANE. Yes.

Mr. RAY. Mr. Chairman, these papers we are referring to, the ones I gave to William Bradford Huie approximately 10 years ago, I made these available to the committee and it was my understanding that they were supposed to give them back to me, but, however, I never was, I never did receive them back. There are various things in there that it is difficult for me to recollect now that I could recollect 10 years ago, including those maps where I was at April 29, 30 and so on and so forth, March—1968.

In addition to that, I understand that Mr. Fauntroy has a map here of Atlanta that I was supposed to draw certain areas on. I think I also furnished that map to Mr. Huie. So I can't very well respond to questions about maps, if I don't have something for recollection. So if I can't get this material I don't think I could continue to testify.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair will recognize Mr. Stokes.

Chairman STOKES. For a point of clarification, Mr. Ray, weren't all of the documents which we received from you returned to you?

Mr. RAY. No.

Chairman STOKES. Tell us specifically what you gave us that we have not yet returned to you.

Mr. RAY. The interview with Dan Rather on CBS; the Huie material that Jack Kershaw gave you. This was material I gave William Bradford Huie in 1968. There may have been some other small items which I don't recall, but I do recall specifically those two items, the Dan Rather and Huie material.

Chairman STOKES. All right. Mr. Chairman, can we recess for just 5 minutes until we ascertain whether or not there are documents in the possession of this committee which have not been returned to him?

Mr. PREYER. Yes, the Chair would be glad to do that. The Chair certainly is interested in making sure Mr. Ray has every assistance he needs in testifying.

Mr. LANE. We are pleased to hear about that. We have asked about this for 24 hours.

Mr. PREYER. We don't want to keep any documents from Mr. Ray. The committee will stand in recess informally for about 5 minutes. Please remain seated in the hearing room. We will ask the spectators not to leave at this time.

[A brief recess was taken.]

Mr. PREYER. The committee will resume its sitting, a majority being present, a quorum being present. The marshals are asked to bring Mr. Ray into the hearing room and then the Chair cautions all the audience to please remain seated and stationary when Mr. Ray is brought into the room. The marshals will bring Mr. Ray in.

[Mr. Ray is escorted into the room.]

Mr. PREYER. In order to clarify this matter, the Chair will call on staff member, Eddie Evans, to give us information about what documents he received at the Brushy Mountain Prison from Mr. Ray. Mr. Evans.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Ray, do you know me?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Do you know that I was at Brushy Mountain on eight occasions and interviewed you?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Do you know on some of these occasions you voluntarily drew maps when you were making an effort to explain to us different locations you had been at?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. What was done with those maps? Were they Xeroxed there at the prison?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Were copies furnished to you?

Mr. RAY. I don't know if they were or not.

Mr. EVANS. Were documents that you provided us, were Xeroxed copies made at the prison?

Mr. RAY. Things that I do at the prison—you're talking about materials you got from me at the prison, not the Huie papers.

Mr. EVANS. Not the Huie papers. I am talking about the documents that you provided us with during the interviews.

Mr. RAY. Yeah; I think Jack Kershaw has them, and he claims they're his under some type of legal theory. I don't have them.

Mr. EVANS. Did the committee leave you with a copy of your documents?

Mr. RAY. Yes; I think you left them with the attorney, Jack Kershaw.

Mr. LANE. I don't think there is really any need to raise your voice in asking a very simple question, no matter what the Government employees in the audience.

Mr. PREYER. Proceed, Mr. Evans.

Mr. RAY. I don't want those documents anyway.

Mr. EVANS. Every document you gave us at the prison, if it was an original document of yours, was it Xeroxed in the prison by the prison personnel?

Mr. RAY. Yes; I think it was always Xeroxed.

Mr. EVANS. And returned to you.

Mr. RAY. It was returned to Mr. Kershaw; he has them.

Mr. EVANS. They were returned to you or your attorney in your presence; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that's correct.

Mr. PREYER. Thank you, Mr. Evans.

The Chair will recognize Mr. Jeremy Akers for some further information on this subject.

Mr. AKERS. Mr. Chairman, approximately 1½ years ago, I communicated with Mr. William Bradford Huie in an attempt to obtain from him copies of a series of handwritten statements which had been provided to him through Mr. Arthur Hanes by Mr. Ray in which Mr. Ray described his travels and actions from the time he escaped from Missouri State Prison to the time he was captured in London, England.

Mr. Huie told me that he was no longer in possession of those handwritten documents, that they at that time were in the possession of his attorney, Mr. Gareth Aden of Nashville, Tenn. He said he had no objection to providing the committee with copies of those statements.

I then contacted Mr. Aden and requested copies of the statements. Mr. Aden then sent copies of those handwritten statements to me by Air Express. Those copies of those statements are now in the possession of the committee.

At no time, to my knowledge, did the committee ever receive copies of those statements from Mr. Ray.

Mr. PREYER. Thank you, Mr. Akers.

Finally, the committee recognizes Mr. Blakey to complete the background on this subject.

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. Chairman, I would note that several members of the committee, including the chairman, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. Devine, traveled to Brushy Mountain, Tenn. on July 21, 1978. Present at that meeting was Mr. Mark Lane, counsel for Mr. Ray, and Mr. Ray himself. Recordings of that conference were made by Mr. Lane and by the committee, and I would like to read a portion of that at this time.

And I will read it by identifying the speaking person as I introduce each item of material:

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. Ray, let me clarify one thing. You indicated that you couldn't remember all of what you had said to the committee. You have copies of the transcripts that were made of all your private conversations with the committee, don't you?

Mr. RAY. No; I don't have them. I don't—do you have them?

Mr. LANE. Yes.

Mr. RAY. Well, it doesn't make any difference anyway, but the only thing is, it may be certain areas where I didn't testify before the staff and which could come up in the statement.

Mr. BLAKEY. Frankly, I just wanted to clarify that because as Mr. Lane, I am sure, will indicate we've had a little problem with the mail occasionally. We have sent things to him and, or at least I have directed people to send things to him, and apparently did not always get there. Now, we did really some months ago send to Mr. Lane typewritten transcripts and I think copies of the tapes for all of your interviews, and if there was anything like that that we had that has not gotten to you, we really wanted to find out about it so that we could get it to you long before your appearance.

Mr. RAY. Well, I don't think I'll need it. I know. I attempted once to get material I gave William Bradford Huie. This was typewritten, handwritten material

that I gave him in 1968, and I think that would help my recollection. I finally got a copy of it in 1972 and I gave it to an attorney and I wasn't able to get it back.

I think Jack Kershaw, while he was representing me before the committee, he got a copy of it from an attorney in Chattanooga who got it from another attorney. I was going to get a copy of it from Mr. Kershaw but he didn't want to finance the Xeroxing and I think he turned it over to this committee. So, I never did get it, but I don't believe I'll need it anyway.

Mr. LANE. Would you like to make a request of that to the chairman?

Mr. RAY. No. I don't think. I think I can get along without it.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Is there anything that you have asked our committee or our staff people for that you have not been given to you?

Mr. RAY. No, the only thing I ever asked the staff for was a copy of the transcript of, I think the guilty plea proceedings. I think Mr. Blakey mailed a copy of it to me. That's the only thing I have ever asked for.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. OK.

Mr. LANE. I do not know what that is about except that at this point there is a great controversy about an area which is covered in those documents and Mr. Ray said yesterday he would like to see the documents. That is all we are asking for, to look at those documents.

Mr. PREYER. This background has been brought out to explain why the 20,000-word document is not present here in court; that is, it was not anticipated it would be needed. We will make that document available to you. It will probably be later this afternoon before we would be able to get it to you. The committee will make it available to you.

Mr. LANE. Thank you. We did ask for it yesterday, Mr. Preyer.

Mr. PREYER. In the meantime, the Chair will ask all questioners if they will attempt to avoid that area. The Chair will recognize Congressman Fauntroy at this time.

Mr. FAUNTROY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RAY. Pardon me, could I just say one more thing, Mr. Chairman? I got four papers here I would like to enter them into as exhibits. One of them are supplements to the statements I made and the committee may want to ask me some questions about these. If I could enter them in now and maybe later on I could get a Xeroxed copy of them back.

Mr. PREYER. Will the clerk take the documents of Mr. Ray and mark them for identification, and we will offer them into evidence.

Mr. RAY. One of them is a letter from the National Archives that I received July 11, 1978. Another one is a—they pertain to the material now sequestered in the National Archives pertaining to the Martin Luther King case.

The other one is an article by columnist Jack Anderson, dated October 10, 1975. This article, Mr. Anderson, he's referring to these tapes. I will just quote a section of it.

He said:

Witnesses recalled that some supporters of Dr. King let their jubilation get out of hand, brought prostitutes in the hotel and raised a ruckus. The witness remembers clearly that King was not among them but on the contrary, tried to quiet the celebration.

I read that to try to make the point there is nothing in these papers that, tapes that would embarrass anyone.

The other document is by another columnist named Paul Scott, dated July, 1978. I will quote an excerpt from him:

While committee probers have reviewed all the FBI investigative reports on the King assassination, they still have not sought permission to examine hun-

dreds of other FBI documents and tapes on the 1968 activities of King associates which a Federal judge ordered sealed in February 1977.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Ray, the Chair does not want to interrupt you on this. What is your argument about the documents as to what they say and what they contend is properly a matter that should be taken up at the conclusion of all of your testimony, and you will be given time to make a statement. We will at this time have these documents marked and entered into the record, and then if you wish to comment on them further, when you have completed your testimony, we will recognize you at that time.

Mr. RAY. Yeah, well, it was my understanding I would be leaving here today and I just wanted to get these in the record.

Mr. PREYER. All right. If the clerk will mark those for the record.
[The documents referred to were marked for identification for the record, and follow :]



General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

July 11, 1978

Mr. James E. Ray #65477
Brushy Mountain Prison
Petros, TN 37845

Dear Mr. Ray:

This is in reply to your letter of June 27, 1978, concerning records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to Martin Luther King, Jr.

On January 31, 1977, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia ordered that:

"within ninety (90) days of the date of the entry of this Order, the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall assemble at its headquarters in Washington, D. C., all known copies of the recorded tapes, and transcripts thereof, resulting from the FBI's microphonic surveillance, between 1963 and 1968, of the plaintiff's former president, Martin Luther King, Jr.; and all known copies of the tapes, transcripts and logs resulting from the FBI's telephone wiretapping, between 1963 and 1968, of the plaintiff's offices in Atlanta, Georgia and New York, New York, the home of Martin Luther King, Jr., and places of public accomodation occupied by Martin Luther King, Jr."

The Court further ordered:

"that at the expiration of the said ninety (90) day period, the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall deliver to this Court under seal an inventory of said tapes and documents and shall deliver said tapes and documents to the custody of the National Archives and Records Service, to be maintained by the Archivist of the United States under seal for a period of fifty (50) years."

It was also ordered that:

"the Archivist of the United States shall take such actions as are necessary to the preservation of said tapes and documents

MLK EXHIBIT F-113

but shall not disclose the tapes or documents, or their contents, except pursuant to a specific Order from a court of competent jurisdiction requiring disclosure."

These records have not been made available to any researchers since they have been in the custody of the National Archives. Access to the records would require an appropriate court order. We do not know if any researcher has attempted to obtain such an order.

The records are intact as received from the F.B.I. and are stored in a secure area.

If we can be of any further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,



CLARENCE F. LYONS, JR.
Chief
Judicial and Fiscal Branch
Civil Archives Division

MLK EXHIBIT F-113—(Continued)

Clearing Up Martin Luther King Smears

WASHINGTON — Associates of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. have asked us to investigate the FBI's smear charges against him and to publish our honest findings. His widow, they say, hopes we will clear his name.

We have found that the FBI sometime after 1964 began leaking stories about Dr. King's alleged sexual exploits and supposed Communist ties. The leaks are ordered personally by the late J. Edgar Hoover who had developed a fierce hatred for the black leader.

Hoover began the smear campaign after learning in advance that Dr. King would get the 1964 Nobel peace prize. The selection was reported to the late FBI chief in a secret memo from his intelligence network. He was so infuriated that he scrawled words of outrage on the memo in blue pencil, we were told.

Not long afterwards, Hoover was visited by Atlanta's police chief, Herbert Jenkins, who was then president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Suddenly, out of context, Hoover blurted that he had three enemies whom he hated more than anyone else in the world. He identified them as his former deputy Quinn Tamm, ex-Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The dumbfounded Jenkins later encountered his friend, Dr. Martin Luther King Sr., on the streets of Atlanta. Jenkins took the occasion to warn the old man pointedly that "Junior better be on the alert. It may be that the FBI is looking into him and they look pretty thoroughly."

Indeed, the FBI kept the civil rights crusader under surveillance and even bugged his hotel suites. Then the FBI used the information to start a whispering campaign against him. At the urging of his associates, we have now checked into the stories that the FBI spread about him. Here are our findings:

Did Dr. King have secret Communist connections? He was in touch with a known Communist



attorney in New York City, who tried to influence his civil rights campaign. However, Dr. King never let the Communists take over his movement and remained a staunch anti-Communist.

He eventually accepted some of the attorney's anti-Vietnam War views. But those who knew Dr. King agree he was motivated by humanity, not ideology.

Did the FBI tape a sex orgy, involving Dr. King, at Washington's old Willard Hotel? Witnesses who were with him at the Willard recall that he used some ribald language but indulged in no sexual acts.

There was evidence on the tape, according to those who heard it, that sexual intercourse occurred. But Dr. King was not one of the lovers. The man's voice was identified as that of an acquaintance.

Did Dr. King, while in Norway to accept the Nobel peace prize, chase a woman through an Oslo hotel? Rumors of the hot pursuit were whispered around Washington by the FBI.

Witnesses recall that some supporters of Dr. King let their jubilation get out of hand, brought prostitutes into the hotel and raised a ruckus. The witnesses remember clearly that King was not among them but, on the contrary, tried to quiet the celebration.

Did Dr. King carry on a romance with the wife of a Los Angeles dentist? To check out this FBI report, we spoke directly with both the dentist and his wife. Both agreed that she was Dr. King's close friend but not his lover. Thus the FBI's attempt to

besmirch the great civil rights leader, as Dr. King himself predicted before his martyrdom, has backfired against the FBI.

Footnote: Neither Dr. Martin Luther King Sr. nor Herbert Jenkins would comment about the incidents involving them. But our sources had direct knowledge of the incidents.

They also told about another warning which Jenkins gave to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. before a dangerous visit to Alabama. "Don't go to Alabama or they'll kill you," urged the Atlanta police chief.

The black leader replied quietly: "If that's the Lord's will." On April 4, 1968, still guided by the Lord's will, he was assassinated in Memphis, Tenn.

INTERPOL INVESTIGATION: A confidential Senate memo raises questions about the use of FBI data, which is distributed to dictatorships through Interpol, the international police agency.

The staff memo, addressed to Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., notes that nations of all political persuasions have access to FBI data through a computer at the Treasury Dept.

"Should the U.S. underwrite a burgeoning international bank it cannot fully monitor asks the memo. "The possibility of laundering a request by Iron Curtain country for information on an American citizen should be explored, the memo urges.

It points out that little is known of the Interpol headquarters operation in Paris. "Some clarification of Interpol and its activities cannot but be helpful understanding to what extents has become a 'dossier secret,'" the memo declares.

Sen. Montoya has agreed hold hearings next month to find out more about Interpol.

Footnote: Spokesmen insist that American government employs keep careful tabs on everything released from U.S. files to Interpol. Only information criminals and criminal acts provided, the spokesmen contended.

NOTICE - JOURNAL - 1014 - 1975 **New King Assassination Hearings To Be Televised**

By Paul Scott

WASHINGTON—James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of Dr. Martin Luther King, is going to finally get his chance to tell his story over nationwide TV and radio — that is if he still wants the national forum.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations is offering Ray the top billing in five days of public hearings set to begin on August 14 into the King assassination and the handling of its investigation by the FBI and local and state law enforcement officials in Tennessee.

Since his public admission of guilt and life sentencing in a Tennessee State Court, Ray personally has hinted in letters to members of Congress, including Sen. James Eastland, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, that others were involved in the King Assassination.



Scott

When contacted in the past, however, Ray has refused to testify unless allowed to come to Washington and appear publicly before a Senate or House Committee without having first to reveal his proposed testimony in advance of the hearing.

With no way to check out the accuracy of what Ray might say in advance of his public appearance, members of Congress including Senator Eastland have shied away from giving the convicted killer a national forum.

Rep. Louis Stokes, D.O., chairman of the Select Committee on Assassinations, has now sent word to Ray that he can testify on his terms. Although Committee investigators have questioned Ray in his prison cell, they still don't have any idea of what he will say.

The Committee's invitation to Ray was indicated in a memorandum which Representative Stokes is circulating to members of Congress. In detailing plans for a series of public hearings in the fall, Representative Stokes reported:

"The schedule now contemplates holding approximately 20 days of hearings into each assassination. The first five days of the public hearings planned are on the assassination of Dr. King. These hearings will commence on the 14th of August. The hearings will be concerned with Dr. King's activities in Memphis in 1968, his assassination and the involvement if any, of Mr. James Earl Ray in the assassination. An effort will be made to secure the testimony of Mr. Ray in public sessions at that time. Other hearings will involve the assassination of President John Kennedy."

OTHER INVOLVED IN SLAYING — By including the words "if any" in the sentence regarding the involvement of Ray in the assassination, Representative Stokes has raised

speculation that his committee may be planning to show that others were responsible for the killing of King.

When questioned by several of his colleagues, Representative Stokes refused to confirm or deny whether Committee probes have uncovered new evidence that would involve others in King's assassination. All the Cleveland Democrat will say is that field investigations are continuing.

The Committee's inquiry already has ranged over three continents with investigators retracing Ray's travels abroad following the King assassination. Ray was arrested in London after returning from Portugal. The Committee's inquiry already has cost more than \$2.5 million.

While Committee probes have reviewed all of the FBI's investigative reports on the King assassination, they still have not sought permission to examine hundreds of other FBI's documents and tapes on the 1968 activities of King and associates which a federal judge ordered sealed in February, 1977.

A number of these documents and tapes deal with known secret communists, who were closely associated with the Civil Rights leader shortly before his assassination. Since these persons were deeply involved in the planning of King's activities and knew his movements in Memphis, the documents should be examined for possible new leads in the tragic slaying.

The U.S. Federal Court here was petitioned to have these documents and tapes sealed by officials of the Southern Christian leadership conference, which King headed at the time of his slaying. The reasons they gave for their request was that the information involved King's private life and contacts and was gathered by FBI monitoring.

If the Committee is to thoroughly explore the activities of King and these associates in Memphis during the period before his assassination, FBI sources say the lawmakers must obtain permission from the Court to examine these documents and tapes because of the information they contain.

THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION — The Stokes Committee has scheduled 18 days of public hearings in September to consider evidence uncovered in the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

While Chairman Stokes isn't saying anything publicly, other committee members reveal privately that none of the new information obtained by their staff so far upsets the Warren Commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin.

The investigations of both the Kennedy and King assassinations by the Stokes Committee is expected to be completed by the end of the year. A final report is expected to be made to the full Congress early in 1978.

James Earl Ray's public testimony could be a major factor in shaping both the tone and content of the Committee's final report on the assassination of King.

MLK EXHIBIT F-115

I do not think there is any definite indication that you will be leaving here today, but we will mark them to make sure.

The Chair will recognize Congressman Fauntroy at this time.

Mr. FAUNTROY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The line of questioning which I intend to pursue will require the best of the witness' recollection, and for fear that it may be stated at a later time that he had not had an opportunity to bring himself abreast of the 20,000 words, I very reluctantly yield my time at this time, hopefully that I will have an opportunity to question the witness on his recall of the circumstances surrounding the assassination of Dr. King before he leaves this session.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair will recognize Mr. Sawyer in that event. Thank you, Mr. Fauntroy.

Mr. SAWYER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I wonder if I could ask Ms. Berning to move a little bit one way or the other because she is right in line between me and the witness.

Before we really start talking about a couple of things, I want to talk with you about—I would like for you and I to get a little feel for each other on our relative memory and credibility, let's say, you as well as me.

Do you recall that following the meeting with some four members of the committee at Brushy Mountain, one of which I was, that I had a later discussion there that same day with you, your attorney was present, Mr. Lane, and your brother, Jerry was present, and I want you to follow this because I want to be sure we are both on the same wave length because it is one of the few things we were both there on.

I explained to you that I was a full-time trial lawyer for about 30 years, that I had tried 10 first-degree murder cases, 5 for the defense and 5 for the prosecution, one of the few kind of cases I never lost on either side. So, I considered myself fairly well informed on them.

Mr. RAY. Like Percy Foreman, I think.

Mr. SAWYER. Yes; you said that at that time. I do not put myself in that class, but I am just saying what I said to you at that time, and that I was familiar with the evidence in the case that I looked over and that without passing on your guilt or innocence, I could just say professionally that I could not successfully defend you in face of that evidence as a defense lawyer and, in my opinion, I could not miss convicting you of first-degree murder based on that same evidence.

What I wanted to talk to you about was that the one thing that had disturbed me about this case was that some people had hired you, some people or some group, political or otherwise, to do this and that if that was true, and if you were willing to provide me with the identity on a confidential basis of those individuals, and I pointed out I was not interested in a brother of yours or something of that type, and with corroboration, because your testimony would not be worth anything in a criminal prosecution without full corroboration, I would be willing on my own and without the blessings and sanctions of this committee to go to the Governors of the States of Tennessee and Missouri, the two States to which you owe time, and see what kind of a proposition they might be willing to make by way of a commutation or reduction or whatever in the public interest in order to be able to bring to trial and convict those people; that I would be willing to do that and I would bring back whatever they would offer and you can accept it or reject it for your cooperation.

Is that substantially the conversation we had?

Mr. RAY. I think with one or two exceptions.

Mr. SAWYER. What are the one or two exceptions?

Mr. RAY. I don't believe I recall you saying you couldn't—that you knew I would be convicted if you defended me. Usually a lawyer, he usually talks to the defendant before he makes that type of a statement.

Mr. SAWYER. Didn't I state to you though in my opinion the evidence was overwhelming and I as a defense lawyer could not successfully defend you, that if I was a prosecutor armed with this evidence, I could convict you? Now, that is what I said, isn't that true?

Mr. RAY. I don't remember.

Mr. SAWYER. I am not arguing whether I was right or wrong. I am trying to see if we agree on what I said.

Mr. RAY. I agree you offered me some type of a deal through the—I recall you mentioned the Governor of Tennessee, Missouri, yes. Generally, I recall what you say. I think I have a few different recollections.

Mr. SAWYER. What do you differently recollect? Let's get that straight.

Mr. RAY. I don't think he was—I don't recall you ever saying if you defend me, you know, I would be convicted or anything like that.

Mr. SAWYER. I did not say that; I just said I could not successfully defend you, in my opinion, based on the evidence.

Mr. RAY. Based on the prosecution's evidence.

Mr. SAWYER. Right. But what I said and the proposal I made to you is substantially as I have just stated; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes, that's correct.

Mr. SAWYER. All right, now you pleaded guilty to first-degree murder in front of Judge Preston Battle in Tennessee, did you not?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. First-degree murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Mr. RAY. It was sort of a technical plea, but it was the first-degree murder, I assume.

Mr. SAWYER. You have pleaded guilty before. I mean, this wasn't the first time you have ever pleaded guilty, right?

Mr. RAY. No, I have entered pleas before, yes.

Mr. SAWYER. And I presume each time you did enter a plea the judge went down the usual litany of questions telling you what your rights are, asking you if you had been promised anything or pressured into a plea, whether you make it fairly and freely, and so forth?

Mr. RAY. Yes, that is the usual.

Mr. SAWYER. So you are familiar with this.

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. You pleaded guilty to armed robbery, for one thing, right?

Mr. RAY. Yes, robbery, yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Armed robbery, right?

Mr. RAY. Yes, one armed robbery; that is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. With a gun, right?

Mr. RAY. No, I never did plead guilty. I was convicted of armed robbery I believe in St. Louis. I was convicted of robbery and I pleaded guilty to robbery. So you have made your point.

Mr. SAWYER. And you have also told us about another armed robbery with a gun that you were neither prosecuted or charged with, the one in the brothel up in Montreal, right?

Mr. RAY. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. Now, in those cases was the gun you used a real gun?

Mr. RAY. A real one?

Mr. SAWYER. Yes.

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Was it loaded?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. What would you have done, or what did you intend to do if there had been resistance in either of those cases by the person being robbed?

Mr. LANE. I object to the question. I know this is not a courtroom, although you have on several occasions again this morning referred to it as a courtroom. I know it is not a courtroom, but I do think that there are some rules of evidence which are based upon some standards of decency. And I object strongly to this question as to what he would have done under certain circumstances.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair will sustain the objection to the question.

Mr. LANE. Thank you.

Mr. SAWYER. But in each case the gun was loaded, right?

Mr. LANE. Well, I object to that because that question has been asked and it has been answered already.

Mr. PREYER. The objection is overruled.

Mr. RAY. It has been a number of years ago.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, can you answer the question now?

Mr. RAY. The same question, yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Now, let's talk a little bit about the guilty plea that you entered. You didn't just walk into court and say "I plead guilty to killing Martin Luther King," did you?

Mr. RAY. No, that didn't come about overnight.

Mr. SAWYER. And, as a matter of fact, you started out with an attorney named Hanes; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct, yes.

Mr. SAWYER. And then you in effect fired him and hired Percy Foreman?

Mr. RAY. I didn't exactly fire him. I was prepared to go to trial with him on, I think it was, November 12, 1967 [sic]. However, my brother came to visit me a couple days before we were supposed to go to trial, I think 3 days before, and he said that the novelist, William Bradford Huie, had offered him \$10,000 for me if I wouldn't take the witness stand in the trial. It was always my intention to take the witness stand.

And he asked me if I wanted him to find another attorney. I told him, no, it was too late.

So, 2 or 3 days later Percy Foreman appeared at the jail and he had these contracts in hand. I will show—let me show you the contracts. They were all commercial contracts.

Mr. SAWYER. I have seen them. But you are certainly free to take them out if you want to.

Mr. RAY. Well, these are some more. That is a few of them. Some of these I never did see until 1974 when he filed a habeas corpus petition. They were secret contracts.

Well, anyway, when Percy Foreman came to jail there was a long conversation—not a long one, but about an hour—of how Hanes and Huie were interested in taking advantage of me. And if he got into the case, why there would be no more contracts. And he had plenty of money; he would finance the case.

And after the trial, why then we would make some arrangements to pay him. But in the meantime if I would just get rid of Hanes and get Hanes out and him in, why then he would go ahead and defend me.

And subsequently he told the judge the same thing.

Mr. SAWYER. But, now, coming back to the question I asked you, you did discharge Hanes, in any event, and hire Foreman?

Mr. RAY. After that conversation, yes.

Mr. SAWYER. And then in February 1969 you wrote a letter, or signed a letter, to Foreman authorizing him to enter a guilty plea; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. No; that is not correct. That was a very—I don't have a copy of the letter——

Mr. SAWYER. Well, just a minute. We will give you a copy.

Could you give him MLK F-78 as marked in my book, please?

[Document handed to the witness for his inspection.]

Colson *NY* *41*
0-74-1

SHELBY COUNTY JAIL

Memphis, Tennessee

February 18, 1969

Percy Foreman, Esq.,
 Attorney at Law,
 Memphis, Tennessee.

Dear Mr. Foreman:

You have asked me to put in writing my authorization to you to negotiate a plea of guilty in the murder case pending in Shelby County, Tennessee (Memphis) in which I am indicted for the murder of Martin Luther King. That is the purpose of this letter.

I appreciate the fact that you have stated you are willing to contest this case through the trial court and the appellate courts of Tennessee; and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. But you have told me that an appeal is not necessarily synonymous with a reversal, and I already knew that.

We have, together, analyzed the evidence against me and both of us have concluded that it is impossible to controvert certain incriminating fingerprints, identification, and other circumstances. We both believe that, ultimately, a trial or trials will result in a final conviction, and that the alternate punishments will be either life, ninety-nine years in the penitentiary or death in the electric chair.

Therefore, this is my authority to you to negotiate a plea of guilty on my behalf for any term of years, but with a waiver of the death penalty. If you are successful in doing so, I will enter such a plea at the convenience of the Court and all concerned. You have guaranteed me that if I do enter such a plea, that the death penalty needs must be waived and that I will not be sentenced to death.

Sincerely yours,

JER

James Earl Ray

Mr. SAWYER. First of all, do you have it in front of you, the exhibit F-78?

Mr. LANE. Yes; he does. And he is trying to read it now. Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. RAY. There was another document similar to this one dated February 13, the forerunner to this document. Really this—the other document, you have to have them both together in order to get a clear picture of them. But I recall signing this, yes.

Mr. SAWYER. That is your signature on the bottom of it, right?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Let me just read it for the record. It is very short.

I presume this was prepared by Mr. Foreman as opposed to you, although it was signed by you; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes; he bought this it was February 18. Yes; I think that is the same day he went to see my family and tried to get them to persuade me to plead guilty.

Mr. SAWYER. Let's just read this for the record. It is just several paragraphs.

Shelby County Jail, Memphis, Tennessee, February 18, 1969. Addressed to Percy Foreman, Esquire, Attorney at Law, Memphis, Tennessee.

Dear Mr. Foreman: You have asked me to put in writing my authorization to you to negotiate a plea of guilty in the murder case pending in Shelby County, Tennessee (Memphis), in which I am indicted for the murder of Martin Luther King. That is the purpose of this letter.

I appreciate the fact that you have stated you are willing to contest this case through the trial court and the appellate courts of Tennessee and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. But you have told me that an appeal is not necessarily synonymous with reversal. And I already knew that.

We have together analyzed the evidence against me, and both of us have concluded that it is impossible to controvert certain incriminating fingerprints, identification and other circumstances. We both believe that ultimately a trial or trials will result in a final conviction, and that the alternate punishment will be either life, 99 years in the penitentiary or death in the electric chair.

Therefore, this is my authority to you to negotiate a plea of guilty on my behalf for any term of years or with a waiver of the death penalty. If you are successful in doing so, I will enter such a plea at the convenience of the court and all concerned. You have guaranteed me that if I do enter such a plea that the death penalty needs must be waived and that I will not be sentenced to death.

Sincerely yours, James Earl Ray.

Do you remember signing such a letter?

Mr. RAY. Did Percy Foreman write that or me?

Mr. SAWYER. Pardon?

Mr. RAY. Did you say—did Percy Foreman write that letter or did I write it to him?

Mr. SAWYER. No; I said probably I assume he wrote it but you signed it; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. I don't have that here. Could I read that a second. I haven't seen that in about 10 years.

Mr. SAWYER. I thought you had it. I thought we had given you a copy of it, what I just read. If I didn't, we will correct the error.

Mr. RAY. OK.

Mr. SAWYER. You have a copy of what I just read, right?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. And you did sign that letter addressed to Percy Foreman?

Mr. RAY. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. All right. Now, further than that, under Tennessee practice, they apparently had a stipulation practice where to plead guilty you enter into a stipulation of facts; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. And by a stipulation you understand what I mean; it is an agreement by both parties to something is what we use the term "stipulation" for legally. You understand that?

Mr. RAY. Yes, I understand that.

Mr. SAWYER. So it is an agreement between both sides of the case. Now, I wonder if the clerk would be kind enough to provide the witness with exhibit No. F-79 in my book.

[Document handed to the witness for inspection.]

Mr. SAWYER. Are you familiar with that document, witness, or do you want some time to take a look at it?

Mr. RAY. This one?

Mr. SAWYER. Yes.

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. You are familiar with it?

Mr. RAY. Well, I am not—I haven't read it for quite a while, but I recognize it.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, maybe we will read some of it together. You understand again, as I said, this is an agreement between the defense and the prosecution as to the matters covered?

Mr. RAY. Could I just say something first?

Mr. SAWYER. Sure.

Mr. RAY. This is really a fraudulent document here. I will attempt to explain why.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, we will let you point that out as we go along.

Mr. RAY. Yes, but I don't like to read a fraudulent document on the news media. And I would like to explain it before we get into this—

Mr. SAWYER. Well, sure, go ahead.

Mr. RAY. This is the first document—

Mr. LANE. First of all, I would like to have a short time for Mr. Ray to read the document before we proceed with his explanation.

May we have that, Mr. Preyer?

Mr. PREYER. If Mr. Ray feels he needs to read the document, certainly. I think he wanted to explain first why it was a fraudulent document. If he wishes to go ahead and offer that explanation, if it is not necessary to read it, to explain that. We will recognize him on that point.

Mr. RAY. Well, in the first place, this is the first set of stipulations that was presented to me. And they are numbered 56. And at the time they were presented to me I was still trying to talk Percy Foreman into trial. And we was arguing back and forth on these stipulations. And he was—he would say, well, which one don't you agree to. And I would say, well, this one and this one, and he would make a pencil mark on it. And he was negotiating back and forth with the prosecuting attorney.

Now, this is, like I say, the first one. Now, we had one article in here about on—it is a 17—it has got that inked out now. Now, this was—at this time William Bradford Huie was having some type of a controversy with George Wallace. They are both from Alabama. And

Huie wanted to get some stipulation in here about Wallace. And I didn't think that was my political interest, and I had him take it out.

Then he come back with a second set of stipulations, and they were 55, I think. Well, I disagreed with them. And now, they came up missing somewhere for several years—not several years—I would say about 1 year.

Anyway, when I sued Percy Foreman for a breach of contract in a civil rights violation, he filed another set of stipulations in a district court in Memphis.

Now, we started arguing about these stipulations some more right up until a couple of days before the guilty plea, I do recall that there were four sets of stipulations. The last set of stipulations, I believe, was what you call voir dire. And that was about, I don't know how many questions were stipulations on there.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, just let me just interrupt briefly. The voir dire is what the judge asks you verbally in the courtroom. And we will get to that next.

Mr. RAY. Well, that is what—

Mr. SAWYER. But first we are going to talk about the rest of the stipulations.

Mr. RAY. These stipulations, I never did know they were going to be presented in court until they were filed in the district court in Memphis in 1970, or December 1969.

And what Foreman had done, he had made pencil marks on these and then he apparently erased them, and filed them in Federal court to support his case.

And, consequently in 1974 when we asked Percy Foreman about these stipulations, how come they surfaced when they were supposed to be destroyed and the voir dire was supposed to be the stipulations, my attorney, James Lesar, asked me, he said, what did you mark the stipulations with when you were negotiating with him? And he refused to answer.

So these are really trickery, or whatever you want to call it; just say a smart lawyer.

Mr. SAWYER. Do you want time now to—have you completed your statement? Do you want time to read them?

Mr. RAY. OK. I will read the stipulations now.

[Short pause.]

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Have you had a chance to look at them or do you still want more time?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. All right, now, each page of this set of stipulations is initialed by both you and Percy Foreman, right?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. Each page?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Let's just see what it says. It says:

Proposed stipulation as to material facts which the State would prove in the course of this trial through lay and expert witnesses. In the course of the presentation to the jury, the details of the evidentiary facts establishing these material facts will be enlarged upon.

1. That on April 21, 1967, defendant, James Earl Ray, bought a six-transistor Channel Master radio at the Missouri State Penitentiary and his ID No. 00416 scratched on the end and this same radio was in the blue zipper bag dropped in front of Canipe's shortly after 6:00 p.m. on April 4, 1968.

Is that what No. 1 says?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER:

2. That as John L. Rayns defendant was employed at the Indian Trail Restaurant, Winnetka, Ill., 5-3 to 6-24-67.

No. 2; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. SAWYER:

3. That on 7-17-67 defendant registered as John L. Rayns at the Bourgard Motel in Montreal, Canada.

Is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. LANE. Excuse me, Mr. Sawyer, when you say "is that correct," does that mean have you read it correctly or is the factual material correct?

Mr. SAWYER. No, I am asking him have I read it correctly.

Mr. LANE. That is your question, have you read it correctly?

Mr. SAWYER:

4. That on 7-18-67 defendant executed a lease at Harkay Apartments, 3589 Notre Dame East, using the name Eric S. Galt.

Correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. "5."—and when I ask you if it is correct, I am reaffirming what your counsel said, I am asking whether I read that correctly.

5. That on 7-19-67 defendant purchased a suit from Tip Top Tailors in Montreal and this suit was recovered from defendant's luggage after arrest in London.

Correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER:

6. That on July 21, 1967, defendant was fitted for a suit at English and Scotch Woolen Co. in Montreal, said suit being subsequently shipped to defendant as Eric S. Galt at 2608 South Highland, Birmingham, Ala.

Correct?

Mr. RAY. Correct.

Mr. SAWYER:

7. That on August 26, 1967, as Eric Galt, defendant rented a room at 2608 South Highland, Birmingham, Ala.

Right?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER:

8. That as Eric S. Galt defendant rented safe deposit box at Birmingham Trust National Bank.

Correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. And at the bottom then is your initial on that page, and "PF" which I assume is Percy Foreman's initials; correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Then page 2:

9. That defendant purchased a 1966 white Mustang for \$1,995.00 from William D. Paisley and that defendant, as Eric S. Galt, transferred registration on said vehicle and obtained Alabama driver's license as Eric Starvo Galt.

Correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. SAWYER:

10. That on 10-2-67 defendant purchased a 1968 Alabama license 1-38993 for said Mustang.

Correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. SAWYER:

11. That as Eric S. Galt defendant wrote letter to Superior Bulk Film Co., advising defendant was leaving for Mexico, dated 10-5-67 and would send Mexican address.

Right?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER:

12. That as Eric S. Galt defendant entered Mexico on a tourist permit on October 7, 1967, remaining in this country until the middle of November, 1967.

Right?

Mr. RAY. That is right.

Mr. SAWYER:

13. That defendant wrote Bulk Film Co., requesting refund check be mailed to Eric Galt at Hotel Rio, Puerto Vallarto, Mexico.

Correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER:

14. That on November 19, 1967, defendant rented apartment 6 at 1535 North Serrano, Los Angeles, Calif., as Eric S. Galt.

Correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. SAWYER:

15. That on November 20, 1967, defendant wrote letter to Superior Bulk Film requesting refund be sent to him at Serrano address.

Right?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER:

16. That as Eric S. Galt defendant took dancing lessons at National Dance Studio in Long Beach, Calif., from December 5, 1967 through February 12, 1968.

Right?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that is right.

Mr. SAWYER:

17. That in December, 1967, defendant drove to New Orleans with Charlie Stein and brought Rita Stein's children back to Los Angeles.

And then there is crossed out a continuation saying:

after having taken Charles Stein, Rita Stein and Marie Martin to George Wallace's headquarters in Los Angeles for purpose of registering for Wallace.

And there is a pen line drawn out—crossing out that part; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. LANE. Well, not quite correct. You said George Wallace's, it is actually singular there, but otherwise it is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. You apparently objected to—I assume you objected to that part as either not being accurate or you couldn't agree to it; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that was one.

Mr. SAWYER. And that is why it was crossed out? Is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Actually she registered for Republicans.

Mr. SAWYER. But, in any event, you objected to that apparently as inaccurate and, therefore, it was crossed out; correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. And then your initials are on the bottom of that page together with the initials of Percy Foreman, right?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Is that correct.

Mr. LANE. May we have a moment, please?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. LANE. Instead of asking Mr. Ray if your reading is correct each time, why don't you just read it and he sees an objection, we will object.

Mr. SAWYER. Then if he doesn't object, I will assume I have read it correctly.

Mr. LANE. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Those were your initials and Percy Foreman's at the bottom of that page, too?

Mr. RAY. On page 2?

Mr. SAWYER. With that cross-out that I——

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Then if I read something wrong here, you can interject. Otherwise, I will assume you are in agreement.

Page 3:

18. That defendant registered at the Provincial Motel in New Orleans as Eric S. Galt.

19. That as Eric Galt defendant used laundry service at Avalon Cleaners in Los Angeles and sheets laundered by this company recovered from his Mustang in Atlanta.

Mr. LANE. You left out the second word in the sentence. Otherwise, you read it very well.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, thank you.

Was the second word important?

Mr. LANE. No, I don't think we have to pay any attention to details when we are reading evidence into the record.

Mr. SAWYER:

20. That as Eric Galt defendant had shorts and undershirt—recovered from the blue zipper bag in front of Canipe's—laundered at the Home Service Laundry in Los Angeles.

21. That as Eric S. Galt defendant enrolled in and attended the International School of Bartending in Los Angeles during the period of 1-19 to 3-2-68.

22. That defendant took up residence at the St. Francis Hotel in Los Angeles on 1-21-68.

23. That on March 5, 1968, defendant had plastic surgery performed on his nose by Dr. Russell C. Hadley in Hollywood, Calif.

24. That on March 17, 1968, defendant executed change of mailing address card from St. Francis Hotel in Los Angeles to General Delivery, Atlanta, Ga.

25. That en route from Los Angeles defendant dropped off a package of clothing belonging to Marie Martin's daughter in New Orleans.

26. That as Eric S. Galt defendant spent night at Flamingo Motel in Selma, Ala.

27. That defendant rented room at Jimmy Garner's Roominghouse in Atlanta, Ga., on March 24, 1968.

28. That on March 29, 1968, as Harvey Lowmeyer bought .243 caliber rifle with Redfield scope at Aeromarine Supply Co., in Brimingham.

And then there are your initials and those of Percy Foreman at the bottom of that page.

29. That on March 30, 1968, defendant returned above rifle and exchanged it for 30.06 caliber Remington rifle which defendant subsequently used to shoot Dr. Martin Luther King and dropped in front of Canipe's shortly after 6 p.m., April 4, 1968.

Mr. LANE. Just for the record, Gus Canipe, who owns the Canipe Amusement Co. pronounces his name Canipe.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, I presume his pronunciation of his own name has to be approved—

Mr. LANE. Shall we go on with it.

Mr. SAWYER:

30. That on March 31, 1968, defendant paid Jimmy Garner for a second week's rent and wrote name Eric S. Galt on envelope and gave to Garner.

31. That on April 1, 1968, defendant left laundry at Piedmont Laundry in Atlanta.

32. That on April 3, 1968, defendant purchased shaving kit at Rexall Drug Store in Memphis.

33. That defendant registered as Eric S. Galt in Rebel Motel, Memphis, Tenn., on April 3, 1968.

34. That on April 4, 1968, as John Willard, defendant rented room 5-B from Mrs. Betty Brewer at 422½ South Main in Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. LANE. That is Bessie Brewer.

Mr. SAWYER. Bessie Brewer. Excuse me.

35. That on April 4, 1968, defendant purchased Bushnell binoculars and case from York Arms Co. on South Main Street.

36. That defendant parked his white Mustang on Main Street just south of Canipe's.

37. That at approximately 6:01 p.m., April 4, 1968, defendant fired a shot from the second floor bathroom of the roominghouse and fatally wounded Dr. Martin Luther King who was standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel.

38. That defendant ran from second floor and dropped the rifle, box, 9 rounds of ammunition, a green and red bedspread and a blue zipper bag containing various items including: (1) tack hammer and pliers.

And that page is initialed both by you and by Percy Foreman.

Mr. LANE. The document reads, although again it is probably unimportant, a green and brown bedspread, not a green and red one, at least on the copy which we have been given.

Mr. SAWYER. I will accept the correction.

(2) April 4 issue of Commercial Appeal.

These are continuing the items contained in that bag.

(3) Bushnell binoculars, case and box.

(4) Shaving kit from Rexall Drug.

(5) Channel Master pocket sized radio.

(6) Two unopened cans of Schlitz beer.

(7) Hair brush and miscellaneous toiletry items.

(8) Pair of men's shorts and undershirt.

39. That defendant left scene in his 1966 white Mustang and on the morning of April 5, 1968, left this car parked in Capitol Homes parking lot in Atlanta, Ga.

40. That defendant picked up laundry from Piedmont Cleaners and left note for Jimmy Garner on April 5, 1968.

41. That on April 8, 1968, the defendant as Paul Bridgman rented a room at 102 Ossington West, Toronto, Canada.

42. That on April 10, the defendant wrote letter as Paul Bridgman requesting copy of birth certificate.

43. That as Paul Bridgman defendant had passport photo made in Toronto.

44. The defendant as Ramon George Sneyd rented room at 962 Dundas Street in Toronto.

45. That defendant applied for passport and booked passage through the Kennedy Travel Bureau on flight to London as Ramon George Sneyd.

46. That defendant obtained birth certificate in name of Sneyd.

47. That defendant flew to London as Sneyd.

48. That defendant exchanged ticket and flew to Lisbon, Portugal.

49. That in Lisbon the defendant obtained new passport correcting last name from Sneya—that is S-n-e-y-a to Sneyd—S-n-e-y-d.

And that page is initialed by both you and Percy Foreman, correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER:

50. That on May 17, 1968, defendant flew back to London.

51. That in London the defendant as Sneyd lived respectively at the Heathfield House, New Earls Court and Pax Hotel until June 8, 1968.

52. That the defendant was arrested at Heathfield Airport, London, as he was preparing to go to Brussels on June 8, 1968.

53. That in addition to the two passports, birth certificates of Sneyd, several items of correspondence, including some from Kennedy Travel Bureau, and a cash ticket from Andy's Men Shop in Toronto, Canada, dated May 6, 1968, the defendant had in his possession a .38 caliber revolver of Japanese make at the time of arrest.

54. That the defendant's luggage contained the suit from Tip Top tailors and Scotch Woolen from Montreal and also a 220 Polaroid camera, as well as the items on list furnished pursuant to request.

55. That the defendant was fingerprinted by Inspector Brine of Scotland Yard at Heathrow Airport.

56. That various items were obtained from the 1966 white Mustang in Atlanta on April 11, 1968, including: clothing, floor mats, bed linen and pillows, sweepings, et cetera; that items from room 5-B in Memphis, the bathroom at 422½ South Main, items from the room of defendant at Jimmy Garner's in Atlanta and the items recovered from in front of Canipe's, as well as other physical evidence heretofore mentioned, would be the basis of expert testimony concerning ballistics, handwriting, fingerprints and identification by hairs and fibers.

In addition to the above-stipulated presentation the State expects to call one or two lay corpus witnesses, the county medical examiner and two law enforcement officers.

And that page is initialed by you and signed in full by Percy Foreman. Correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. Then following that stipulation, or agreement on facts by both the defendant and the prosecution, under Tennessee law they also then conduct an open court voir dire or a verbal examination by the judge; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. I wonder would the clerk be kind enough to furnish the witness with exhibit No. F-80 in my book?

[Document handed to the witness.]

Mr. LANE. Now, Mr. Sawyer, if you are going to ask questions about this, perhaps you ought to give Mr. Ray time to read this document.

Mr. SAWYER. Sure.

Mr. LANE. It appears to be 108 pages long. It may take——

Mr. SAWYER. I am only going to deal with about five or six pages of it. You are welcome to read the rest of it if you want.

Mr. LANE. Well, if you could—

Mr. SAWYER. I don't have the full transcript in front of me. I only have part of March 10, 1969, at 9:30 a.m. That is at page 3, I believe. At the top of the page it says March 10, 1969, 9:30 a.m.

Mr. LANE. Let us take out page 3. If you can tell us what pages you are going to refer to, maybe Mr. Ray can just read those pages if they appear to be in context.

Mr. SAWYER. I understand you have been provided with the excerpts from that proceeding that I am going to concern myself with. But if you have the full thing, if there is anything else you want out of it—

Mr. LANE. Yes, but the copy we have doesn't have the page numbers on it; that is the excerpts. So it would be very hard to—

Mr. SAWYER. But you have been furnished now with the same excerpts I have, as I understand it.

Mr. LANE. Do you have page numbers on yours?

Mr. SAWYER. Well, mine have written in page 3 and subsequent and so forth.

Mr. LANE. Well, what we have is—well, we don't have one with the page number. If you can number it then we could know that we are talking about the same pages.

Mr. LANE. Thank you.

We are sorry we have taken so long, but I think probably it was worthwhile, Mr. Sawyer, if I could converse with you for a moment. I think that the pages which you have chosen were so wrenched out of context that there is no way to understand them. You have pages 3 through 8 and 23 through 26. Twenty-three begins with the discussion of Mr. Ray's talking about a conspiracy in the case, reacting, is that not correct? Am I reading this correctly?

Mr. SAWYER. That's correct.

Mr. LANE. But he is referring to a statement made by Mr. Foreman on a page which you have not excerpted and that is pages 15 and 16.

Mr. SAWYER. Suppose when I finish, I give Mr. Ray the privilege of reading any of the rest—he's got the full transcript there, anything he feels important that I didn't cover, would that be satisfactory?

Mr. LANE. Do you understand what I am saying, Mr. Sawyer?

Mr. SAWYER. Yes.

Mr. LANE. You are asking him questions on page 23. He says he is reacting to a statement made by Mr. Foreman, but you don't have the statement by Mr. Foreman before you. Do you understand that?

Mr. SAWYER. Yes, I understand.

Mr. LANE. I think that's all right? OK. We would like to have pages 15 and 16 also considered, because there is no way to understand 23 through 26 without first reading 15 to 16.

Mr. SAWYER. Before we get into the open court plea, the only thing in all those stipulations that you objected to, apparently, because it was crossed out, was the statement with respect to your having taken these people to the George Wallace campaign headquarters for registration and that was lined out because you objected to it.

Mr. RAY. No; that was just one of the objections.

Mr. SAWYER. Pardon?

Mr. RAY. I think—that was one of the objections because that—that was one—I think Mr. Huie and Wallace were having some type of a controversy in Alabama at that time, and Mr. Huie wanted that in there. That was one of the objections because I thought it was a political squabble. There were several other objections. As I mentioned, there's at least three sets of these stipulations in various different courts. I think Gerald Franks, the novelist, has a set of them different than this. I believe he published them in his book. But Percy Foreman, he's sort of wild, and it is difficult to pin all these stipulations down.

Mr. SAWYER. But the ones I read, all six pages, with your initials and Foreman on there, there is one thing crossed out because you objected to it, and that's the part about taking these people to register at George Wallace's headquarters in Los Angeles; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That was one of the objections. He made—

Mr. SAWYER. And that one is lined out; is that right?

Mr. RAY. He made pencil marks on the objections and he returned them back to the Attorney General and said we were arguing back and forth.

Mr. SAWYER. But that particular one that I referred to is lined out with a pen line right through it because you objected to it.

Mr. RAY. He told me, he said this has nothing to do with the guilty plea. He said William Bradford Huie wanted this one in there, so he just marked it out.

Mr. SAWYER. But it is lined out.

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. It is the only one that I read that is lined out.

Mr. RAY. It is the only one the State wasn't interested in getting in and Foreman wasn't interested in getting in.

Mr. SAWYER. Let us refer, if you will, to the proceedings in open court in Tennessee, March 10, 1969—9:30 a.m.

The COURT. All right, sir, I believe the only matter we have pending before us is the matter of James Earl Ray.

Mr. FOREMAN. Would Your Honor give me just a minute?

The COURT. Yes, sir.

Mr. FOREMAN. May it please the Court, in this cause we have prepared and the Defendant and I have signed and Mr. Stanton, Sr., and Jr., will now sign a petition for waiver of trial and request for the acceptance of plea of guilty, and we have an order now. Would the Clerk pass this up?

May I just interject here, not on the transcript, but so that we understand, Mr. Hugh Stanton, Sr., and Jr., were the public defenders there in Memphis, is that correct?

Mr. RAY. At that time, yes, they are prosecutors now.

Mr. SAWYER. And they had been assigned by the Judge to also work on your case along with Percy Foreman; correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes; they had been assigned.

Mr. SAWYER. "Thereupon, the said document"—back to the transcript—

Thereupon, the said document was passed to the Court.

The COURT. I see. Then this is a compromise and a settlement on a plea of guilty to murder in the first degree and an agreed settlement of 99 years in the penitentiary; is that true?

Mr. FOREMAN. Yes, that's it. That is the agreement, Your Honor.

The COURT. Is that the agreement?

Mr. CANALE—

and he, I presume, is the prosecuting attorney there?

Mr. RAY. That's correct.

Mr. CANALE. Yes, sir.

The COURT. All right, I will have to voir dire Mr. Ray.

Mr. James Earl Ray stand.

[Thereupon the defendant complied with the request of the Court.]

The COURT. Have your lawyers explained all your rights to you and do you understand them?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

The COURT. Do you know that you have a right to a trial by jury on the charge of murder in the first degree against you, the punishment for murder in the first degree ranging from death by electrocution to any time over 20 years?

The burden of proof is on the State of Tennessee to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty, and the decision of the jury must be unanimous both as to guilt and punishment.

In the event of a jury verdict against you, you have the right to file a motion for a new trial addressed to the trial judge. In the event of an adverse ruling against you on your motion for a new trial, you would have the right to successive appeals to the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals and the Supreme Court of Tennessee and to file a petition for review by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Do you understand that you have all these rights?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

The COURT. You are entering a plea of guilty to murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, and are compromising and settling your case on an agreed punishment of 99 years in the State penitentiary.

Is that what you want to do?

Mr. RAY. Yes, I have been—that's—yes.

The COURT. Is that what you want to do?

Mr. RAY. That's right.

The COURT. Do you understand that you are waiving, which means giving up a formal trial by your plea of guilty, although the laws of this State require the prosecution to present certain evidence to the jury in all cases of pleas of guilty to murder in the first degree?

By your plea of guilty you are also waiving your right to (1) your motion for a new trial, (2) successive appeals to the supreme court to the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee and, (3) a petition to review it by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By your plea of guilty you are also abandoning and waiving your objections and exceptions to all the motions and petitions in which the court has heretofore ruled against you in whole or in part, among them being;

One: Motion to withdraw a plea and quash indictment;

Two: Motion to inspect the evidence;

Three: Motion to remove lights and cameras from the jail;

Four: Motion for private consultation with the attorney;

Five: Petition to authorize Defendant to take depositions;

Six: Motion to permit conference with Huie;

Seven: Motion to permit photographs;

Eight: Motion to designate Court reporters;

Nine: Motion to stipulate testimony;

Ten: Suggestions of proper name.

You are waiving and giving up all these rights?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

The COURT. Has anything besides your sentence of 99 years in the penitentiary been promised you to get you to plead guilty?

Mr. RAY. No, no one has used pressure.

The COURT. Are you pleading guilty to murder in the first degree in this case because you killed Dr. Martin Luther King under such circumstances that would make you legally guilty of murder in the first degree under the laws explained to you by your lawyers?

Mr. RAY. Yes, legally guilty, uh-huh.

The COURT. Is this plea of guilty to murder in the first degree with agreed punishment of 99 years in the State penitentiary, freely, voluntarily and understandingly made and entered by you?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

The COURT. Is this plea of guilty on your part the free act of your free will made with full knowledge and understanding of its meaning and consequences?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

The COURT. You may be seated.

[Thereupon the Defendant complied with the request of the court.]

The COURT. All right, sir, are you ready for a jury?

Mr. FOREMAN. Yes, Your Honor.

The COURT. All right sir, call 12 names, take them one at a time out of it—

I presume it is the box, although the next page is missing. I jumped to page 23 now in what I have in front of me. If you want some other pages read in there in between, feel free.

Mr. LANE. It is not that I want it read. It just seems to me there is no way to understand pages that you have picked out, 23, 26, without first looking at the statement by Mr. Foreman which Mr. Ray starts referring to on page 23. If you want to do it your way.

Mr. SAWYER. I just don't have it in front of me. I was thinking if there was something you wanted read. My transcript I have in front of me goes to page 23.

I read page 23.

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. FOREMAN. Would you write the same verdict also? Your answer is the same?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Cariota, is that your answer, sir?

Mr. CARIOTA. Yes, sir.

Mr. FOREMAN. And you Mr. Ballard?

Mr. BALLARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. FOREMAN. You would? Thank you very much. Thank you, Your Honor.

The COURT. Do both sides accept the jury?

Mr. FOREMAN. We do, Your Honor.

Mr. CANALE. The State does, Your Honor.

Mr. RAY. Your Honor, I would like to say something, too, if I may.

The COURT. All right.

Mr. RAY. I don't want to change anything that I have said. I don't want to add anything onto it either. The only thing I have to say is, I don't exactly accept the theories of Mr. Clark.

In other words, I am not bound to accept these theories of Mr. Clark.

Mr. FOREMAN. Who is Mr. Clark?

Mr. RAY. Ramsey Clark.

Mr. FOREMAN. Oh.

Mr. RAY. And Mr. Hoover.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. who?

Mr. RAY. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. The only thing I say I am not—I agree to all these stipulations. I am not trying to change anything. I just want to add something onto it.

The COURT. You don't agree with whose theories?

Mr. RAY. I mean Mr. Canale, Mr. Foreman, Mr. Ramsey Clark. I mean on a conspiracy thing. I don't want to add something onto it which I haven't agreed to in the past.

Mr. FOREMAN. I think that what he is saying is that he doesn't think that Ramsey Clark's right or J. Edgar Hoover is right. I didn't argue them as evidence in this case. I simply stated that underwriting and backing up the opinions of General Canale that they made the same statement. You are not required to agree to or withdraw or anything else.

The COURT. You still—your answers to these questions that I asked you would still be the same?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir, the only thing is I just didn't want to add anything onto them. That was all.

The COURT. There is nothing in these answers to these questions I asked you. In other words, you change none of them?

Mr. RAY. No, sir. No, sir.

The COURT. In other words, you are pleading guilty and taking 99 years, and I think the main question here that I want to ask you is this. Are you pleading guilty to murder in the first degree in this case because you killed Dr. Martin Luther King under the circumstances it would make you legally guilty of murder in the first degree under the laws explained to you by your lawyers?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir, make me guilty on that.

The COURT. Your answers are still yes?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

The COURT. All right, that is all. You may swear the jury.

[Thereupon, the jury was sworn.]

The COURT. Swear the officers, too, four or five of them.

And so forth.

Now, do you recall those events taking place in the courtroom?

Mr. RAY. Yes; did you say I could read two other pages to clarify?

Mr. SAWYER. Sure.

Mr. LANE. Let me just read into the record so we can know what that whole colloquy was about. The colloquy was about a statement made by Mr. Foreman which appears on page 16 of your exhibit. Mr. Foreman said,

Took me a month to convince myself of the fact which the Attorney General of the United States and J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced last July; that is, just what General Canale has told you that there was not a conspiracy.

That appears on page 16. I think Mr. Ray has something he would like to read also.

Mr. SAWYER. If I could interject just for the edification of the public who might not totally understand Attorneys General are very often referred to as General so and so. So it's not a general as such. It's an Attorney General.

Mr. RAY. There's continuity to these documents. They're not all separate, as Mr. Lane, he read this one here. There's also another one. This one you had me read is March 10, right, correct, 1969?

Mr. SAWYER. That's correct.

Mr. RAY. The forerunner to this would be March 9, 1969, I will read it.

"Dear James Earl"—this is a document contract. It is just more of a legal—the guilty plea. It pertains to the guilty plea, but—yes—it's a letter from Percy Foreman the day before the guilty plea. It is two letters; informal contracts.

Dear James Earl, you have heretofore assigned to me all of your royalties from magazine articles, books, motion pictures or other revenue to be derived from the writings of William Bradford Huie. These are my own property unconditionally. However, you have heretofore authorized and requested me to negotiate a guilty plea in the State of Tennessee through its District Attorney General and with the approval of the trial judge would waive a death penalty. You agreed to accept a sentence of 99 years. It was contemplated that your case will be disposed of tomorrow, March 10, by the above plea and sentence. This will shorten the trial considerably. In consideration of the time it will save me, I am willing to make the following adjustment to my fee arrangements with you.

If the plea is entered and the sentence accepted and no embarrassing circumstances take place in the courtroom, I am willing to assign to any bank, trust company or individuals selected by you all my receipts under the above assignment in excess of \$165,000.

In other words, if I don't plead guilty, he don't get the \$165,000.

These funds over and above the first \$165,000 will be held by such bank, trust company or individual subject to your order. I have either spent or obligated myself to spend in the excess of \$14,000. Now, I think these expenses should be

paid in addition to a \$150,000 fee. I am sure the expenses will exceed \$15,000, but I am willing to rest on that figure.

Letter Number 2:

Dear James Earl: You have asked that I advance to Jerry Ray \$500 of the \$5,000 referring to the first \$5,000 paid by William Bradford Huie. At that time, I had spent in excess of \$9,500 on your case. Since then, I have spent in excess of \$4,000. But I am willing to advance Jerry \$500 and add it to the \$165,000 mentioned in my other letter to you today.

In other words, I would receive the first \$165,000 but I would not make any other advancements. Just this \$500. And this advance also is contingent upon the plea of guilty and the sentence going through on March 10, 1969, without any unseemly conduct on your part in court.

P.S., the rifle and the Mustang was tied up in a suit filed by Renfro Hayes, the private detective who worked for Mr. Haynes. Court costs and attorney fees will be necessary, perhaps to get them released. I will credit the \$165,000 with whatever they bring over the cost of obtaining them, if any.

There are just two or three short lines here.

In a forerunner to this contract—I will read from William Bradford Huie's book. This is a contract that he printed in there, page 193. There is Mr. Huie talking.

In December, Mr. Foreman had pneumonia and lost a month's work. But on Friday, January 24th, 1969, he flew into Huntsville Airport where I met him and we talked for another four hours between planes. The result was that on January 29th, we signed an amenuatory agreement in which Mr. Hanes got out and transferred all his rights to Ray and affirmed all his grants to me with all actions being approved by Mr. Foreman. Then on February 3, 1969, Mr. Foreman plucked Ray clean by having him sign a notarized two-way agreements, which read in part:

Know by all men by these presents that I, James Earl Ray, present in Memphis, Tennessee, Shelby County, Tennessee, for and in consideration of his agreement to represent me in trial or trials in cases pending in Shelby County, Tennessee.

And he goes on to say I gave him everything, but I think maybe a relevant part here, he said trial or trials, guilty pleas are not trials under Tennessee law, are they?

Mr. SAWYER. If you are through reading, let me come back and ask you a couple of questions now about some of the things we have read through.

As I understand it, having read some of your interviews and what-not, you say, and correct me if I am not stating this correctly, that part of the reason you signed all these agreements of fact and pleaded guilty in open court was part of the reason, is that you have been kept in jail, in Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn., with lights on all night; you could not sleep and that your health had somewhat deteriorated because of these conditions.

And you were, therefore, in a weakened, susceptible condition. Is that one of the sets of reasons? We will get to the others too.

Mr. RAY. That's just one of them, yes.

Mr. SAWYER. But that is one of them.

Mr. RAY. That's one of them, yes.

Mr. SAWYER. You could not get any sleep in the jail.

Mr. RAY. It was difficult.

Mr. SAWYER. But did you get sleep?

Mr. RAY. Yes, I did get sleep. I say it was difficult to get sleep.

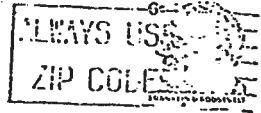
Mr. SAWYER. You did not get very much sleep.

Mr. RAY. Well, I don't know how much I got.

Mr. SAWYER. I wonder if the clerk would be good enough to give the witness exhibit MLK No. F-84 in my book.

[The witness was handed the exhibit.]

J. RAY
COUNTY JAIL
MEMPHIS, TENN.



To Mr. Arthur Hanes Jr. Attorney.

617- Frank Nelson Bldg.,

Birmingham, Alabama

35203

Dear Mr. Hanes,

I'd just write a short letter to let you know everything is alright, am still gaining weight and sleeping 8 1/2 hrs a day. Leg is coming down slowly but dragging to have him wait until I see you again, since I want to give him then papers also if you have one of them black power of attorney I want him to have one of them I will clear for now.

Sincerely,
James E. Ray

Mr. SAWYER. Do you have exhibit MLK F-84 in front of you?

Mr. LANE. I wonder, Mr. Sawyer, if you have a copy where the postmark is visible so we can see the date.

Mr. SAWYER. It is not very visible on mine either, frankly.

Mr. LANE. Well, I presume these were made from something which was visible. Could we see the original or some clear Xerox so we can know what we are dealing with here.

Mr. SAWYER. On mine, I do not know how yours is, but I think I can read 4 October on the date stamp.

Mr. LANE. All right. Is that what yours reads?

Mr. SAWYER. That is what mine reads. Can you see it on yours?

Mr. LANE. I see some markings there; it is hard to tell.

Mr. SAWYER. Is it 4 and then a space O-C-T?

Mr. LANE. It could be 4 October and it could be other things as well, but that is a possibility. It could be "October" or something right else.

Mr. SAWYER. This is a handwritten letter by you—

Mr. LANE. It could be 11; it could be 7. It is really the date we are interested in.

Mr. SAWYER. This is a handwritten letter by you to your then attorney, Mr. Hanes, from the jail; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. It says, "I'll just write a short letter to let you know everything is all right. Am still gaining weight and sleeping 8½ hours a day. Jerry is coming down shortly, but I'm going to have him wait until I see you again," and so forth.

The part I read is the part I was interested in. You wrote that letter?

Mr. RAY. That's to William Bradford Huie?

Mr. SAWYER. I believe it is to Hanes, Mr. Arthur Hanes, Jr., who was then your attorney—Sr., excuse me. Is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. And then another reason you gave, as I recall it, for—

Mr. LANE. I wonder if it is going to be possible for Mr. Ray to respond to the context of the questions instead of the specifics? I mean, Mr. Sawyer, you came to see me in the prison as one trial lawyer to another.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, I wouldn't put it quite that way, but go ahead.

Mr. LANE. Well, I claimed to be a trial lawyer and I took your word for it, although—you told us how you had never lost a capital case. It is the same kind of thing Mr. Ray had heard from Percy Foreman when he was trying to get him to plead guilty also; same language.

Mr. SAWYER. The only thing I took exception to was one trial lawyer to another.

Mr. LANE. I have been trying criminal cases all around the country for 29 years now. In any event, you know as a trial lawyer—

Mr. SAWYER. I do not know what question the witness is—

Mr. LANE. It will just take me a moment.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. LANE. Are you afraid of hearing question, Mr. Sawyer?

Mr. SAWYER. You are getting into an argument—

Mr. LANE. I just want to make one statement. You and I know that there are coerced pleas all around the country which are reversed, and

they always have the same litany read into the record before a person pleads guilty, even when he is coerced.

And you know reading this may give the impression to the American people—

Mr. SAWYER. I do not care to debate this.

Mr. LANE. You know that, Mr. Sawyer, very well.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Lane, you have a right to make objections to questions that are put to Mr. Ray and Mr. Ray has a right and he has explained the circumstances of the plea.

Mr. LANE. I think he should be given an opportunity now to explain the circumstances of the plea.

Mr. SAWYER. I will be glad to give him that opportunity.

Mr. LANE. Fine, that is what we want.

Mr. RAY. Well, I could read through these statements and all that. I'll try to be brief and just answer by reading another letter. Your letter is dated October—4th of October. I hadn't been in jail too long that time. Usually this is a gradual process. If you are stuck in solitary confinement, you don't deteriorate overnight. It usually takes 4 or 5 months. Sometimes it takes 7 or 8 months.

Your letter was dated October 4, 1968. Well, here is one I wrote December 12—December 23, 1968, to my brother.

I will just write a few lines. Everything is about the same. Tell Carol thanks; I received the card. The next time you come down, I might have to write Curtis—that's Congressman Thomas Curtis, who used to be a Representative of Missouri.

I can't even get a blood test without first getting an OK from Ramsey Clark and that usually takes about a month and my arm has been bothering me for a couple of days.

I believe the committee has this letter. So, this is sort of a gradual process, this solitary confinement, not being able to sleep and food and stuff of that nature.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, you were present, I presume, at the testimony of Dr. DeMere who gave you a physical before you were sent off to prison from the jail, when he testified as to your general good health, the fact you could walk the whole length of your cell, which is a large cell, as I understand it, on your hands and do daily exercises with the guards, doing situps, propping your legs on the bars, which is a very difficult kind of setup. Do you recall that?

Mr. RAY. First, Dr. DeMere was the prosecuting attorney's brother-in-law.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, whoever it was, you were present when he testified.

Mr. RAY. Yes, I do attempt to maintain my health when I'm in solitary confinement conditions. I'll agree with you on that.

Mr. SAWYER. Could you really walk the whole length of the cell on your hands, standing upside down?

Mr. RAY. When I first came in there, I probably could when I first came in, but I'm sure during this latter period I wasn't.

Mr. SAWYER. But then the guards used to come up and you would do exercises every day of that type and of situps and what not, isn't that true?

Mr. RAY. Whenever I'm in solitary confinement, I do make an attempt to maintain my health as long as possible, yes.

Mr. SAWYER. You had a colored television set access in the jail——

Mr. RAY. No, I don't believe I had a colored television set.

Mr. SAWYER. Right outside the bars that you could have control.

Mr. RAY. There was a black and white television set outside the bars——

Mr. SAWYER. Black and white then——

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, will the prosecuting attorney please allow the defendant to finish his answers? He has interrupted him three times in the last minute or two. Will he be allowed to finish the answers? He's the star; we were told that a little while ago.

Mr. PREYER. The witness is allowed to complete his testimony. Proceed.

Mr. RAY. Mr. Sawyer, I asked them to take the television set out of the bars because I couldn't sleep and it was on all night long. That is one of the complaints I believe we made in court when we asked the lights be cut off.

Mr. SAWYER. You also had your own private shower in that cell block.

Mr. RAY. Private shower?

Mr. SAWYER. Yes.

Mr. RAY. Well, it was a jailhouse shower—if you want to call it private.

Mr. SAWYER. But you had a private one in your own cell, didn't you?

Mr. RAY. No, there wasn't anyone in there with me, no.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, that would make it pretty private, wouldn't it?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Sawyer, you know if someone of the Soviet Union was held under lights for 8 months you——

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Chairman, please, I do not want to argue with counsel.

Mr. LANE. I can see you do not want to and I know why. You want to present just your side and you do not want the American people to have the other side at all.

Mr. PREYER. I want Mr. Ray to answer, Mr. Lane.

We are not here to argue the case.

Mr. LANE. I understand that, but if a Soviet prisoner was held with lights on 24 hours a day for 8 months, you'd all be screaming about it. But here he is and he is an American; why doesn't that concern you?

Mr. PREYER. That is enough, Mr. Lane.

Mr. LANE. It is too much. That is my point.

Mr. PREYER. We want to hear from Mr. Ray. Proceed, Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. SAWYER. Another complaint that I believe was made is that Percy Foreman really did not represent you, that he, in effect, pushed you into a guilty plea and that the reason you agreed to all these things you agreed to is because he, in effect, did not represent you and pushed you into that; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That's correct.

Mr. SAWYER. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. RAY. That's a fair statement.

Mr. SAWYER. Of your claim, that is a fair statement of what you said. Did you at any point in time until after you pleaded guilty make any complaint in the court at all about Mr. Foreman?

Mr. RAY. Did I complain to the court about Mr. Foreman?

Mr. SAWYER. Right.

Mr. RAY. Well, I don't have letters right here with me just now, but the day after the guilty plea—

Mr. SAWYER. I am talking about before the guilty plea, excuse me, that was the question.

Mr. RAY. As far as the guilty plea, if I had to do it all over again, right now, I can't see why I would do anything any differently based on the position Percy Foreman, the judge and the prosecutor had me in.

I have read off material yesterday about the—these various ways the legal system—I think we have one judge here, I think, would agree with me, you use to coerced guilty pleas. All you have to do is read "Crime and Legal Processes" by William J. Chamles, the section—see part 2, section 12, Donell J. Newman, pleading guilty for consideration; the study of Barton Justice.

Section 13, Abraham Bloomberg; the practice of law is a confidence game, organizational "cooptation" of a profession.

So, there's no really, no big guilty, big deal about maneuvering a defendant to a guilty plea. I don't want to ask you any questions, but I think you would agree with me that all guilty pleas are not made in heaven.

Mr. SAWYER. Now, can you answer my question that was: Did you at any time make any complaint to the court about your lack of representation by Mr. Percy Foreman until after you entered the guilty plea?

Mr. RAY. Well, when I made the change of attorneys from Percy Foreman to—from Arthur Hanes to Percy Foreman, the trial judge did tell me during that change that I couldn't make any more changes and subsequently, as I mentioned in the statement, Percy Foreman entered into—after he entered into the contracts with Huie and received, I think, \$10,000, he perjured himself to the trial judge and told the trial judge there was no funds for to hire an outside attorney. Consequently, he asked him to appoint the public defender, Mr. Hugh Stanton. That is the one you referred to awhile ago. He is a prosecuting attorney now. And once Mr. Stanton got into the case, then Mr. Foreman got sick one time and if for some reason he would have passed on, then I would have had Stanton, public defender, as the defense lawyer.

Mr. SAWYER. Now, once again, could you answer my question? Did you at any point in time complain to the trial judge, or on the record, about your lack of representation by Percy Foreman?

Mr. RAY. The only time I did—

Mr. SAWYER. It is a simple question.

Mr. RAY. I got into an argument with him on the day of the plea. That is the only time that I ever complained to him in open court.

Mr. SAWYER. I am just asking you did you ever make any complaint to the judge, or on the record in the case, prior to your plea, before your plea of guilty, about your lack of representation by Mr. Percy Foreman?

Mr. RAY. No, I did on the day of the plea. We had some disagreements but not—when we were talking about Ramsey Clark and J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. SAWYER. The part we read?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. You made no complaint at any time to the judge, or on the record, about your lack of adequate representation?

Mr. RAY. It would have been useless. The judge done told me I couldn't dismiss him.

Mr. SAWYER. The answer is "No?"

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. SAWYER. As a matter of fact, when the judge also appointed to assist in your trial the public defender, you wrote a personal letter to Mr. Stanton making it clear that you wanted as your chief counsel Percy Foreman and he was not to understand that he was to be chief counsel or call any shots.

Mr. RAY. Yes, I wrote this letter in January. That is when Percy Foreman was sick. I was under the impression then Percy Foreman was going to trial. However, it wasn't until February 13 when Foreman started talking about the guilty plea. Until February 13, I never had any disagreements with Foreman because his position was that we were going to a jury trial.

Mr. SAWYER. Would you hand the witness MLK exhibit No. F-77, please?

Do you have MLK exhibit No. F-77 in front of you?

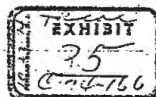
Mr. SAWYER. I request that MLK exhibit F-77 be entered into the record at this point.

Mr. PREYER. Without objection, it may be entered into the record at this point.

Mr. Hugh Stanton Esq.
att at law.

1-20-69

116074



Dear Sir,

In the court room leaving Friday 17, you informed me you would visit me at the jail shortly to discuss the instant case, after reflecting on this and the interpretation the local press has given to Judge Buller's remarks at that time I think we should postpone my meeting until I hear from Mr. Foreman as I expect to start as soon as possible. He is still and will remain Chief Counsel as far as I am concerned regardless of what the county attorney here goes press, has to say, or what Mr. Howe may desire though the attorney should office I think the right to choose counsel is one of the few prerogatives I have and I don't intend to relinquish it again as I did in London through ignorance. Naturally if Mr. Foreman should become incapacitated for a long period of time I would probably have to engage another Counsel, however I am sure he will be all right in a few days, after all, I don't think he has been the only one to be bed the flu this winter. Also, I can't go along with the hysterical press which has inspired this is some kind of conspiracy to "deflate justice". I also would appreciate it if you would inform all concerned for the record that regardless of what the papers say I have no intention of firing my attorney before court dates. (Also I wanted my appeal in England to come back and stand trial.) I think the attorney general knows it, but the main reason I ask Mr. Howe to withdraw was that he was working for Mr. Howe to my detriment and Mr. Howe from his statement had cause to be an impartial reporter.

but intend to aid the state to convict me.
 I don't know if this was pre-arranged or not
 but the results would have been the same.
 I'm claiming I would like to commit on the witness
 list. Mr. Conley is paid in court that I probably
 know what all of the 310 witnesses are going to
 say therefore it would not be necessary for my
 attorney to question them. Mr. Hines showed me
 the first list which had app. 300 names on
 it, I could only recall about 30 on the list,
 I would probably know what these 30 would say
 under normal circumstances but there or not
 normal circumstances anyone who has ever read
 a police manual on police interrogation methods
 knows that the FBI at the direction of the Justice
 Department uses psychology and power of suggestion
 on prospective witnesses, there is also a large reward
 offered in this case therefore I can truthfully say
 I don't know what any of the witness will say.
 As regards to the other 60 witnesses, the attorney
 general's office made this list available to
 Mr. Hines about 2 weeks before the Nov. trial
 date, for some reason Mr. Hines would not let
 me see this list, I assume the reason for this
 was that the attorney general got this list
 of witnesses directly or indirectly from Mr. Hines
 and that if I saw the list I would of known
 that Mr. Hines lied when he said my information
 I gave him would be privileged.
 Mr. Fromm has told me that he will interview
 all of these witnesses or have someone who will
 interview them for so.

Sincerely
 James Ray

Mr. LANE. He is reading it now, Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. SAWYER. Are you finished reading?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. It is a letter dated January 20, 1969, to Mr. Hugh Stanton, Sr., the public defender, that has been appointed by the court to assist in your defense.

Mr. LANE. I haven't had a chance to finish reading it yet. It might speed things up, if anybody is concerned about that, if we were given two documents at the same time. Mr. Ray could read one and I can read the other.

[Short pause.]

Mr. LANE. I have finished reading the letter now, Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. SAWYER. Thank you. This is a letter dated January 20, 1969, to Mr. Stanton, the public defender, in your own handwriting, and I may just call your attention to the part on the first page, down about line 8, where you are referring to Mr. Foreman. You say:

He is still and will remain chief counsel as far as I am concerned regardless of what the Court, Attorney General, press, has to say, or what Mr. Huie may desire through the Attorney General's office. I think the right to choose counsel is one of the few prerogatives I have, and I don't intend to relinquish it again, as I did in London through ignorance.

Naturally, if Mr. Foreman should become incapacitated for a period of time I would probably have to engage other counsel. However, I am sure he will be all right in a few days.

That was your statement to the public defender who had been appointed to also assist in your defense; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes; at that time I was very well satisfied with Mr. Foreman. That was January 20, 1969.

Mr. LANE. Excuse me just a minute. I don't think he is quite finished.

Mr. RAY. Are we going to read the whole letter, Mr. Sawyer?

Mr. SAWYER. No. But you can read some of it if you want to. I just wanted to make the point you then stated.

Mr. RAY. I will go ahead and read it. I will read the whole letter:

In the courtroom hearing, Friday the 17th, you informed me you would visit me at the jail shortly to discuss the instant case. After reflecting on this and interpretation the local press gives to Judge Battle's hearing, I think we should postpone meeting until I hear from Mr. Foreman, as I expect to shortly, as I am writing him today. He still remains chief counsel as far as I am concerned regardless of what the Court and Attorney General and the press has to say or what Mr. Huie may desire through the Attorney General's office.

Then you read that. You read the part about prerogative of counsel. I will skip to page 2. What was that?

Mr. LANE. I could do it more briefly in just a moment. This letter is predicated upon the fact Mr. Foreman is going to go to trial for Mr. Ray, and in the letter Ray says he makes reference to the 360 witnesses, and Mr. Canale, the Memphis district attorney general, is planning to call, and concludes, Mr. Foreman has told me that he will interview all these witnesses or have someone who will interview them—or have someone interview them do so.

So this is predicated upon trial. Mr. Foreman didn't interview any of the witnesses so the problem developed a little later, as you know.

Mr. SAWYER. Just one more thing, witness. I also understand that when you pleaded guilty you thought you would have a good chance of getting some post-conviction relief; in other words, the plea set aside or something. Is that true?

Mr. RAY. Yes, there was never any investigation by Percy Foreman, and I thought possibly after I entered the guilty plea, why, if I could find someone to investigate the case, there would be exculpatory evidence and we could file for a post conviction. In fact, I did. The day after I entered the guilty plea, I did file a motion for a new hearing. That was because of statements Mr. Foreman was making to the press.

Mr. SAWYER. When you did enter the plea, part of your strategy in doing that was that you thought you would then be in a good position to get a new trial?

Mr. RAY. No, it wasn't no strategy. As these contracts are read off indicate, I didn't have no position other than enter a guilty plea. I thought if I could get someone to investigate the case then possibly I could file a post-conviction hearing.

Mr. SAWYER. I see. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. PREYER. For the sake of the record, before we leave this questioning, the two letters which the witness has read, one, the letter from Percy Foreman to Ray, which he read into the record in its entirety, will be marked as MLK exhibit No. F-121.

[Document referred to was marked for identification as MLK exhibit No. F-121, entered into the record, and follows:]

Mr. Foreman delivered to Ray these two letters, dated March 9:

Dear James Earl:

You have heretofore assigned to me all of your royalties from magazine articles, book, motion picture, or other revenue to be derived from the writings of William Bradford Huie. These are my own property unconditionally.

However, you have heretofore authorized and requested me to negotiate a plea of guilty if the State of Tennessee through its District Attorney General and with the approval of the trial judge would waive the death penalty. You agreed to accept a sentence of 99 years.

It is contemplated that your case will be disposed of tomorrow, March 10, by the above plea and sentence. This will shorten the trial considerably. In consideration of the time it will save me, I am willing to make the following adjustment of my fee arrangement with you:

If the plea is entered and the sentence accepted and no embarrassing circumstances take place in the courtroom, I am willing to assign to any bank, trust company or individual selected by you all my receipts under the above assignment in excess of \$165,000. These funds over and above the first \$165,000 will be held by such bank, trust company or individual subject to your order.

I have either spent or obligated myself to spend in excess of \$14,000, and I think these expenses should be paid in addition to a \$150,000 fee. I am sure the expenses will exceed the \$15,000, but I am willing to rest of that figure.

Yours truly,
PERCY FOREMAN

Dear James Earl:

You have asked that I advance to Jerry Ray \$500 of the "\$5,000", referring to the first \$5,000 paid by William Bradford Huie. At that time I had spent in excess of \$9,500 on your case. Since then I have spent in excess of \$4,000 additional.

But I am willing to advance Jerry \$500 and add it to the \$165,000 mentioned in my other letter to you today. In other words, I would receive the first \$165,500. But I would not make any other advances—just this one \$500. And this advance also is contingent upon the plea of guilty and sentence going through on March 10, 1969, without any unseemly conduct on your part in court.

P. S. The rifle and the white Mustang are tied up in the suit filed by Renfro Hayes [the private detective who worked for Mr. Hanes]. Court costs and attorneys fees will be necessary, perhaps, to get them released. I will credit the \$165,500 with whatever they bring over the cost of obtaining them, if any.

Both those letters are signed by Mr. Foreman and acknowledged with the signature of James Earl Ray.

MLK EXHIBIT F-121

Mr. PREYER. The letter read in part by the witness dated Dec. 23, 1968, to his brother, will be marked as MLK exhibit No. F-122, and entered into the record.

[Document referred to was marked for identification into the record as MLK exhibit No. F-122, entered into the record, and follows:]

12-23-68

Dear Jerry;

I will just write a few lines, everything
about the same. Tell Carol I think I
read the card. The next time you come
down I will have you write to Curtis, I
can't even get a blood test without the first
get an O.K. from Ramsey and that usually takes
about a month. My own brother has for a
couple of days. How the real estate tycoon
getting along? Jack was telling me that Ben
said he would no relation to you?
Well I guess that about all for now. Take
it easy.

Jim



To. Mr. Jerry Ray

1902 Cherokee

St. Louis, Missouri - 63118

710 E. Ann 63104

Mr. PREYER. If the witness desires, they will be offered into the record at this point.

Mr. SAWYER. I would also like to have introduced the stipulations, MLK exhibit No. F-79, and the voir dire, MLK exhibit No. F-80 in open court, the transcripts of which I also used.

Mr. PREYER. So ordered. They will be introduced into the record at this point.

[Whereupon, Martin Luther King exhibit Nos. F-79 and F-80 were marked for identification for the record, and follow:]

MLK EXHIBIT F-79

STATE OF TENNESSEE VS. JAMES EARL RAY

PROPOSED STIPULATION AS TO MATERIAL FACTS WHICH THE STATE WOULD PROVE IN THE COURSE OF THIS TRIAL THROUGH LAY AND EXPERT WITNESSES. IN THE COURSE OF THE PRESENTATION TO THE JURY, THE DETAILS OF THE EVIDENTIARY FACTS ESTABLISHING THESE MATERIAL FACTS WILL BE ENLARGED UPON:

1. That on April 21, 1967, defendant, James Earl Ray, bought a six-transistor Channel Master radio at the Missouri State Penitentiary and his ID No. 00416 scratched on the end and this same radio was in the blue zipper bag dropped in front of Canipe's shortly after 6:00 p.m. on April 4, 1968.
2. That as John L. Rayns defendant was employed at the Indian Trail Restaurant, Winnetka, Illinois, 5-3 to 6-24-67.
3. That on 7-17-67 defendant registered as John L. Rayns at the Bourgard Motel in Montreal, Canada.
4. That on 7-18-67 defendant executed a lease at Harkay Apartments, 3589 Notre Dame East, using the name Eric S. Galt.
5. That on 7-19-67 defendant purchased a suit from Tip Top Tailors in Montreal and this suit was recovered from defendant's luggage after arrest in London.
6. That on July 21, 1967, defendant was fitted for a suit at English and Scotch Woolen Co. in Montreal, said suit being subsequently shipped to defendant as Eric S. Galt at 2608 South Highland, Birmingham, Alabama.
7. That on August 26, 1967, as Eric Galt, defendant rented a room at 2608 South Highland, Birmingham, Alabama.
8. That as Eric S. Galt defendant rented safe deposit box at Birmingham Trust National Bank.

Page 2
STATE OF TENNESSEE VS. JAMES EARL RAY
STIPULATIONS

9. That defendant purchased a 1966 white Mustang for \$1,995.00 from William D. Paisley and that defendant, as Eric S. Galt, transferred registration on said vehicle and obtained Alabama Driver's license as Eric Starvo Galt.
10. That on 10-2-67 defendant purchased a 1968 Alabama License 1-38993 for said Mustang.
11. That as Eric S. Galt defendant wrote letter to Superior Bulk Film Co. advising defendant was leaving for Mexico, dated 10-5-67 and would send Mexican address.
12. That as Eric S. Galt defendant entered Mexico on a tourist permit on October 7, 1967, remaining in this country until the middle of November, 1967.
13. That defendant wrote Bulk Film Company requesting refund check be mailed to Eric Galt at Hotel Rio, Puerto Vallarto, Mexico.
14. That on November 19, 1967, defendant rented Apartment 6 at 1535 North Serrano, Los Angeles, California, as Eric S. Galt.
15. That on November 20, 1967, defendant wrote letter to Superior Bulk Film requesting refund be sent to him at Serrano address.
16. That as Eric S. Galt defendant took dancing lessons at National Dance Studio in Long Beach, California, from December 5, 1967, through February 12, 1968.
17. That in December, 1967, defendant drove to New Orleans with Charlie Stein and brought Rita Stein's children back to Los Angeles, ~~after having taken Charles Stein, Rita Stein and Marie Martin to George Wallace headquarters in Los Angeles for purpose of registering for Wallace.~~

Page 3
STATE OF TENNESSEE VS. JAMES EARL RAY
STIPULATIONS

18. That defendant registered at the Provincial Motel in New Orleans as Eric S. Galt.

19. That as Eric Galt defendant used laundry service at Avalon Cleaners in Los Angeles and sheets laundered by this company recovered from his Mustang in Atlanta.

20. That as Eric Galt defendant had shorts and undershirt (recovered from the blue zipper bag in front of Canipe's) laundered at the Home Service Laundry in Los Angeles.

21. That as Eric S. Galt defendant enrolled in and attended the International School of Bartending in Los Angeles during the period of 1-19 to 3-2-68.

22. That defendant took up residence at the St. Francis Hotel in Los Angeles on 1-21-68.

23. That on March 5, 1968, defendant had plastic surgery performed on his nose by Dr. Russell C. Hadley in Hollywood, California.

24. That on March 17, 1968, defendant executed change of mailing address card from St. Francis Hotel in Los Angeles to General Delivery, Atlanta, Georgia.

25. That enroute from Los Angeles defendant dropped off a package of clothing belonging to Marie Martin's daughter in New Orleans.

26. That as Eric S. Galt defendant spent night at Flamingo Motel in Selma, Alabama.

27. That defendant rented room at Jimmy Garners Rooming House in Atlanta, Georgia, on March 24, 1968.

28. That on March 29, 1968, as Harvey Lowmeyer bought .243 cal. rifle with Redfield Scope from Aeromarine Supply Co. in Birmingham, Alabama.

Page 4

STATE OF TENNESSEE VS. JAMES EARL RAY
STIPULATIONS

29. That on March 30, 1968, defendant returned above rifle and exchanged it for 30-06 Springfield caliber Remington rifle which defendant subsequently used to shoot Dr. Martin Luther King and dropped in front of Canipe's shortly after 6:00 p.m. April 4, 1968.

30. That on March 31, 1968, defendant paid Jimmy Garner for a second week's rent and wrote name Eric S. Galt on envelope and gave to Garner.

31. That on April 1, 1968, defendant left laundry at Piedmont Laundry in Atlanta.

32. That on April 3, 1968, defendant purchased shaving kit at Rexall Drug Store in Memphis.

33. That defendant registered as Eric S. Galt in Rebel Motel, Memphis, Tennessee on April 3, 1968.

34. That on April 4, 1968, as John Willard defendant rented Room 5B from Mrs. Bessie Brewer at 422 1/2 South Main in Memphis, Tennessee.

35. That on April 4, 1968, defendant purchased Bushnell binoculars and case from York Arms Co. on South Main Street.

36. That defendant parked his white Mustang on Main Street just south of Canipe's.

37. That at approximately 6:01 p.m., April 4, 1968, defendant fired a shot from the second floor bathroom of the rooming house and fatally wounded Dr. Martin Luther King who was standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel.

38. That defendant ran from second floor and dropped the rifle, box, 9 rounds of ammunition, a green and brown bedspread and a blue zipper bag containing various items including:

(1) tack hammer and pliers

Page 5
STATE OF TENNESSEE VS. JAMES EARL RAY
STIPULATIONS

- (2) April 4 issue of COMMERCIAL APPEAL
 - (3) Bushnell Binoculars, case and box
 - (4) Shaving kit from Rexall Drug
 - (5) Channel Master pocket size radio
 - (6) Two unopened cans of Schlitz beer
 - (7) Hair brush and miscellaneous toiletry items
 - (8) Pair of men's shorts and undershirt
39. That defendant left scene in his 1966 white Mustang and on the morning of April 5, 1968, left this car parked in Capitol Homes parking lot in Atlanta, Georgia.
40. That defendant picked up laundry from Piedmont Cleaners and left note for Jimmy Garner on April 5, 1968.
41. That on April 8, 1968, the defendant as Paul Bridgman rented room at 102 Ossington West, Toronto, Canada.
42. That on April 10 the defendant wrote letter as Paul Bridgman requesting copy of birth certificate.
43. That as Paul Bridgman defendant had passport photo made in Toronto.
44. That defendant as Ramon George Sneyd rented room at 962 Dundas Street in Toronto.
45. That defendant applied for passport and booked passage through the Kennedy Travel Bureau on flight to London as Ramon George Sneyd.
46. That defendant obtained birth certificate in name of Sneyd.
47. That defendant flew to London as Sneyd.
48. That defendant exchanged ticket and flew to Lisbon, Portugal.
49. That in Lisbon the defendant obtained new passport correcting last name from Sneya to Sneyd.

Page 6
STATE OF TENNESSEE VS. JAMES EARL RAY
STIPULATIONS

50. That on May 17, 1968, defendant flew back to London.
51. That in London the defendant as Sneyd lived respectively at the Heathfield House, New Earls Court and Pax Hotel until June 8, 1968.
52. That the defendant was arrested at Heathfield Airport, London, as he was preparing to go to Brussels on June 8, 1968.
53. That in addition to the two passports, birth certificate of Sneyd, several items of correspondence, including some from Kennedy Travel Bureau, and a cash ticket from Andy's Men Shop in Toronto, Canada, dated May 6, 1968, the defendant had in his possession a 38 caliber revolver of Japanese make at the time of arrest.
54. That the defendant's luggage contained the suit from Tip Top Tailors and Scotch Woolen from Montreal and also a 220 Polaroid camera, as well as items on list furnished pursuant to request.
55. That the defendant was fingerprinted by Insp. Brine of Scotland Yard at Heathrow Airport.
56. That various items were obtained from the 1966 white Mustang in Atlanta on April 11, 1968, including: clothing, floor mats, bed linen and pillows, sweepings, "etc."; that items from Room 5B in Memphis, the bathroom at 422 1/2 South Main, items from the room of defendant at Jimmy Garners in Atlanta and the items recovered from in front of Canipe's, as well as other physical evidence heretofore mentioned, would be the basis of expert testimony concerning ballistics, handwriting, fingerprints and identification by hairs and fibers.

In addition to the above-stipulated presentation the State expects to call one or two lay Corpus witnesses, the County Medical Examiner and two law enforcement officers.

MLK EXHIBIT F-80

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

DIVISION III

STATE OF TENNESSEE,)	
)	
Complainant,)	
)	
versus)	No. 16645 Murder in The
)	First Degree
JAMES EARL RAY,)	
ALIAS ERIC STARVO GALT,)	No. 16819 Carrying a
ALIAS JOHN WILLARD,)	Dangerous Weapon
ALIAS HARVEY LOWMEYER,)	
ALIAS HARVEY LOWMYER,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
)	

BE IT REMEMBERED, That the above-styled cause came on to be heard this 10th day of March, 1969, before the Honorable W. Preston Battle, Judge, presiding, before a jury duly impaneled and sworn to try the issues herein joined, wherein evidence was introduced and the following proceedings were had, to-wit:

APPEARANCES

For the Complainant-----Gen. Phil M. Canale
 Mr. Robert E. Dwyer
 Mr. James Beasley
 Assistant Attorneys General
 Shelby County Office Building
 Memphis, Tennessee.

For the Defendant-----Mr. Percy Foreman
804 South Coast Building
Houston, Texas

Mr. Hugh W. Stanton, Sr.
Mr. Hugh W. Stanton, Jr.
Lincoln American Tower
Memphis, Tennessee

MARCH 10, 1969 - 9:30 A.M.

THE COURT: All right, sir, I believe the only matter we have pending before us is the matter of James Earl Ray.

MR. FOREMAN: Would Your Honor give me just a minute?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: May it please the Court, in this cause we have prepared, and the Defendant and I have signed and Mr. Hugh Stanton, Sr., and Jr., will now sign, a petition for waiver of trial and request for the acceptance of a plea of guilty, and we have an Order, now.

Would the Clerk pass this up?

..(Thereupon, the said document was passed to the Court.)

THE COURT: I see. Then this is a compromise and a settlement on a plea of guilty to murder in the first degree on an agreed settlement of 99 years in the penitentiary; is that true?

MR. FOREMAN: Yes, that's it. That is the agreement, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that the agreement?

MR. CANALE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right, I will have to
voir dire Mr. Ray.

Mr. James Earl Ray, stand.

(Thereupon, the Defendant complied
with the request of the Court.)

THE COURT: Have your lawyers explained
all your rights to you and do you understand
them?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you know that you have
a right to a trial by jury on the charge of
murder in the first degree against you, the
punishment for murder in the first degree
ranging from death by electrocution to any
time over 20 years?

The burden of proof is on the State of
Tennessee to prove you guilty beyond a
reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty,
and the decision of the jury must be unani-
mous both as to guilt and punishment.

In the event of a jury verdict against
you, you would have the right to file a

motion for a new trial addressed to the trial judge. In the event of an adverse ruling against you on your motion for a new trial, you would have the right to successive appeals to the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals and the Supreme Court of Tennessee and to file a petition for review by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Do you understand that you have all of these rights?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You are entering a plea of guilty to murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, and are compromising and settling your case on an agreed punishment of 99 years in the State Penitentiary.

Is this what you want to do?

MR. RAY: Yes. I have been -- That's -- yes --

THE COURT: Is that what you want to do?

MR. RAY: That's right.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you are waiving, which means giving up, a formal trial by your plea of guilty, although the laws of this State require the prosecution to present certain evidence to a jury in all cases of pleas of guilty to murder in the first degree?

By your plea of guilty, you are also waiving your right to:

One, your motion for a new trial;

Two, successive appeals to the Supreme Court, to the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee; and

Three, a petition to review it by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By your plea of guilty, you are also abandoning and waiving your objections and exceptions to all the motions and petitions in which the Court has heretofore ruled against you, in whole or in part, among them being:

One, Motion to withdraw a plea and quash indictment;

Two, Motion to inspect the evidence;

Three, Motion to remove lights and cameras from the jail;

Four, Motion for private consultation with Attorney;

Five, Petition to authorize Defendant to take depositions;

Six, Motion to permit conference with Huie;

Seven, Motion to permit photographs;

Eight, Motion to designate Court Reporters;

Nine, Motion to stipulate testimony;

Ten, Suggestion of proper name.

You are waiving and giving up all these rights?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Has anything besides your sentence of 99 years in the penitentiary been promised to you to get you to plead guilty?

MR. RAY: No, no one has used pressure.

THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty to murder in the first degree in this case because you killed Dr. Martin Luther King under

such circumstances that would make you legally guilty of murder in the first degree under the law as explained to you by your lawyers?

MR. RAY: Yes, legally guilty, uh-huh.

THE COURT: Is this plea of guilty to murder in the first degree with agreed punishment of 99 years in the State penitentiary freely, voluntarily and understandingly made and entered by you?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Is this plea of guilty on your part the free act of your free will, made with your full knowledge and understanding of its meaning and consequences?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You may be seated.

(Whereupon, the Defendant complied with the request of the Court.)

THE COURT: All right, sir, are you ready for a jury?

MR. FOREMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, sir, call 12 names, take them one at a time out of the

box and call the name.

DEPUTY: James W. Ballard; Gus Cariota;
Johnny Shaw; James M. Abram; John W. Blackwell;
Amos G. Black, Jr.; J. Paul Howard; Miller
Williamson; Robert S. St. Pierre, S-t.
P-i-e-r-r-e.

MR. ST. PIERRE: Here.

DEPUTY: James R. Pate; Joe Stovall, Jr;
Richard Lee Counsellor.

Amos G. Black?

MR. BLACK: Yes.

DEPUTY: Have a seat in the box.

John W. Blackwell; James M. Abram;
Robert S. St. Pierre; Miller Williamson;
J. Paul Howard; Robert Lee Counsellor.
Last seat.

Joe Stovall, Jr.; James R. Pate;
Johnny Shaw; Gus Cariota; James W. Ballard.

(Thereupon, the jurors were seated
in the jury box.)

GEN. CANALE: May it please the Court,
Gentlemen of the Jury, I will introduce
myself. My name is Phil M. Canale, Jr. I
am the District Attorney here in Shelby

County, Tennessee.

This is my Executive Assistant, Mr. Robert Dwyer, Assistant Attorney General, Mr. James Seasley, both in my office.

The next gentleman is Mr. Percy Foreman, who represents the Defendant, Mr. James Earl Ray, in this case; Mr. Hugh Stanton, Sr., also representing Mr. Ray; Mr. Hugh Stanton, Jr., representing Mr. Ray, and Mr. James Earl Ray is seated in the second row here behind his attorney.

Gentlemen, the case we have for consideration today is the case of the State of Tennessee against James Earl Ray, who is charged by the State of Tennessee in an indictment of murder in the first degree, growing out of the slaying on April 4th of 1963, of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Now, Gentlemen, this Defendant, Mr. James Earl Ray, has the right under our law to a trial by jury. He also has a right to enter a plea of guilty if he so desires.

This morning, Mr. Foreman, his attorney, has announced to the Court that James Earl

Ray desires to change his plea from not guilty to guilty.

The Court, before you entered the room in here, entered the courtroom in here, has questioned the Defendant, James Earl Ray, about the voluntariness of his plea, and making sure that he has been explained all of his rights. The Court has done that and the Defendant has stated that this is a voluntary plea on his part, and that was done before you came in the courtroom.

Now, in such a situation as this, representing the people of the State of Tennessee, I have to make a recommendation as to punishment in the case, and on the plea of guilty to the Defendant for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., I have recommended a sentence of 99 years in the State penitentiary at Nashville.

Now, Gentlemen, can each of you sit here as jurors, and we will put on some proof for your consideration, can each of you sit here as jurors and accept that plea

of guilty of the Defendant, James Earl Ray, and the recommended punishment which has been accepted, offered by the State and accepted by James Earl Ray, the punishment of 99 years in the State penitentiary at Nashville?

Can each of you do that?

(Thereupon, the jurors indicated that they could do so.)

GEN. CANALE: All right, sir.

THE COURT: Do you wish the jury to be sworn at this time?

GEN. CANALE: Not just yet, Your Honor. I want to make a few more remarks.

It is incumbent upon the State in a plea of guilty to murder in the first degree to put on certain proof for your consideration.

We have to put on proof of what we lawyers call the proof of the corpus delicti which is the body of the crime. We will also put on several lay witnesses or police officers to fill you in on certain important aspects of this case, and then we will introduce certain physical evidence through these

witnesses, and Mr. Beasley, or Mr. Dwyer will question these witnesses, and Mr. Beasley will give you an agreed stipulation of facts that the State has gotten up which contains what the State would prove by witnesses if this went to trial, and you will have the benefit of all that information through this stipulation of fact which has been agreed to by the State and by the Defendant as to what the State would prove if this matter went to trial.

I just want to make one more statement to you gentlemen before we proceed with this matter.

There have naturally in any case that has had this notoriety, there have been rumors going all around, perhaps some of you have heard some of these rumors, that Mr. James Earl Ray was a dupe in this thing or a fall guy or a member of a conspiracy in a plan to kill, conspired plan to kill Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

I want to state to you as your Attorney General that we have no proof other than

that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was killed by James Earl Ray and James Earl Ray alone, not in concert with anyone else.

Our office has examined over 5,000 printed pages of investigation work done by local police, by national police organizations, and by international law enforcement agencies. We have examined over 300 physical bits of evidence, physical exhibits.

Three men in my office, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Beasley, and Mr. John Carlyle, the chief investigator in the Attorney General's Office, -- you can't see him over here -- have traveled thousands of miles all over this country and to many cities, in foreign countries on this investigation, our own independent investigation, and I just state to you frankly that we have no evidence that there was any conspiracy involved in this.

I will state this to you further: If at any time there is evidence presented, competent evidence presented, which we can investigate and bear out, that there was a conspiracy involved in this, I assure you as

your Attorney General that we will take prompt and vigorous action in searching it out and in asking that indictments be returned, if there are other people or should have, if it ever should develop that other people were involved, and you have my assurance on that. Not only me but the local law enforcement officers and your national law enforcement officers, and I just wanted to give you that thought.

Thank you very much, Gentlemen.

MR. FOREMAN: May I?

Gentlemen of the Jury, I am Percy Foreman, permitted by His Honor to appear, and it is an honor to appear, in this court for this case.

I never expected, hoped or had any idea when I entered this case that I would be able to accomplish anything except perhaps save this man's life.

All of us, all of you were as well-informed as was I about the facts of this case due to the fact that we do have such an effective news media, both electronic and press

MR. SHAW: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: You would write the same verdict also? Your answer is the same?

MR. SHAW: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: Mr. Cariota, is that your answer, sir?

MR. CARIOTA: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: And you, Mr. Ballard?

MR. BALLARD: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: You would? Thank you.

Thank you very much.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do both sides accept the jury?

MR. FOREMAN: We do, Your Honor.

GEN. CANALE: The State does, Your Honor.

MR. RAY: Your Honor, I would like to say something too, if I may.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. RAY: I don't want to change anything that I have said. I don't want to add anything onto it either. The only thing I have to say is, I don't exactly accept

the theories of Mr. Clark.

In other words, I am not bound to accept these theories of Mr. Clark.

MR. FOREMAN: Who is Mr. Clark?

MR. RAY: Ramsey Clark.

MR. FOREMAN: Oh.

MR. RAY: And Mr. Hoover.

MR. FOREMAN: Mr. who?

MR. RAY: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. The only thing, I say I am not -- I agree to all these stipulations. I am not trying to change anything. I just want to add something onto it.

THE COURT: You don't agree with whose theories?

MR. RAY: I meant Mr. Canale, Mr. Foreman, Mr. Ramsey Clark. I mean on the conspiracy thing. I don't want to add something onto it which I haven't agreed to in the past.

MR. FOREMAN: I think that what he is saying is that he doesn't think that Ramsey Clark's right or J. Edgar Hoover is right.

I didn't argue them as evidence in

this case. I simply stated that underwriting and backing up the opinions of General Canale, that they had made the same statement.

You are not required to agree or withdraw or anything else.

THE COURT: You still -- your answers to these questions that I asked you would still be the same?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

The only thing is I just didn't want to add anything onto them. That was all.

THE COURT: There is nothing in these answers to these questions I asked you, in other words, you change none of those?

MR. RAY: No, sir. No, sir.

THE COURT: In other words, you are pleading guilty and taking 99 years, and I think the main question here that I want to ask you is this:

Are you pleading guilty to murder in the first degree in this case because you killed Dr. Martin Luther King under such circumstances that would make you legally

and magazines. Took me a month to convince myself of that fact which the Attorney General of the United States and J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced last July; that is, just what Gen. Canale has told you, that there was not a conspiracy.

I have talked with my client more than 50 hours, I would estimate, and cross-examination most of that time, checking each hour, minute, each expenditure of money down to even 50 and 75 cents for shaves and haircuts, pursuing the ---

I have gone through agreed recommendations in capital cases many times, and I know from past experience some of the questions that come to your mind as jurors, and I think you are entitled to have them answered now before you are sworn as jurors.

One of the things you are wondering is, if this agreement has been made between the prosecution and defense, why should we be brought in here at all?

Gentlemen of the Jury, that goes back

several hundred years in the jurisprudence of Anglo-Saxon law, and it's a part of the law of every state in the Union that I know about in capital cases, that capital case means a case where one of the alternate punishments is the possibility of infliction of death, and the law is so concerned about not establishing sordid chambered sessions where people's lives will be bartered, that they require what the Constitution calls a public trial, and you are the public in this case and you must understand what's going on. You are the brakes, but not one of you is required to sit on this jury. You have a right, any one of you, who thinks that it would be contrary to your conscience to write the penalty agreed upon by the prosecution and approved by the Court. If there is any one of you who feels, for any reason, you would rather be excused, why I am sure His Honor will excuse you at this time before the jury is sworn and call someone else to take your place.

Those of us who have spent our lives in

the courtroom, and particularly in the field of what's called criminal law, we are supposed to be able to evaluate a case. This is the extreme penalty short of one step. The death penalty is by many people thought to be worse punishment than life or 99 years in the penitentiary. I don't think there is any punishment at all to death except from the time punishment is assessed until it is carried into execution, because certainly there is no punishment after than.

What, through the fact that you have a District Attorney General, who is as big as his office, if not bigger, a man who is not primarily concerned with the scalps on his belt. He is not trying to get a glorious reputation to run for some higher office, and the fact that you have a Judge, a sincere humane and compassionate man, has enabled us to do here what some of the other celebrated trials were not able.

There is just as compassionate a District Attorney in Los Angeles as there is here, just as big a man, but the Judge would not

agree in that case, and that's why that case is going on.

But here in Shelby County, Tennessee, you are blessed with a judiciary and with a prosecuting attorney, who are able to look at this case as well as any other case and not be swept off their feet by the backwash of publicity, and there is no special consideration here.

I am advised by my co-counsel, Hugh Stanton, Sr., that there has never been a time in the history of Shelby County when a plea of guilty was entered that the death penalty was not waived.

So all that we have here is the same precedent, equal justice being applied as it would be if this were Joe Blow, John Doe or Richard Roe instead of James Earl Ray.

Now, with that, I want to ask each of you individually just one single question. It is polling the jury in advance.

Mr. Black, who is Mr. Black?

Mr. Black, are you willing to assess the punishment that His Honor and Gen. Canale

and the attorneys for the defense have agreed upon in this case, 99 years?

MR. BLACK: Yes.

MR. FOREMAN: You are. Thank you, sir. And Mr. Blackwell, are you likewise willing to -- is there anything in your conscience that would rebel at writing this penalty agreed upon in this case?

And you, Mr. Abrams, is that your answer also, and if accepted as a juror in this case, you will underwrite the verdict and the judgment of the Court and prosecuting attorney and defense counsel?

MR. ABRAMS: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: Thank you, Mr. Abram.

And you are Mr. St. Pierre?

MR. ST. PIERRE: That is correct.

MR. FOREMAN: That is St. Pierre, isn't it?

I bet they haven't pronounced it right here yet.

MR. ST. PIERRE: That is one ---

MR. FOREMAN: Are you, Mr. St. Pierre,

willing to subscribe to the verdict of 99-year sentence in this case if accepted as a juror?

MR. ST. PIERRE: Yes.

MR. FOREMAN: Thank you. And you are Mr. Williamson?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: Is that your answer also?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: And if you are sworn as a juror in this case, you will assess the penalty agreed upon and as recommended by your Attorney General and approved by His Honor, Judge Battle?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: And you, Mr. Howard?

MR. HOWARD: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: Will you likewise assess the penalty of 99 years if you are accepted as a juror in this case?

MR. HOWARD: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: Thank you. And you are Mr. Counsellor?

MR. COUNSELLOR: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: Thank you, Mr. Counsellor.

Is your answer the same as these gentlemen on the back seat?

MR. COUNSELLOR: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: You will underwrite that verdict —

MR. COUNSELLOR: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: — if accepted as a juror.

And you, Mr. Stovall?

MR. STOVALL: That is my answer also.

MR. FOREMAN: Thank you, sir. We have a Judge Stovall in Houston.

Mr. Pate?

MR. PATE: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: Would you underwrite the verdict of 99 years as agreed upon and recommended by your Attorney General?

MR. PATE: Yes, sir.

MR. FOREMAN: And agreed to by the defense in this case and by the Defendant?

And Mr. Shaw, is that your answer also?

guilty of murder in the first degree under the law as explained to you by your lawyers?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir, make me guilty on that.

THE COURT: Your answers are still yes?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right, sir, that is all.

You may swear the jury.

(Thereupon, the jury was sworn.)

THE COURT: Swear the officers, too, four or five of them.

Everyone who is to be sworn, ask the officers to come in.

(Thereupon, the officers were sworn.)

GEN. CANALE: Your Honor, I will read the indictment to the jury at this time.

THE COURT: All right, sir.

GEN. CANALE: Gentlemen of the Jury, the indictment in this case reads as follows:

"State of Tennessee, Shelby County, Criminal Court of Shelby County, January term, 1963.

"The Grand Jurors of the State of Tennessee, duly elected, impaneled, sworn

and charged to inquire in and for the body of the County of Shelby, in the State aforesaid, upon their oath present that James Earl Ray, alias Eric Starvo Galt, alias John Willard, alias Harvey Lowmeyer, spelled L-o-w-m-e-y-e-r, alias Harvey Lowmyer, spelled L-o-w-m-y-e-r, late of the County aforesaid, heretofore, to-wit, on the 4th day of April, 1968, before the finding of this indictment, in the County aforesaid, did unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, and with malice aforethought kill and murder Martin Luther King, Jr., against the peace and dignity of the State of Tennessee."

This is signed by myself, Phil M. Canale, Jr., Attorney General, Criminal Court of Shelby County, Tennessee, and it was returned a true bill by the Shelby County Grand Jury on the 7th day of May, 1968, and signed W. F. Bowld, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

MR. FOREMAN: To which, Gentlemen of

the Jury, the Defendant, James Earl Ray,
enters a plea of guilty.

MR. DWYER: Mr. Gray, call Reverend
Kyle, please, sir.

SAMUEL B. KYLES

The said witness, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DWYER:

Q Will you state your name to this Court and Jury, please, sir?

A Samuel B. Kyles.

Q And where do you live, sir?

A 2215 South Parkway East, Memphis, Tennessee.

Q Your profession is what, sir?

A I am in the ministry.

Q And what denomination do you belong to, Rev. Kyles?

A Baptist.

Q And the name of your church, please, sir?

A Monumental Baptist Church.

Q And where is that located, sir?

A 704 South Parkway East, Memphis, Tennessee.

Q Rev. Kyles, I will ask you if you knew a man by the name of Martin Luther King, Jr.?

A Yes, I do.

Q Was he a friend of yours, Rev. Kyles?

A Yes, we were personal friends.

Q And this was over a period of how many years,

please, sir?

A About ten years.

Q Rev. Kyles, I am going to direct your attention and memory back to the date of April the 4th, 1968.

Do you recall that date, sir?

A Yes, I do.

Q And around 6:00 P.M. on that date where were you?

A I was in the Lorraine Motel in Room 306.

Q And the purpose of being down there was what, Rev. Kyles?

A I had gone to pick Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. up to go home, go to my house at 2215 South Parkway East for a soul food dinner.

Q And had Dr. King agreed to go out to your home and eat dinner with you?

A Yes.

Q All right, now, a few minutes prior to 6:00 P.M., Rev. Kyles, do you recall your location at that time?

A Yes. I spent about 45 minutes in Room 306 with Dr. King.

Q Were you engaging with conversation with him at that time, Rev. Kyles?

A Yes, I was.

Q Was Dr. King alive and in good health and in good

spirits at that time and at that location?

A Yes, he was.

Q All right, now, Rev. Kyles, I am going to ask you, with the Court's permission, to step down from the witness stand, if you will.

Will you come down here, Reverend?

I am going to show you a simulated mock-up of the section of the city, Rev. Kyles, and ask you from this if you can identify the Lorraine Motel?

A Yes, I can.

Q All right now, Rev. Kyles, if you would, step over here so these gentlemen can see you, please, sir.

Can you give us the location on the mock-up for the benefit of the Court and Jury where Dr. King's room was on that date?

A Room 306 of the Lorraine Motel, approximately right here (indicating).

Q That was the upper floor of that motel, is that correct?

A Yes, that's correct.

Q And you were in the room with Dr. King, Rev. Kyles?

A Yes, I was.

Q All right, now, right at 6:00 P.M., did he leave the room or did you leave the room or what took place down there?

A Uh, fairly close to 6:00 P.M. we were going to leave for dinner. Dr. Abernathy was also in the room. Dr. King came out. I was still in the room. He came out on the balcony and was greeting some of the people who were in the courtyard, and he came back in the room, I believe to get his coat, and the both of us came out together, and we stood at this point on the balcony for about, about three minutes greeting some people who also were going to dinner with us. And we stood together there about three or four minutes, and I turned to my right to walk away and said I was going and get my car and ~~take~~ some of the people who were going to dinner. .

I got approximately 5 or 6 steps away from him and I heard what I now know to be a shot, and I looked over the railing. I thought it was a car backfiring, or something, and when I realized what had happened, I turned back to my left and saw Dr. King lying in a position thusly with a tremendous wound in his right side. He was laying in this position with the wound here (indicating).

Q All right. Can you depict on there with your finger, Rev. Kyles, whereabouts was Dr. King lying at that time?

A In the little indented point here (indicating). There is a little indented place where the balcony comes and

goes in.

He was -- he was -- he had fallen in this little cove-like with his feet pressed against the railing, and he was lying in a pool of blood at that point.

Q Reverend, you noticed a gaping wound, did you say, about his face?

A Yes, and it tore this much of his face away that I could see, and also noticed that the shot had cut his necktie, just cut it right off at that point.

I remember that because he had been trying to find out -- he thought somebody was playing a trick in the room -- he couldn't find his necktie and he did finally find it, and we had had some conversation about his shirt and his necktie.

Q All right, now, at that time did Dr. King say anything to you, Rev. Kyles?

A You mean while lying there?

Q While lying there.

A No, he didn't speak a word.

Q No word. All right, now, what did you do then, Reverend?

A I immediately came to him and when I saw this wound in his face, I ran in the room and picked up the phone to try and get an ambulance and I didn't have success at

that because I think the operator had left. She must have heard the shot and come out.

So I came back out and looked over the railing and I hollered to somebody, police, I believe, to call an ambulance and they had already called one, and then I went back into the room and took the spreads off the beds in the room and covered him, covered him as he was lying there.

Q Did you go to the hospital with Dr. King, Rev. Kyles?

A No, I didn't. I remained at the Lorraine to handle the phones. We were trying to get in touch with Atlanta and Mrs. King.

Q Rev. Kyles, when you were on the balcony, after hearing the shot, did you look over towards the rooming house?

A Yes, I did. I heard some people asking, I think they were the police, which way the shot come from, and there were some people pointing, and we all looked in that direction.

Q I will ask you to point on the mock-up here, and I will ask you, in the back of the rooming house, Rev. Kyles, if you will.

Do you see the area over there?

A Over here (indicating)?

Q Yes.

A Yes.

Q Right in the back, did you look down in there, in that area?

A Yes, I looked over here because there were bushes and things. It wasn't clear like this (indicating).

Q All right. I am going to hand you a photograph and ask you, Reverend, if this will depict, this photograph will depict the area as it was when you looked over there on that evening?

A It does.

Q All right, now, I will ask you, Rev. Kyles, did you see anybody moving about over there?

A No, I didn't.

Q All right. Come on back, if you will, Reverend.

(Thereupon, the witness resumed
the witness stand.)

Q I am going to show you another picture, Rev. Kyles, and ask you if you can identify it for me, please?

A Yes. This is a scene looking north on Mulberry Street right in front of the Lorraine Motel, right on the parking lot area.

Q As I asked you the area in back of the rooming house, did you look over in that area, Rev. Kyles?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you see anybody moving about over there?

A No. At the point I looked, I could see the officers coming, coming towards ---

Q Towards the motel?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right, now, Rev. Kyles, did you attend the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?

A Yes, I did, in Atlanta, Ga.

Q I am going to hand you a photograph, Rev. Kyles, and ask you if you can identify it, please?

A Yes. That's a photograph of Dr. King.

Q And does that depict the wound that you saw on his face when you saw him on April the 4th, 1968?

A Yes, it does.

MR. DWYER: If the Court pleases, I would like to have these photographs passed to the Jury for its consideration.

THE COURT: Have they been marked?

MR. DWYER: We are going to make them all a composite exhibit, if the Court pleases.

THE COURT: Oh, you are.

MR. DWYER: All of them.

THE COURT: All right, sir.

(Thereupon, the said photographs
were passed to the Jury.)

Q Rev. Kyles, what you have testified to, did it
happen in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee, prior to May 7,
1969?

A Yes, it did.

MR. DWYER: That is all. You may
step down, Rev. Kyles. Thank you very
much,

(Witness Excused)

MR. DWYER: Mr. Chauncy Eskridge,
Mr. Gray.

CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE

The said witness, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. DWYER:

Q Will you state your name to this Court and Jury, please, sir?

A My name is Chauncey Eskridge, E-s-k-r-i-d-g-e.

Q And where do you live, Mr. Eskridge?

A Chicago, Illinois.

Q And your profession is what, sir?

A I am attorney at law.

Q Mr. Eskridge, I am going to direct your attention and your memory back to April 4, 1968. Do you recall that date, sir?

A I do.

Q And on that date do you recall where you were?

A In Memphis, Tennessee.

Q Around 6:00 P.M. on that date, do you recall where you were, Mr. Eskridge?

A I do.

Q And where was that, sir?

A At the Lorraine Hotel.

Q And your purpose for being there was what, sir?

A Visiting with Dr. King, and I was his lawyer.

Q You represented Dr. King?

A Yes.

Q Now, Mr. Eskridge, I am going to ask you to come down, if you will, please, sir, and let me show you a mock-up of that part of the city.

(Witness complies with request.)

Q If you will, if you will take the pointer, Mr. Eskridge, and orient yourself a little bit there.

Around 6:00 P.M. on that date, where were you located, sir?

A Come around here, Mr. Eskridge, so the Jury can see what you are doing.

A I was standing in the courtway looking up at the door at 306, the room 306, and I would have been about here (indicating).

Q All right, sir, now at that time were you engaging Dr. King in conversation or anything like that, Mr. Eskridge?

A Well, at 6:00 o'clock he came out of the room. I was awaiting him to go to dinner and I was at the car. The driver of the car was standing in front of me. We were both on the lefthand side of the car, and Rev. Andrew Young was on the righthand side of the car.

At any moment we were expecting Dr. King to come

from the room. He opened the door and came out one time and he said something about, "Tell Jesse we are ready to go."

He went back in to put in his shirttail and a few minutes later he came out with his coat on and he put his coat on and put his hand on the rail and leaned over the rail and said, "Okay, start the car."

Whereupon, the sound came from my right ear and said, "Zing!"

And I looked to my left rear to see what it was. And I turned back and looked and he was laying on his back.

Q Mr. Eskridge, when you turned to your left, did you look back over towards a rooming house there shown on the mock-up?

A I did.

Q Did you see anybody moving about over there at that time?

A I did not.

Q All right, now, when you turned back, you saw Dr. King, he was sprawled out on the balcony; is that right?

A That's right.

Q Did you go to the hospital with Dr. King?

A I did.

Q And at that time were you informed that he was dead

A I was.

Q Did you attend his funeral, Mr. Eskridge?

A I did.

Q And that funeral took place where?

A In Atlanta, Ga.

Q You may resume the stand there, Mr. Eskridge.

(Thereupon, the witness resumed
the witness stand.)

MR. DWYER: You may step down. Thank
you very much, Mr. Eskridge.

(Witness Excused)

MR. DWYER: Dr. Francisco, Mr. Gray.

DR. JERRY THOMAS FRANCISCO

The said witness, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. DWYER:

Q Will you state your name to this Court and Jury, please, sir?

A Jerry Thomas Francisco.

Q And your profession is what, sir?

A Physician.

Q Are you licensed to practice in the State of Tennessee, Dr. Francisco?

A Yes.

Q Dr. Francisco, I will ask you if you hold a position in our County government here?

A Yes.

Q And that position is what, sir?

A County Medical Examiner for Shelby County.

Q What field of medicine have you specialized in, Dr. Francisco?

A The field of pathology and forensic pathology.

Q Pathology is basically what, sir?

A Pathology in its simplest terms is defined as study of disease, that branch of medicine that concerns itself with

the causes of disease, the effects of disease upon the body, including trauma, injuries to the body.

Q Dr. Francisco, I will ask you if you were acting in that capacity as County Medical Examiner on April 4, 1963?

A Yes.

Q And I will ask you if around 8:47 P.M. on that date if you remember where you were, sir?

A Yes.

Q And will you tell us, please?

A In the medical examiner laboratories at the University of Tennessee.

Q I will ask you if at that time if you had an occasion to view a dead body?

A Yes.

Q I will show you a photograph that has been shown as an exhibit in this case and ask you if that is the body that you saw at that time at that location?

A Yes.

Q Dr. Francisco, I will ask you what if anything did you do in relation to that body?

A An autopsy was performed.

Q And an autopsy is what, sir?

A An autopsy is a scientific and systematic examination of the body after death in order to determine any wounds,

injuries, or diseases present on the body.

Q Will you tell us what your examination reflected, Dr. Francisco?

A The examination revealed a gunshot wound to the right side of the face, passing through the body into the neck, through the spinal cord at the base of the neck, with the bullet lodging beneath the skin near the shoulder blade on the left.

Q Cause of death was what, Dr. Francisco?

A A gunshot wound to the cervical and thoracic spinal cord.

Q In your medical opinion, how soon did death occur from that wound?

A Shortly after death, shortly after injury.

Q Did you recover anything from the body, Dr. Francisco?

A Yes.

Q I am going to show you an object and ask you if you can identify those, Dr. Francisco?

A Yes.

Q And what is that, please, sir?

A This is the bullet that was removed from the body at the time of the autopsy.

Q What, if anything, did you do with that bullet,

Dr. Francisco, that you recovered?

A This bullet was identified by number and delivered to representative of the police department.

Q Dr. Francisco, pursuant to the -- first, let me ask you, would you give me an angle or the gentlemen of the jury an angle of that wound, Doctor, say, on your own body, if you would, please, sir?

A The angle was from above downward, from right to left, passing through the chin, base of the neck, spinal cord into the back, an angle of something about like this on the body (indicating).

Q Pursuant to our instructions, Dr. Francisco, did you visit the scene, sir?

A Yes.

Q And did you make certain tests out there or observations at the scene?

A Yes.

Q Dr. Francisco, I will ask you if you will step down please, sir, and come over to the mock-up, please?

(Thereupon, the witness complied with request.)

Q The tests, Dr. Francisco, were what, please, sir?

A The tests included going to the floor, going to the floor of the motel in this area and going to the room

over here, viewing from this point in the room to this location on the motel balcony, and in viewing from back of the room in this area adjacent to the motel (indicating).

Q In other words, then, Doctor, you were angling from the room in the rooming house to the balcony; is that correct, sir?

A That is correct.

Q And then angling from the back on the ground of the rooming house to the balcony; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Which one was consistent with the angle of wound, Dr. Francisco?

A The location of the window.

(Thereupon, the witness resumed
the witness stand.)

MR. DWYER: That is all. Thank you,
Dr. Francisco. You may come down, sir.

(Witness Excused)

MR. DWYER: Inspector Zachary.

MR. BEASLEY: Your Honor please,
could I step over by Mr. Carlisle to pass
him ---

N. E. ZACHARY

The said witness, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. DEVER:

Q Will you state your name to this Court and Jury, please, sir?

A N. E. Zachary.

Q By whom are you employed, sir?

A Memphis Police Department.

Q How long have you been with the Department?

A Almost 22 years.

Q Do you have a rank or rating with the Department?

A Inspector of Police.

Q Insp. Zachary, I will ask you if you were employed by the Memphis Police Department on April the 4th, 1968?

A I was.

Q You were in what capacity on that date, please, sir, with the Department?

A Inspector in charge of the Homicide Bureau.

Q Inspector, I will ask you if you recall the hour of 6:00 P.M. on that date?

A I do, sir.

Q And your location at that time?

A I was at Police Headquarters at that time.

Q Inspector, what, if anything, occurred?

A I heard a broadcast on the radio that Dr. Martin Luther King had been shot at the Lorraine Motel.

Q What did you do, sir?

A Immediately went to the Lorraine Motel.

Q And when you got down there were you the commanding officer in charge of the scene at that time, Inspector?

A I was.

Q Did you issue certain instructions and have photographs and things of that kind made?

A I did.

Q Detail men to start making investigation of that area; is that correct, Inspector?

A I did, yes, sir.

Q Inspector, I am going to ask you if you went up to Main Street at that time?

A I did.

Q Now, will you step down, please, sir, so we might orient ourselves here?

(Thereupon, the witness complied
with request.)

Q In regards to Main Street on the mock-up, Inspector, did you find anything up there, and in particular, in front

of Canipe Amusement Company?

A I did.

Q Would you point that out and let these gentlemen of the jury see where you are referring to?

(Thereupon, the witness complied with request.)

Q All right, Inspector, what, if anything, did you find there, please, sir?

A I found a package rolled up in a bedspread which consisted of a blue briefcase and a Browning pasteboard box containing a rifle.

It was in this doorway at about this location right here (indicating).

Q Let me show you a photograph and ask you if that reflects the package that you found on that evening, Inspector?

A It does, yes, sir.

Q What, if anything, did you have cause to be done to the package, please, sir?

A At that particular time I put a guard on it with instructions to let no one touch it or move it until we could take photographs of it.

Q Did you later take this package or bundle, as you might refer to it, to Headquarters?

A I did, yes, sir.

Q All right, Inspector, if you will, come back over here, please.

(Thereupon, the witness resumed the witness stand.)

Q I am going to show you a spread, Inspector, and ask you if that is the spread that was wrapped around the package?

A Yes, sir, it is.

Q All right. Can I have that back, please?

(Thereupon, the said object was passed to counsel.)

Q Show you a box, Inspector, and ask you if that was in the bundle down there?

A Yes, sir.

Q Show you a rifle, Inspector, and ask you if that was in the box?

A It was, yes, sir.

Q All right. Show you a plastic zipper bag and ask you if that was in the bundle, Inspector?

A It was, yes, sir.

Q You took these objects up to Headquarters, Inspector Zachary?

A I did.

- Q Did you go into the zipper bag at Headquarters?
- A I did, yes, sir, by using a coathanger to unzip it.
- Q I am going to ask you if you found a binocular case in there, Insp. Zachary?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q A couple of cans of beer, Schlitz beer?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you find those in there?
- A I did.
- Q Shaving kit?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Show you a garment that is wrapped up. I believe that is a tee shirt, Insp. Zachary.
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Pair of undershorts?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Pair of binoculars?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Pasteboard box that looks like binoculars came in?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Was that in there, Inspector?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q And a hair brush?
- A Yes, sir.

Q There is a transistor radio; was that in there, Inspector?

A Yes, it was.

Q A pair of pliers and a hammer?

A Yes, sir.

Q A paper bag; was that in the bundle, Inspector, in the plastic bag?

A Yes, sir.

Q There is a newspaper, Commercial Appeal, Insp. Zachary, was that in there?

A Yes, sir.

Q Inspector, what did you do with the plastic zipper bag at Headquarters?

A I turned it and the contents, with the exception of the tee shirt and shorts, over to the F.B.I. sometime around 10:00 P.M. that night.

Q Was that up there in your office, Inspector?

A Yes, sir.

Q And do you recall was Mr. Jensen of the Memphis F.B.I. there?

A He was, yes, sir.

Q And those objects were turned over to him; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q There is some cartridges, Inspector; were they in the zipper bag?

A No, sir. I believe they were in the pasteboard bag with the rifle.

Q With the rifle?

A Yes, sir.

Q The purpose of turning these objects that you have identified here over to the F.B.I. was to be sent to Washington for its examination, Insp. Zachary?

A That is correct, yes, sir.

MR. DWYER: You may come down, Insp.

Zachary. Thank you very much, sir.

(Witness Excused)

MR. DWYER: Mr. Robert Jensen, Mr.

Gray.

ROBERT G. JENSEN

The said witness, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. DWYER:

Q Will you state your name to this Court and Jury, please, sir?

A I am Robert G. Jensen.

Q And by whom are you employed, sir?

A By the F.B.I.

Q And you are stationed where, sir?

A In Memphis.

Q Mr. Jensen, how long have you been with the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

A Be 22 years in April.

Q What position were you in in the Memphis area on April the 4th, 1968, Mr. Jensen?

A I am the Special Agent in charge of the Memphis Division.

Q I will ask you around 6:05 P.M. on that date, do you recall where you were, Mr. Jensen?

A Yes, sir. I was in the office of the F.B.I.

Q And did you receive a call at that time?

A I did.

Q And as a result of the call, what, if anything, did you do, Mr. Jensen?

A I called my Washington headquarters to advise them of the information which I had received, and then subsequently dispatched men to assist in the investigation.

Q All right, now, Mr. Jensen, you dispatched your agents to enter into this investigation, at what time on that date, would you say?

A Probably around 6:30.

Q All right, now, Mr. Jensen, I will ask you if you recall where you were at 10:00 P.M. on that date?

A Yes, sir, I was in the Memphis Police Department.

Q And I will ask you if anything was turned over to you in your official capacity on that date at that time by the Memphis Police Department?

A Yes. Certain evidence was turned over to me that night.

Q I am going to ask you, Mr. Jensen, to look at -- there is a green spread here, here is some pliers and a hammer, here is a rifle, here is some shaving articles, binoculars, beer cans, newspaper, tee shirt, shorts, there is a transistor radio over there (indicating).

I will ask you if those objects were turned over to you by Insp. Zachary of the Memphis Police Department?

A Yes, they were.

Q And the purpose of that was what, sir?

A In order that I could send them to our laboratory for examination.

Q And did you do that, Mr. Jensen?

A Yes, I did.

Q And can you tell us briefly how that was done, sir?

A Yes. The evidence was taken over to my office, was personally wrapped under my supervision, and when all the material was wrapped, I dispatched an agent to Washington to physically carry the material to the laboratory.

Q All right, now, Mr. Jensen, did you continue to make an investigation in your capacity in this killing of Dr. King?

A Yes, we did.

Q And I will ask you on the next date, April the 5th, if you instructed your men to make a canvass of the hotels and motels in Shelby County?

A Yes, I did.

Q As a result of that, was any evidence uncovered?

A Yes, sir. We found a registration card at the Rebel Motel.

Q The name on that registration card was what, sir?

A Eric S. Galt.

Q Did you find that this Eric S. Galt was driving a Mustang, white Mustang automobile?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right, now, Mr. Jensen, I guess you were coordinating the F.B.I.'s part of the investigation; is that correct, sir?

A Yes, sir.

Q And in regards to the rifle, did that direct the F.B.I. to any area in our country?

A Yes, sir, it did.

Q And to where, sir?

A Well, first to the manufacturer, and we determined that based on the numbers appearing on the rifle that it had been sent to a distributor in Birmingham, Alabama, and was subsequently sold by Aero Marine Supply Company.

Q Were you looking for Eric S. Galt in Birmingham, Alabama, at that time?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right, now, Mr. Jensen, I will ask you if your investigation led you to Atlanta, Georgia?

A Yes, it did.

Q Was the Mustang automobile recovered there, sir?

A Yes, it was. It was recovered on the 11th of

April.

Q After the automobile was recovered, Mr. Jensen, did you find stickers on it to indicate that it had been in Mexico?

A Yes, it did. There were stickers on the automobile.

Q Did the investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation extend into Mexico?

A It did.

Q Now, I am going to ask you, Mr. Jensen, the pliers and the hammer that were shown to Insp. Zachary and to you, did they lead the F.B.I. to any area of the country?

A It led us to Los Angeles, California.

Q Did you find where they had been sold out there?

A We found a hardware store that maintained comparable items, yes, sir.

Q And the name of that, if you can recall it?

A Ranage, R-a-m-a-g-e, is the best of my recollection.

Q The tee shirt and shorts, did that lead the F.B.I. to any area of our country?

A Yes, sir, the West Coast.

Q And did you find where the laundry marks originated from out there?

A Yes, sir, we did. Also in Los Angeles.

Q Did the F.B.I.'s investigation extend into Canada,

Mr. Jensen?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did the F.B.I.'s investigation extend into Portugal and to England?

A Yes, sir, it did.

Q Did the investigation made by the F.B.I. culminate in the arrest of James Earl Ray?

A Yes, it did.

MR. DWYER: That is all. I thank you very much, Mr. Jensen. You may come down.

(Witness Excused)

MR. DWYER: That is all the proof the State cares to offer at this time, if the Court please, except some stipulations by Mr. Beasley.

THE COURT: All right, sir. Is that a lengthy stipulation?

MR. BEASLEY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Well, I think we have been going about an hour and 15 minutes. Maybe we had better have a short recess. Suppose we take a short recess.

Gentlemen, go to your room.

(RECESS)

THE COURT: Are you gentlemen ready for the jury, or do you want to do some more scene-shifting around?

MR. BEASLEY: No, sir. I think we are ready, yes, sir.

THE COURT: Bring them in.

(Thereupon, the following proceedings were had in the presence and hearing of the jury:)

MR. BEASLEY: May it please the Court, Gentlemen of the Jury, I propose at this time to narrate to you gentlemen a stipulation of the facts and evidence that the State would prove in addition to the testimony that you heretofore heard in the trial of this cause.

Gentlemen, if you look in this direction, this is an enlargement of this area that is reflected on the overall mock-up here (indicating).

This, specifically, is the rooming house designated as 422 1/2 South Main, the upper floor. We have removed the roof so you can see the various rooms that are

reflected in this mock-up.

The State would show in the course of its proof, Gentlemen of the Jury, through Mrs. Bessie Brewer, who was employed as manager of this rooming house, that on the afternoon of April the 4th, between 3:00 and 3:30 P.M. in the afternoon, the Defendant appeared here at Mrs. Brewer's office or apartment that was used as an office in this rooming house. Under the name, John Willard, requested a room for a week.

Mrs. Brewer showed him room 8 which is on the south side of the rooming house. This room was not satisfactory. There was some statement made with reference to not needing a refrigerator, stove, request for a single sleeping room.

Mrs. Brewer took him around this passageway. As you will note, there is a division between these two buildings, a space in between which has been closed out here (indicating). There is a passageway that leads over to the north

side of 422 1/2 South Main. You see here rooms (indicating). This is a little corridor leading down by the rooms. He was taken to room 5-B which is located in this section (indicating). The Defendant did rent this room for a week from Mrs. Brewer.

The State's proof would then show that at approximately 4:00 P.M., the Defendant appeared at the York Arms Company which is located one mile north of this rooming house, one-half mile, excuse me, one-half mile north of the rooming house on Main Street here in Memphis; that at that time he purchased from Mr. Ralph Carpenter the binoculars, Bushnell binoculars, that have heretofore been shown in evidence. They were in a case. That case was likewise shown in evidence in a box on which the price was recorded of the binoculars. They were placed in a sack by Mr. Carpenter after collecting some \$41.55, including tax, from the Defendant.

Now, Gentlemen, coming back to the overall mock-up, the State's proof would show that between 4:30 and 4:45 P.M., Mrs. Elizabeth Copeland, who worked across the street from this area designated as Canipe Amusement Company, observed a small white automobile pull up and park in this general area, as designated by the smaller car here on the mock-up, to the north of this light pole and to the south here of Canipe Amusement Company (indicating).

Mrs. Copeland told Mrs. Peggy Hurley, "Peggy, your husband is here for you." When Mrs. Hurley came to the window and looked out, she says, "No, that is not my husband. Our car is a Falcon, white Falcon. This is a white Mustang." She did note a man sitting in the car.

Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Hurley's husband arrived, she got in the car and left. When Mrs. Copeland left her place of employment, was picked up by her husband at approximately 5:20 P.M., the car was still there. There was no one in the

car at that time.

In the meantime, back upstairs at 422 1/2 South Main, Charles Quitman Stevens, who occupied these two rooms adjacent to a bathroom here (indicating), Mr. Stevens, who earlier in the afternoon had observed Mrs. Brewer as she talked to the Defendant with reference to renting the room, Mr. Stevens was working on a radio adjacent to this wall right here (indicating). He heard movements over in the apartment 5-B rented to the Defendant, movements around as if furniture being moved. He also heard footsteps from this area into the bathroom (indicating).

During this period of time, Mr. William Anchutz, who lived in this apartment, (indicating), had on several occasions gone and attempted the door to the bathroom and had even questioned Mr. Stevens about who was in the bathroom.

At approximately 6:00 P.M., Mr. Stevens heard the shot coming apparently through this wall from the bathroom (indicating).

He then got up, went through this room out into the corridor in time to see the left profile of the Defendant as he turned down this passageway which leads to an opening with a stairwell going down to Main Street (indicating).

Now, Gentlemen, in -- you can see here this mock-up, this offset area here is in front of Canipe Amusement Company (indicating). It is reflected here on this mock-up at this point (indicating). Mr. Guy Warren Canipe, along with two customers, Bernell Finley and Julius Graham, were in Canipe Amusement Company when they heard a thud in the area immediately here and up in this little offset (indicating), and, looking out, saw the back of a white man going away from that area in a general southern direction on down Main Street, observing momentarily thereafter a white Mustang pull from the curb, head north on Main Street with one occupant.

This package was subsequently guarded

and found to be the rifle, the box, the suitcase, wrapped in the green spread, etc., that has heretofore been introduced to you gentlemen through some of the witnesses.

Various officers from attack unit, which consisted of three cars, had come in at approximately five minutes before 6:00 P.M. to utilize the facilities of the Butler Fire Station as depicted here (indicating), for a short break, having worked all day. This consisted of three squad cars. These cars had pulled in, parked with the foremost car up, extending out here, toward the sidewalk (indicating). This is immediately south of the rooming house.

These officers being in the assembly room area, some in the rest room, etc., upon hearing the shot, various officers would testify as to coming out the rear door here (indicating), coming over into this area, jumping down some 10-foot wall here (indicating), and proceeding over

into the motel where they could observe the body lying there, as has been heretofore described to you.

Some of these officers went back up into this area (indicating), particularly Patrolman Landers, climbed, scaled this wall, went back up in this area, checked this area (indicating). Other officers proceeded on down to the next intersecting street back and come back south, running south on Main Street.

As has been testified to, a guard was placed on the package of evidence in this area, (indicating), and was subsequently turned over to Mr. Jensen of the F.B.I., who delivered it to one of his agents who carried it to Washington.

Upon the officers of the Memphis Police Department reaching the scene, going up into the area, talked with Mrs. Brewer, Mr. Anchutz, Mr. Stevens, they entered Room 5-B.

The testimony would show, Gentlemen, that there had been a chest of drawers

sitting by a window located on the south side of this apartment. This chest of drawers had been moved from the time Mrs. Brewer rented the apartment. There was a straight chair sitting at that location. You could sit in this chair and could look from the window and could see the Lorraine Motel, in a rather awkward position you would have to get into to look out through there.

In the officers entering this room, they found two leather straps, one lying upon a couch in the room, one lying upon the floor, which was subsequently determined to be straps which would fit the case and the binoculars that were found down in front of Canipe Amusement Company.

There were certain items taken from this room by the officers, such as a pillow, some coverings on the bed for subsequent comparison, and I will touch on those briefly with you in a few minutes.

The proof would show, Gentlemen,

that the homicide officers coming into this area of the bathroom, inspecting the bathtub here (indicating), found marks in the bottom of the tub consistent with shoe or scuff marks.

The window, which is in line, as I will indicate here, this is the window that's reflected here with the Lorraine Motel (indicating), was open. At the bottom, from the bottom, the screen was pushed off and was found down in this area here (indicating).

The sill of this window in the bathroom was observed by Insp. Zachary to have what appeared to be a fresh indentation in it. This sill was ordered removed, was cut away, was subsequently sent to the F.B.I. for comparison, and the proof would show through expert testimony that the markings on this sill were consistent with the machine markings as reflected on the barrel of the 30.06 rifle which has heretofore been introduced to you gentlemen.

In an effort to identify any and all

white Mustangs in the area of Memphis on that night, extensive investigation was made, including to the Rebel Motel, where a registration card reflected one, Eric S. Galt, had registered at approximately 7:15 P.M. on the evening of April the 3rd. He was driving a Mustang, bearing Alabama license 1-38993, with an address, 2603 South Highland, Birmingham, Alabama.

The proof would further show that Mr. Ivy Welch, who was the night manager of this Rebel Motel, observed this particular car parked there during that night; he observed the Mexican stickers on this car, and also verified the license number.

After having traced the rifle through the manufacturer and to Birmingham, the State would show through Mr. Hugh L. Baker of Aero Marine, a sporting goods place located in Birmingham, that on Friday, March 29th, he sold a 243 caliber Winchester rifle, which is a little smaller caliber than this 30.06, to the Defendant under the name of Harvey Lowmeyer, with an address in

Birmingham that was different to the 2608 South Highland, proved to be no one of that name living at that address.

Capt. John DeShazo would be brought from his duty station in Japan to testify as to his being present and observing the purchase of this rifle along with a Redfield Scope which was mounted on the rifle by Mr. Baker at that time.

Mr. Donald F. Woods of the Aero Marine Supply Company would be called to testify that later in the evening or afternoon of March the 29th, he received a phone call from a person identified as Harvey Lowmeyer with reference to exchanging the rifle, the 243 caliber for a 30.06 caliber. Mr. Woods gave directions with reference to bringing the gun in at 9:00 o'clock on Saturday morning, which would have been Saturday morning, and that was done. He changed the scope from the 243 to the 30.06, and at 3:00 o'clock that afternoon delivered the 30.06, which is the same rifle which has been identified here in the

courtroom to the Defendant along with -- he didn't have a box with a scope on it. The regular Remington box wouldn't fit and that's the reason for the Browning automatic shotgun box being used to deliver this rifle in.

The proof would show in the investigation in the Birmingham area that the license on this vehicle, that this vehicle, the Mustang, was formerly owned by Mr. William B. Paisley. Mr. Paisley would be called to testify with reference to having sold this white Mustang for \$1,995 on August 30th, 1967, to Eric S. Galt after having run an ad in the Birmingham newspaper with reference to the car.

At the time Mr. Paisley delivered this car and received the money, there was some conversation with reference to not having a driver's license. He cautioned the person, the Defendant identified as Eric Galt about this, and was told that he would take, when he went to get his driver's license, he must have a licensed driver with

him. So he said, "I will take the fellow from the rooming house."

Investigation would move over to 2608 South Highland in Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Peter Cherpes would be called to testify as the manager of that place that he had rented a room to Eric Galt on August the 26th, 1967, for \$22.50 a week, including breakfast and supper, and proof would further show that Mr. Cherpes did accompany Galt to obtain his driver's license. The driver's license record which we would introduce in the cause in this case would reflect that the driver's license number of Mr. Cherpes on the application which was signed with the full name, Eric Starvo Galt.

The state would show through these records also that the 1967 license number, which was assigned to Mr. Paisley, was transferred to Eric S. Galt, and that subsequently on October the 2nd, that the new license number was obtained, the 1968 license, 1-38993, by the Defendant as

Eric S. Galt.

The State's proof would further show that the Defendant left the Birmingham vicinity on or about October the 5th. He entered Mexico on October the 7th. He remained there in Mexico until about the middle of November, 1967.

The State's proof would then pick the Defendant up, using the name, Eric Starvo Galt, when he appeared in Los Angeles, California, at an address, 1535 W. Sirano, and rented an apartment from a Mrs. Marguerita Powers, who would be brought in to testify with reference to this.

Also from Los Angeles, the State would call Mrs. Marie Martin, who would testify that she met the Defendant under the name Galt, while she was working at the Sultan Room there in Los Angeles, and that pursuant to having met Mr. Galt, became acquainted with him, that she later introduced him to her cousin, one, Rita Stein, and Rita Stein had two children in

New Orleans, Louisiana, she wanted brought to Los Angeles.

As a result of this friendship between Miss Martin and having met Rita Stein and also her brother, Charles Stein, it was agreed on the 15th of December that the Defendant, driving his Mustang, would take and he did take Charles Stein to New Orleans, Louisiana.

The State's proof would introduce the records through the manager of the Provincial Hotel to show that the Defendant as Eric Galt, 2603 South Highland, Birmingham, Alabama, driving the Mustang, did register and stayed in room 126 on December 17th, checked out on December 19th.

At that time the proof would show that, along with Charles Stein and the two children of Rita Stein, the Defendant proceeded back to Los Angeles.

The State would show through Mrs. Mary Lucy Panella, the manager of the Home Service Laundry Company, located at 5280 Hollywood Boulevard, that the

Defendant, as Eric Galt, was customer of her laundry during the period of December 1967 until early March '68. She will identify laundry markings as reflected on the shorts and the undershirt dropped in front of Canipe's as being laundry marks she had placed on these two particular garments while the Defendant was there as a customer.

Mr. Avidson, Rodney Avidson, who operated the dance studio at Long Beach, California, would testify with reference to knowing the Defendant as Eric S. Galt during the period from December the 5th until February the 12th while Mr. Galt was taking dancing lessons at his place of business.

Through the testimony of Mr. Thomas Reeves Lau, the State would show that the Defendant, under the name of Eric S. Galt, enrolled in the International School of Bartending there in Los Angeles, and he attended this school from January the 19th until March the 2nd, when he graduated.

We were able to obtain a photograph in color reflecting the graduation picture from Mr. Lau, which you will see does show the Defendant along with Mr. Lau, who was standing, as you gentlemen view the picture, to the Defendant's left and is holding the diploma in front of him with the name, Eric S. Galt.

Dr. Russell C. Hadley, of Hollywood, California, would be called by the State to testify that, in his capacity as a plastic surgeon, he did perform an operation on the nose of the Defendant under the name, Eric Galt, on March the 5th of 1968.

We would show that on March the 17th of 1968, the Defendant, using the name of Eric S. Galt, executed a change-of-address card from the St. Francis Hotel, where he had moved to from 1535 N. Sirano, showing the new address to be General Delivery, Atlanta, Georgia; that in route from Los Angeles back east across the country, the Defendant did deliver certain items of

clothing and some books or a carton of personal belongings to the daughter of Mary Martin who was residing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Further tracing the Defendant still, as Eric S. Galt, he spent the night of March 22nd at the Flamingo Motel located in Selma, Alabama.

We would show through Mr. Jimmy Garner, who operates a rooming house in Atlanta, Georgia, that he rented a room to the Defendant under the name, Eric S. Galt, on March the 24th, 1968; that he collected a week's rent and subsequently on March the 31st, collected a second week's rent from the Defendant as Eric S. Galt; that at the time of collecting the rent on March the 31st, that the Defendant did write his name out as Eric S. Galt on an envelope, and this envelope was subsequently turned in in the course of this investigation.

That on the morning of April the 5th, Mr. Garner went into the room that had been

rented to the Defendant as Eric Galt, and for purposes of changing the linen, at that time he found a note in substance saying, "I have to go to Birmingham. I will be back later to pick up my, within about a week to pick up my television set and my other articles"; that on April the 14th of 1968, some ten days after the murder in Memphis, Mr. Garner did give permission to the members of the Atlanta F.B.I. office to make a search of the premises there at his rooming house which had, the room which had subsequently been rented to the Defendant.

Mrs. Annie Peters would be called by the State to testify with reference to the operation of the Piedmont Laundry, which is located around the corner from Jimmy Garner's rooming house; that on April the 1st, the Defendant, as Eric Galt, left certain laundry and cleaning there; that on the morning of April the 5th, 1968, at around mid-morning, he returned and picked up this laundry and dry cleaning.

The State would then show that on the morning of April the 5th, 1968, several people who lived in the Capitol Homes Apartment Project, located in Atlanta, Georgia, included among them, a Mrs. Lucy Cate, who would be called as a State's witness, observed this white Mustang pull into this parking area of the Capitol Homes, back in, and a white man leave this Mustang, a sole white man.

The State would further show that this car stayed in this location from approximately between 8:15 and 8:30 A.M., somewhere in that area, of the morning of April the 5th, until April 11th, when as the result of several of the people in the neighborhood talking about the car, a pastor of one of the people was called to the scene, and he subsequently called the Atlanta police, and we would show through Detective Roy Lee Davis of the auto theft division of the Atlanta Police, that he was dispatched to the scene; he did observe this 1966 Mustang, bearing license No. 1-38993.

In the course of checking to check out whether or not this was a stolen car, of course, following the customary police procedure, the information on this car was picked up and, of course, it was the car being sought in reference to the investigation here in Memphis already. And, subsequently, the car was taken into custody by the officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And the officers, in checking this car out, observed several items in the trunk which proved to be significant.

Specifically, and without taking time to bring these all out, they are wrapped, we do have them here, a dark blue short sleeved shirt; there were two bed sheets in the trunk of the car; a pillowcase; a rug from the trunk was taken, along with a pillow; sweepings were made of the floor mats all through the car. There was a styrofoam case which was determined to be the styrofoam case in which, the type styrofoam case in which a Polaroid 220 camera is packaged and shipped and sold.

Also, the 1967 license number which had tag, which was in the car. This is the same tag that had been registered to Mr. Paisley, was transferred in early September to the Defendant as Eric S. Galt, and, of course, bearing the 1968 Alabama license, 1-38993.

The officers of the Bureau there, who made the search of the room rented by Jimmy Garner, would testify with reference to a number of maps that were found, including the maps of Atlanta, maps of Texas and Oklahoma, maps of Los Angeles, map of California, maps of Louisiana, map of Arizona and New Mexico, map of Birmingham, and also a map of Mexico; that these items along with the, these maps along with the handwritten name, Eric S. Galt, was delivered over to the laboratory and will be touched upon in the testimony from that end in just a moment.

The state's proof would then shift to Toronto, Canada, where we would show

through Mrs. Adam Sokowski that on April 8, 1968, the Defendant appeared at her home. She had rooms for rent there at 102 Ossington West at Toronto, Canada. That the Defendant rented a room under the name, Paul Bridgeman. That after the Defendant had moved from her establishment, she received a letter from the office of the Registrar General, which handles, among other things, birth certificate applications, addressed to Paul Bridgeman, and it was returned unclaimed.

Mrs. Mable Agnew, who operates a photographic studio there in Toronto, Canada, would testify that on April the 11th of 1968, she took passport photographs of the Defendant under the name of Paul Bridgeman. Copies of those photographs would be, of course, introduced in evidence.

Mrs. Lillian Spencer of the Kennedy Travel Bureau, which is located in Toronto, Canada, would testify that the Defendant, using the name of Ramon George Sneyd, did contact her on April the 16th, made

application for a Canadian passport and booked passage to London on an excursion flight that was to leave May the 6th and return May the 21st; that he subsequently returned to her place of business and picked up the passport and his tickets on May 2nd, 1963.

Mrs. Sung Fung Loo, who is a Chinese lady operating a rooming house or a home in which she rented rooms, would testify that the Defendant came to her place at 962 Dundas in Toronto, Canada, and rented a room from her on April the 19th under the name of Ramon George Sneyd.

We would call the Hon. H.P.C. Humphreys, who is a Deputy Registrar of the province of Ontario, Canada. He would testify and produce from official records a letter signed Paul Bridgeman, dated 4/10/63, requesting a copy of a birth certificate. Said certificate was subsequently mailed to 102 Ossington West and returned not claimed.

He would introduce a letter signed

George Ramon Sneyd, dated April 16th, 1968, requesting a copy of a birth certificate be mailed to 962 Dundas Street.

He would identify the birth certificate card in the name of Ramon George Sneyd as being the one sent by his office in response to this request, this being one and the same birth certificate card recovered from the Defendant at the time of his arrest in London, England.

The State would show through introducing these gentlemen, Eric S. Galt to be a prominent business man in Toronto, Canada; Paul Bridgeman is a Consultant with the Toronto Board of Education; Ramon George Sneyd is a member of the Toronto Metropolitan Police, and although these men live in rather close proximity to each other in the City of Toronto, until this investigation they never knew each other nor did any of them ever know the Defendant.

The State's proof would then continue and show that the Defendant, as

Ramon George Sneyd, did fly to London, arriving on May the 7th, 1963.

A Miss Monica Baker, who is a receptionist for the BOAC in London, would testify with reference to exchanging the return ticket back to Toronto for the Defendant in exchange for a ticket to Lisbon, Portugal, and giving a small refund, as I recall, something around \$14.00.

Inspector Passou of the Portuguese National Police in Lisbon, Portugal, would be called by the State and would introduce through him official records reflecting the entry into Lisbon, Portugal, by the Defendant on May the 8th, 1963, and his exit on May the 17th, 1963, and, further, with reference to pursuant to law there, where they have to make a record of any foreigner staying even overnight in a motel or a hotel, with reference to his staying at the Hotel Portugal during this period of time.

Mrs. Manuella T. Lopez, employed by the Canadian Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal,

would testify as to how the Defendant came to the embassy on May the 15th of 1963, for the purpose of having a name corrected on the Canadian passport. The name reflected Sneya, S-n-e-y-a, rather than S-n-e-y-d. The passport was cancelled, a new passport was issued with the name correctly spelled S-n-e-y-d.

Mr. Pama, who was a member of the Portuguese Police there in Lisbon, checked both passports and allowed the Defendant to leave for flight to London on May the 17th.

The State's proof would show, Gentlemen of the Jury, that upon the Defendant's return to London, as Ramon George Sneyd, he lived at the Heathfield House Hotel from May the 17th to May 23th. He lived in New Earl's Court in London, England, from May 23th to June the 5th, and at the Pax Hotel from June 5th until June the 8th.

In the meantime, after many hours of extra duty by members of the Royal

Canadian Mounted Police, including preparing this picture of James Earl Ray with all passports, it was determined that the picture on the passport of Ramon George Sneyd was identical to James Earl Ray, although in the passport picture the Defendant was wearing glasses.

Through the cooperative efforts in law enforcement, officials of New Scotland Yard in London, England, and the Portuguese International Police, the search was started for Ramon George Sneyd.

Upon request for assistance in this case, Chief Inspector Ron Burroughs of New Scotland Yard set up the investigation. All entry and exit points in the country were notified and a special fugitive team was set up.

We would show that Detective Chief Inspector Kenneth Thompson of New Scotland Yard and Detective Sgt. Peter Ayd were making an extensive investigation and learning the things that I have heretofore enumerated to you.

The Defendant, as Ramon George Sneyd, appeared at the Heath Row London Airport, attempting to board a flight to Brussels; that at approximately 11:30 A.M. on June the 8th, 1968, Detective Sgt. Phillip Frederick Birch, of New Scotland Yard, who was seated next to the immigration officer checking passports, when the Defendant presented the two passports, the one cancelled in the name Sneya, the current passport in the name Sneyd, which both of these passports would be introduced and shown to you gentlemen.

Immediately Sgt. Birch, based on inquiries that had previously come to him, asked the Defendant to talk with him, step out of the line and talk with him with reference to these passports.

Sgt. Birch would testify that after the Defendant accompanied him from this area around to the office that was used there by the police and he placed a call to the headquarters and told them that he had Ramon George Sneyd, he was instructed

at that time to make a safety search, which he did make, and he found one .38 caliber snub-nosed Liberty B revolver on the person of the Defendant.

Also on his person were the tickets from London to Brussels and some of the ticket stubs, etc., on the London to Toronto flight along with various items of correspondence which would be introduced as being relevant but not particularly for purposes of this inquiry.

Chief Insp. Arthur Bryan, of New Scotland Yard, would be called as the fingerprint expert with over 21 years experience. He would testify that he accompanied Supt. Butler of New Scotland Yard to Heath Row Airport in response to this call. He obtained prints from the Defendant. He compared them with prints that had been sent to them in the course of this investigation from the United States, and would testify that this was one and the same person, Ramon George Sneyd and James Earl Ray were one and the same person.

Chief Supt. Thomas Butler, who is now

retired after some 34 years of service with New Scotland Yard, would be called to testify with reference to his going to the airport in response to this call, his questioning the Defendant with reference to the passports and a pistol and cautioning him with reference to his rights, et cetera; that he then contacted the American authorities and subsequently turned the Defendant, was subsequently turned over to the American authorities.

From the luggage of the Defendant there were numerous items which, moving along I will just mention to you here rather than taking the time to pull them out of this area here, a Polaroid camera which was determined to fit the styrofoam box that had been recovered from the Mustang in Atlanta, Georgia; a suit of clothes which Mr. J. B. Pluvier, of the Tip-Top Tailors in Montreal, Canada, would testify he sold to Eric Galt of 2589 Notre Dame Street back on July 19th, 1967.

There was another suit of clothes,

which Mr. Edward John Fagan, who is the owner of the English and Scotch Woolens and Linens -- that is a tailoring concern in Montreal, Canada -- would testify that on April -- excuse me -- that on July the 21st, 1967, Eric S. Galt was measured for a suit of clothes, at that time living at 2589 Notre Dame in Montreal, Canada; that between the ordering and the completion of the suit, their records reflect a request that this suit be forwarded to the Defendant, as Eric S. Galt, at 2608 South Highland in Birmingham, Alabama.

This was done. This is the same suit that was recovered from the Defendant at the time of his arrest in London, England.

The State would also, in the Montreal area during the period of July and August of 1967, show that the Defendant, as Eric S. Galt, did rent an apartment at 2539 Notre Dame in Montreal, and that he occupied this in the general period of July the 18th through August 29th of 1967.

Also, and going even back beyond that,

the State would introduce in evidence proof to show that during the period of May 3rd to June 24th, the Defendant, as John L. Raines, was employed by a Mr. and Mrs. Klingerman at the Indian Trail Restaurant which is located in Winnetka, Illinois.

Various experts from the P.B.I. laboratory would be called to testify, and their testimony would be in substance as follows:

Mr. George J. Bonebrake, who has been working with fingerprints since 1941, would testify that at 5:15 A.M., April 5th, 1968, he received the following items as has been heretofore testified to; that is, the rifle, the items that, from the bag, that were delivered to him by the representative from the Memphis F.B.I. office, with reference to this material from the front, recovered from the front of Canipe's Amusement place here, that he found a print of sufficient clarity, fingerprint of sufficient clarity on the rifle itself;

he found another print of sufficient clarity for identification on the scope, the Redfield scope mounted on the rifle; he found a print on the aftershave bottle, which is in the little packet that was obtained or purchased from the Rexall Drug Store in Whitehaven, Tennessee, which was part of the items that we have heretofore mentioned to you. He found a print on the binoculars. He found a print on one of the Schlitz Beer cans. He found a print on the front page of the April 4th issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal. That on April the 17th he received this map of Mexico which was, the State would have shown, was obtained from the room, Jimmy Garner's rooming house; that he found prints of sufficient clarity on that map for identification purposes; that he started an extensive investigation through fugitive files consisting of some 53,000 fingerprint cards, and on April the 19th he identified all the above-mentioned prints that I have mentioned to you from these items as being identical with the

records bearing the name and photograph of James Earl Ray.

That on June the 24th, 1963, he compared the prints from these items that I have mentioned to you with the prints that he obtained from Insp. Bryan in London, England. Mr. Bonebrake went to London. He also compared on July the 22nd the prints obtained from James Earl Ray when he was brought and delivered to the sheriff of Shelby County here at our jail, and would testify that in his opinion all the above-mentioned prints were made by one and the same person to the exclusion of all other persons in the world.

That on May 6th, 1968, he also examined a modern photo book store coupon, bearing the name, Eric S. Galt, 2608 Highland, Birmingham, Alabama, and found a thumb print identical with the other prints heretofore mentioned and which he attributed to James Earl Ray. That further on August the 27th, 1968, he examined several checks from the Indian Trail Restaurant payable to John L.

Raines and found a thumb print identical with the left thumb print of James Earl Ray.

Mr. Robert A. Frazier, the chief, firearms identification unit at the F.B.I., with 27 years experience, would testify as to examination and firing of this rifle, 30.06, that has been heretofore introduced.

He examined the cartridges, the hull from the chamber of this rifle, the slug removed from the body of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and would testify as to his conclusions as follows:

The 'death slug was identical in all physical characteristics with the five loaded 30.06 Springfield cartridges found in the bag in front of Canipe's. The cartridge case had in fact been fired in this 30.06 rifle. That the death slug removed from the body contained land and groove impressions and direction of twist consistent with those that were in the barrel of this rifle.

That he also made microscopic

comparison between the fresh dent in the sill of the window at the bathroom, 422 1/2 South Main, and concluded that the microscopic evidence in this dent was consistent in all ways with the same microscopic marks as appear on the barrel of this rifle, 30.06 rifle.

That his examination of the 243 caliber Winchester rifle, which had been purchased on March the 29th and returned on March the 30th, was not capable of chambering or firing a slug. There were certain deposits on the end of the bolt which had to be chiseled away before this gun was capable of being fired. That is the gun that was returned.

Morris S. Clark would be called as another expert from the F.B.I., with reference to hair and fiber examinations, and he prepared microscopic slides from this green spread. He also made examinations of the pillow that was removed from 5-B, the bed clothing removed from 5-B, and he found fibers of the same type as is on this

green bedspread on the following items which were obtained from Room 5-B; that is, on the bed coverings as well as this little pillow which was found on the sofa in Room 5-B. That is the room in the rooming house. That he found fibers of the exact same type on the following items recovered from the white Mustang in Atlanta, Georgia: on the sweatshirt, on the two sheets, on a jacket, pillowcase, walking shorts, rug from the trunk, pillow from the trunk, and sweepings from the car. That he prepared slides of hair, human hair he removed from this hair brush that was recovered at the scene in front of Canipe's, and that he found hairs on the sweatshirt, sheet, pillowcase, the rugs from the trunk, and in the sweepings from the Mustang, and found these hairs to have the same characteristics in every respect as the hairs found on the hair brush dropped in front of Canipe's, and also as to hairs which were recovered after a haircut here in the Shelby County jail as the Defendant, James Earl Ray.

He would further identify the styrofoam covering that I have mentioned to you, or the styrofoam case, which was taken from the Mustang in Atlanta, as being identical as the type used to package Polaroid 220 camera, which was the camera that was found in Ray's luggage at the time of his arrest in London, England.

The State would also offer the testimony of James H. Morgan, who is an expert examiner of questioned documents, commonly referred to as a handwriting expert, and would show his examinations and conclusions, as follows:

That the same person who prepared and signed the application and note under the signature of Eric S. Galt, identified as the Defendant, along with Mr. Lau out at the bartending school in Los Angeles, also signed the registration card at the Rebel Motel in Memphis, signed the registration at the Provincial Hotel in New Orleans, signed the motor vehicle transfer application

from Mr. Paisley to Eric S. Galt; signed the driver's license application under the name of Eric Starvo Galt to obtain an Alabama driver's license, and to be the same person who rented a safety deposit box at the Birmingham Trust National Bank in August, 1967, under the name of Eric S. Galt.

Also to be the same person who prepared the writing on the Modern Book Store coupon which also bore a print of James Earl Ray; and also the same person who wrote on the envelope for Jimmy Garner at the rooming house in Atlanta the name Eric S. Galt.

There were many other documents used in tracing the Defendant in establishing who he was and bringing this case down to this point, and I've just tried to highlight those for you gentlemen.

If the Court please, that covers our stipulation.

THE COURT: All right, is there anything anyone would want to say at this time?

MR. FOREMAN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, gentlemen.

All of you who can do as you said you would do and accept this compromise settlement on a guilty plea and punishment of 99 years in the State penitentiary, hold up your right hand.

(Thereupon, the jury complied with the request of the Court.)

THE COURT: I believe that is everyone. All right, you can have someone sign the verdict, Mr. Blackwell.

(Thereupon, the verdict was signed.)

THE COURT: James Earl Ray, stand.

(Thereupon, the Defendant complied with the request of the Court.)

THE COURT: On your plea of guilty to murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, it is the judgment of the Court that you be confined for 99 years in the State penitentiary.

You may be seated.

(Thereupon, the Defendant complied with the request of the Court.)

THE COURT: Now, we have been here for some time and I don't propose to keep us here much longer, but I think that the Court should make a few remarks at this place in the proceedings.

The fact was recognized soon after this tragic murder took place that there was no possible conclusion to the case which would satisfy everybody. And it was decided at that time that the only thing that the Judge who drew the unlucky number, which was me, could do was to try this case as nearly as possible like all other cases and to scrupulously follow the law and the dictates of his own conscience. I feel that I have done this.

Memphis has been blamed for the death of Dr. King, to me, wrongfully and irrationally. Neither the decedent nor his killer lived here and their orbits merely intersected here.

The State has made out a case of first degree murder by lying in wait. And the question might arise in many minds, "Why

accept any plea at all? Why not try him, try to give him the electric chair?"

Well, I have been a Judge since 1959, and I myself have sentenced at least seven men to the electric chair, maybe a few more. My fellow Judges in this County have sentenced several others to execution.

There has been no execution of any prisoners from Shelby County in this State since I took the Bench in 1959.

All the trends in this country are in the direction of doing away with capital punishment altogether.

Then how about the conspiracy angle of this case and the punishment of any co-conspirator?

It has been established by the prosecution that at this time they are not in possession of any evidence to indict anyone as a co-conspirator in this case. Of course, this is not conclusive evidence that there was no conspiracy. It merely means as of this time there is not sufficient evidence available to make out a

case of probable cause against anybody.

However, if this Defendant was a member of a conspiracy to kill the decedent, no member of such conspiracy can ever live in peace or security or lie down to pleasant dreams, because in this State there is no statute of limitations in capital cases such as this. And while it is not always the case, my 35 years in these criminal courts have convinced me that in the great majority of cases, Hamlet was right when he said, "Murder, though it hath no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ."

I believe the settlement of this case is a just one to both the Defendant and the State. I have accepted and approved the settlement. The Defendant is represented by able and eminent counsel. All his rights and all the safeguards surrounding him have been zealously and conscientiously observed and adhered to.

I cannot let this occasion pass without paying tribute to Tennessee, Southern,

American and Western free world justice and security which was truly a team effort involving scores and even hundreds of persons.

You have heard from stipulation here the police departments of Canada, of Mexico, of Portugal, of England, of the F.B.I., the local police, the State of Tennessee, the Sheriff's office here has had the onus of this prisoner's security. I highly praise them all. I think that it took the team effort to bring this case to a just conclusion.

I must also mention Mr. Charles Holmes, the Sheriff's liaison with the news media, and finally, my amici curiae committee, whose efforts have been of inestimable value to me.

I wish all these people to know officially and personally that I appreciate their efforts in bringing this case to a just conclusion, and if I have overlooked anyone I want to especially thank them too.

Defendant in open court has voluntarily

admitted his guilt to first degree murder, this in the presence of the Court and this company, and he has pled guilty before this jury and accepted his punishment.

This Court, nor no one else, knows what the future will bring, but I submit that up to now we have not done too badly here for a "decadent river town".

If I may be permitted to add a light touch to a solemn occasion, I would like to paraphrase the great and eloquent Winston Churchill, who, in defiant reply to an Axis threat that they were going to wring England's neck like a chicken, said, "Some chicken, some neck."

I would like to reply to our Memphis critic, "Some river, some town."

Is there anything else?

GEN. CANALE: Yes, sir. Your Honor, we have this dangerous weapons indictment, and I would like for the Court to -- I recommend a nol pros on that without cause.

As Your Honor knows, he was indicted for this before he was apprehended in

London. Carrying a dangerous weapon is not an extraditable offense under our treaty with England, and the treaty also says that whatever he wasn't brought back on, he cannot be held to try it on, and as far as carrying a dangerous weapon, I recommend a nol pros without cause on it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I have already ruled that we couldn't travel ---

GEN. CANALE: Your Honor has already said we couldn't travel on that, didn't you?

Just one more thing for the record, Your Honor.

It was stipulated and agreed between the defense and myself that these mock-ups we have in the courtroom, the two mock-ups of the scene, were accurate replicas of the scene down there. We have referred to them quite a bit, but I just thought I better put it in the record, that it was stipulated and agreed that they were accurate mock-ups to scale.

THE COURT: All right, sir. Now, I believe that I have been told that lunch has been prepared for the jury.

DEPUTY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, gentlemen, you have spent a long morning, so you will get a lunch out of it anyway.

All right, is there anything else before we recess?

All right, you can adjourn the Court.

(ADJOURNMENT)

Mr. PREYER. The Chair recognizes Mr. McKinney of Connecticut.

Mr. McKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I also reluctantly join my colleague from Washington and waive my rights of questioning. It is obvious that the witness would not have the time to review the material that he has requested. And, I would need to have him review that material for my line of questioning.

I yield my time.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair recognizes Mr. Ford of Tennessee.

Mr. LANE. I wonder—excuse me. I wonder if we are going to recess at noon as we have been doing until now, or if you have another plan? If so, could we be informed?

Mr. PREYER. We began an hour late this morning so that we would like to run a little longer, but the Chair anticipates recessing fairly shortly.

Mr. LANE. May I say, Mr. Preyer, in order to avoid that happening, if we are here another day. I generally get here about 8 o'clock. It is generally about a quarter to 9 when Mr. Blakey allows me to come in here and gives me a ticket. If I could be given my ticket and not kept beyond the guard at 8 o'clock, then I could see my client and have a 1-hour interview, which Mr. Stokes promised us we could have each morning, would take place, and we could start again at 9 o'clock. If that could be arranged for tomorrow, if there has to be a tomorrow, I would appreciate it.

Mr. PREYER. I understand Mr. Blakey gives you the ticket when Mr. Ray arrives so that you can discuss with your client as soon as he is here, and we certainly will insure that you have the full hour with your client.

Mr. LANE. Thank you.

Mr. PREYER. One reason we delayed the beginning of the proceedings this morning. Mr. Ford of Tennessee.

Mr. FORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. At this time, Mr. Chairman, I would like to pass until Mr. Ray has had the opportunity to refresh his memory on the 20,000-word document. In doing so, Mr. Chairman, I would also like to ask unanimous consent to add as part of the record a staff report, which is a summary of statements made by James Earl Ray from his arrest in June 1968 through June 30, 1978. It is Mr. Ray's story, as told by Mr. Ray, extending from his escape from the Missouri State Prison on April 23, 1967, through the assassination of Dr. King in April 1968, to his apprehension in London on June 8, 1968; and also that this be made a part of the record and be available for the public by the U.S. Government Printing Office here in Washington, D.C.

I would also state for the record, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Ray pleaded guilty in 1968 to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He was convicted and is now serving a 99-year sentence. We have been sitting here for more than 2 days listening to Mr. Ray denying any involvement relating to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, and he has pleaded for an opportunity to tell his story, and the American public is waiting to hear that story. However, the American public wants facts, not fiction, they want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The staff report titled "Compilation of the Statements of James Earl Ray" as mentioned earlier, follows:]

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

COMPILATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF
JAMES EARL RAY

STAFF REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION



AUGUST 18, 1978

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NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS

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CONTENTS

	Page
I.—Introduction.....	1
II.—The Escape.....	3
III.—Chicago.....	7
IV.—Canada I—Montreal.....	13
V.—Birmingham I.....	23
VI.—Mexico.....	31
VII.—Los Angeles.....	37
VIII.—The Trip to New Orleans.....	43
IX.—The Drive East.....	49
X.—Atlanta I.....	53
XI.—Birmingham and the Purchase of the Rifle.....	57
XII.—The Drive to Memphis.....	65
XIII.—The New Rebel Motel.....	69
XIV.—Finding Bessie Brewer's Rooming House.....	73
XV.—Movements Around Main Street.....	75
XVI.—The Trip to the Gas Stations/The Assassination.....	81
XVII.—Flight from Memphis.....	85
XVIII.—Atlanta II.....	89
XIX.—Trip to Canada.....	91
XX.—Canada II—Toronto.....	93
XXI.—Europe.....	99

I.—INTRODUCTION

This Staff Report is a compilation of the statements made by James Earl Ray from his arrest in June of 1968 through June 30, 1978. It is Mr. Ray's story as told by Mr. Ray, extending from his escape from Missouri State Prison on April 23, 1967, through the assassination of Dr. King in April of 1968, to his apprehension in London on June 8, 1968. It has been organized as a chronological narrative to facilitate the presentation of the years' events. It is based solely on statements made by or attributed to Mr. Ray; it does not rely upon or cite other source material, or evidence the Committee has uncovered. It is based, to a large extent, on the eight interviews conducted by the staff with Mr. Ray at Brushy Mountain, Tenn. These interviews, in their entirety, will be published as an appendix to the Final Report that will be issued by the Select Committee.

This Staff Report should not be read as implying that the Committee believes or disbelieves the events occurred as described. There are inconsistencies in the stories that Mr. Ray has told, and some of these are noted in the Staff Report. Mr. Ray himself has acknowledged that he has made errors during his interviews with the Committee staff: "I know I made a lot of errors in there on where I was at certain times. I didn't keep no diary or anything when I was on the street; this was mostly recollection." Mr. Ray has also noted that "it is a matter of credibility if I make too many errors * * *". (HSCA interview with James Earl Ray on July 21, 1978).

The Committee is currently analyzing and investigating all aspects of Mr. Ray's story to ascertain the true facts. The Final Report will contain a complete analysis of Mr. Ray's statements; it will incorporate all the material that the Select Committee has acquired as a result of its investigation.

II.—THE ESCAPE

James Earl Ray began serving at Missouri State Prison on March 17, 1960, a 20-year sentence for armed robbery. He escaped from Missouri State Prison in Jefferson City on April 23, 1967. He recalls that a few days before the escape he was visited by one of his brothers, and says that the brother probably was John.¹ He has stated that the visit was unrelated to his breakout from the prison. He has maintained that no family members were in any way involved in the escape.

Question. Who visited you before you escaped?

Answer. Uh, it was John, uh, well it was one of my brothers that visited a couple of days before I escaped.

Question. Which one?

Answer. John or Jerry, I'm not too positive now which one it was. It was, I believe it was John, I'm not certain.

Question. What happened during that meeting?

Answer. Uh, nothing.

Question. Did you tell him that you were going to come out?

Answer. No, I didn't tell him anything. That would have been illegal.

Question. Why not?

Answer. Uh, I don't know. I don't—I can't remember all what I told him, but I mean they all knew, both Jerry and John knew that I was thinking about escaping. So, it wouldn't of been no revelation if I, if I would of mentioned something about escaping. But there was no prearranged deal where he would be outside waiting in front of the prison, and I'd jump out and jump in the car. (HSCA 8)

Ray says he escaped from the prison at Jefferson City by concealing himself in a bread box which was being delivered outside the walls.² Ray states that he received no outside assistance in the escape;

¹ Ray has said that his brother John had a pass in his name to visit at Missouri State Prison, and that John as well as his other brother Jerry both used it. It is therefore not possible, Ray says, to determine exactly which brother visited on April 22 by looking at the prison record. (House Select Committee on Assassinations Interview No. 8). The Select Committee has interviewed Mr. Ray on the following dates: (1) March 22, 1977; (2) March 28, 1977; (3) April 14, 1977; (4) April 29, 1977; (5) May 3, 1977; (6) September 29, 1977; (7) November 14, 1977; (8) December 2, 1977. Interview Number 7 was conducted after an oath was administered to Mr. Ray. These interviews will be cited as HSCA — throughout this Staff Report. These interviews will be published in their entirety as part of the Final Report.

² Until the eighth interview with the Committee, Ray told a different story of the escape. In his earlier statements, first given to W. B. Huie in 1968. Ray claimed that he scaled the wall at Missouri State Prison without any aid whatsoever from any other prisoners. (20,000 Words by James Earl Ray as written for William Bradford Huie, the author, Installment Number 10. Hereinafter cited as 20,000 No. —. The 20,000 Words were written by Ray in response to written

(Continued)

however, he has stated that he did receive help from several inmates. As Ray explains it, these inmates provided two types of assistance: they helped to conceal him inside the bread box and then loaded the box onto the delivery truck (HSCA 8), and they misled the prison officials by arranging the report of the false story that Ray was hiding inside the walls somewhere.

Question. How was the escape planned?

Answer. Uh, well, I watched the, I watched the—I watched the bread going out and I could see that—I'd watched it leave the platform, and I know, the only place it could be shook down would be in between the, in the tunnel. So that's just a chance you take, it could be very well, you know you could be caught in the tunnel, but, you know, it's worth a chance, six months or whatever.

Question. How many people did you plan this with?

Answer. I think probably one or two. I didn't plan it with no one, I think, I just told them what I was going to do. I think probably two people at the most knew and, uh, I think one individual he told a, an informer that I was going to hide inside the prison and the informer told the Warden and then that way they wouldn't be looking for me too quick. (HSCA 8)

Ray is unwilling to identify the inmates who helped him, and minimizes the significance of their assistance; in addition, he emphasizes that no guards or other officials were involved. (HSCA 8)

Question. When you say the guards didn't do anything to hinder you, what do you mean by that?

Answer. Well, that, that might of been a misstatement. I mean, they didn't, they just did the same thing they always do. Usually the guards have a routine and you watch them after 6 or 8 months, and usually if you have a relief guard on, you don't try to escape when he's on because he might do some-

(Continued)

questions, submitted to him by Huie, who was preparing a series of articles for *Look* magazine, and for his later book—*He Slew The Dreamer* by William Bradford Huie, Delacorte Press, 1970 (hereinafter cited as *Dreamer*). The 20,000 Words will be printed as an appendix to the Select Committee's Final Report. In HSCA 8, Ray explains that he refused on earlier occasions to tell the truth about the escape because he didn't want to inform on the fellow inmates who had helped him.

Question. So, therefore, because you thought you might be going back to Missouri State Prison some day, you told Huie that you went over the wall rather than you went through the bread room?

Answer. Yeah, there's two reasons. There's one reason, about, you know, being an informer, and you know, putting the heat on someone else. And there's another reason, I'm just, uh, uh, I just feel bad about them personally. I can't explain that.

Question. You what?

Answer. I just have—I'm sort—I'm sort of hostile to them for personal reasons, I can't explain it, but—

Question. Hostile to whom?

Answer. Informers—I don't know. I mean, informing on someone, a close associate or something like that—I'm just hostile to it.

Question. Well, what I'm trying to—

Answer. I think it's short sighted. (HSCA 8)

thing to hinder you, you know, he might go and make a more thorough search or something. Usually anyone who follows a routine a certain length of time, just like I go to bed a certain time every night. There was no collusion or anything between me and any of the prison officials. (HSCA 8)

Once outside the walls and away from the delivery truck, Ray says he made his way to some nearby railroad tracks and began walking west, toward Kansas City. He walked along the tracks for about 6 days, traveling at first only by night and then later deciding that he could risk being seen in the daytime. On the third day, he broke into a fisherman's trailer and stole some food and clothing. When his shoes wore out on the fourth or fifth day, he broke into a small country store and stole some new shoes and more food. By the sixth day, Ray had reached a small town about 35 miles west of Jefferson City and was exhausted. He then decided to double back and visit East St. Louis. Late that same evening he boarded a train which was passing through town and rode it all the way back across Missouri. (HSCA 8) Ray states that there was no reason for his decision to return east to St. Louis—the train was, however, traveling in that direction.

Question. Did you have any idea when you got on the train where it was going?

Answer. Well, it had to be going to St. Louis because the tracks just run two directions, east and west.

Question. No spurs where it could turned off and headed towards another city or another town?

Answer. Well, it could have but I don't think it would of. I know I crossed these spurs once, but I think there were just short spurs that, in other words, they didn't go to another town, they'd just go to another track going in the same direction.

Question. Well, did you know you had to get back to St. Louis to meet someone?

Answer. No, I was just trying to get away from the prison, That's the only thing I was trying to do. Uh, I could of just as well went the other direction, it was no, there was no significance in going any direction, it was just putting as many distances between me and the prison as possible. (HSCA 8)

When Ray escaped from Jefferson City he carried with him about \$250 in cash, a small transistor radio, a social security number (not a card) in the name "John L. Rayns," and the telephone number of an old associate of his in East St. Louis, Jack Gawron. (HSCA 8) When the train got to St. Louis, Ray hopped off, took a cab across the river into East St. Louis, and tried to contact Gawron. Gawron was not around, however, so he caught a second cab to Edwardsville,³ bought a bus ticket there, and rode on to Chicago. (HSCA 8)

³ This story that he was unable to contact anyone in East St. Louis and therefore took a cab to Edwardsville contradicts Ray's earlier version, in which he said that he *did* contact a friend in East St. Louis who drove him to Edwardsville.

Answer. * * * and there was also an individual from East St. Louis, the same boy, he hauled me one time from East St. Louis, from where I

(Continued)

Question. * * * You went to see Gawron, right?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Alright, what happened after you got to Gawron's?

Answer. Uh, I guess—he wasn't there, he was probably sick. * * *

Question. You took a cab all the way to Edwardsville?

Answer. Yes.

Question. How far is that?

Answer. It's quite a ways. It's about, I'd say it's 10 miles, anyway. It might be more.

Question. Are you sure it was a cab that you took to Edwardsville?

Answer. I'm pos—I'm almost positive. * * * (HSCA 8)

(Continued)

escaped, to Edwardsville, Ill., and caught a bus, and I went to Chicago * * *.

* * *

Answer. * * * The individual that took me to—now, he took me to Edwardsville. It wasn't no family member, or anything like that, because I kept away from them * * * (HSCA 2)

Ray suggests that he probably told this earlier story to the committee in order to protect Gawron. He does not explain, however, how he could be protecting Gawron by involving him in his flight from Missouri State Prison, when in fact Gawron was *not* involved.

Question. * * * But why did you want to inculcate a friend, if all it was was a cab? I could see if you, if you actually had a friend who took you there, to lie and say "I took a cab——"

Answer. Yes.

Question.—Because you don't want to implicate the friend. But if it really is a cab, why implicate a friend and tell him (i.e. Huie) that a friend took you.

Answer. There really is no logical reason for it. I just wrote it down for Huie, and I was thinking about the friend in the next sequence, too, because sooner or later I'm going to have to get to that part, so I just, you know, just put it all in there (the story that Gawron gave Ray a pistol just before Ray left for Montreal). (HSCA 8)

III.—CHICAGO

(April 30 to July 17, 1967)

When he arrived in Chicago, Ray looked for a suitable apartment and finally located one on Sheffield Avenue which he rented as John L. Rayns. He has stated that there was no special reason for his renting at this particular address.

Question. And how did you come about the North Sheffield Street address? You told you had lived in the area before, but how did you come upon 2731?

Answer. I just walked down in the gen—, I just walked down the street, and, I'd, I, a, I, you know, I saw the, saw the for rent sign. (HSCA 8)

Similarly, Ray had no particular reason for changing apartments when, after about a month in Chicago, he moved to Lunt Street. This second address was simply closer to Ray's place of employment. (20,000 No. 8)

Soon after his arrival in Chicago, Ray located a job at the Indian Trails Restaurant in nearby Winnetka through the want ads in the *Chicago Tribune*. (HSCA 8)¹ Ray worked at the Indian Trails for about 6 weeks (from May 3 to June 25, 1967) and calculates that he managed to save about \$450. (20,000 No. 13) He purchased an old car and acquired some identifications papers as John L. Rayns: a car title, a temporary driver's license, and a social security card. (20,000 No. 9, 13)

While in Chicago, Ray was in contact with his brother Jerry Ray. Ray outlines the various meetings and phone calls as follows:

(1) Sometime in May, about a week after his arrival in Chicago, Ray called Jerry to ask him if the police were surveiling his family, and to arrange a meeting.

Question. Well, your brother Jerry, where were you living when you first contacted him after the first time?

Answer. Well, that would be the Sheffield or Sedwick Street, whatever it is, that's, I contacted him the first time from that address.

Question. How did you contact him, by phone?

Answer. Yes.

Question. And how long was that after you arrived at Edwardsville, that you contacted him?

Answer. Well, this is just recollection, I think it would be about a week at the most.

¹ Ray has said that his employers at the Indian Trails bandaged his feet, which were swollen from his 6-day walk along the railroad tracks.

Question. And what was that conversation pertaining to?

Answer. I think I asked him to meet me somewhere and I think I also asked him if he, if the police were around surveilling because I think they were, I understand in St. Louis they were watching my brothers and sisters.

Question. And what did he say?

Answer. He said no. (HSCA 8)

(2) Several days later, Ray met with Jerry in a tavern on Howard Street between Chicago and Evansville. He says that their conversation was just about general matters.

Question. Where did you arrange to meet with him?

Answer. That would probably be the Howard Street. I know it's the, it's the street that divides Chicago from Evansville, Ind., Evansville, Ill.

Question. What happened when you met with Jerry?

Answer. Well, we just went in the bar and talked for a while.

Question. What day about was that?

Answer. That would of probably been about a week after I, week after I checked in, I rented a room on Sheffield.

Question. And what did you two talk about?

Answer. I think he said something about how I got out of prison, I think I said I made a parole, but it was a joke, so, and I think we discussed, and I think I told him I was going to leave the United States when I got some money and things of that nature.

Question. Did he give you things of value, money and, or anything else?

Answer. Uh, no. He usually don't have too much money.

Question. Well, did, did you talk about money with him?

Answer. No, I didn't discuss money with him. I was—I probably just discussed getting identification, I was thinking I had an identification problem at that time. (HSCA 8)

(3) At some unspecified time, probably close to the time Ray quit, Jerry called him at the Indian Trails.

Question. While you were working at Indian Trail, did you get any telephone calls?

Answer. I don't know. It seemed to me that I may have gotten one from my brother, but I don't think I did.

Question. Well, if you can think back and tell us whether you recall having any calls at Indian Trail, where you got into an excited conversation?

Answer. No, no excited conversation. (HSCA 2)

(4) Ray's final contacts with Jerry are difficult to detail precisely. He has told the committee that he met with Jerry at the Cypress Inn, after he quit the Indian Trails, to tell him that he was going to Canada.

Question. Did you see your brother in the Cypress Inn? Your brother Jerry?

Answer. Cypress? That could of been it if it's in that area of where he's working at. I know I seen him once out there,

I'm almost positive now, being that we've talked about—I saw him once in that area where, general area of where he worked at.

Question. And that was, you say, was the social visit you paid him?

Answer. That was probably, yeah, that was just probably the visit with me telling him that I was leaving the country or something of that nature. (HSCA 8)

Ray has also said that he met with Jerry at the Lunt Street apartment when he returned to Chicago to pick up his last paycheck.

Answer. * * * I did get the check from the Post Office box, but I'm not certain if it was after the first time I went there or not. I know I—I know I did stay in the Lunt Street address maybe one night, possibly two, but, now I think Perry came to see me there one, once. * * * (HSCA 8)

It is unclear whether these are actually the same visit, or whether Ray is referring to separate visits.²

Ray states that during these various visits and phone calls, he and his brother did not make any plans for future dealings, and that his brother did not offer him any material assistance.

Question. Did he give you things of value, money and, or anything else?

Answer. Uh, no. He usually don't have too much money.

Question. Well, did, did you talk about money with him?

Answer. No, I didn't discuss money with him. I was—I probably just discussed getting identification, I was thinking, I had an identification problem at that time. . . .

Question. But you did not request money from the family after you came out when you didn't have any possessions at all and all you had was a couple hundred dollars?

Answer. Actually, I didn't need any more and as far as, as I mentioned the family didn't have all that money anyway. * * * (HSCA 8)

As for John or his sister Carol, Ray says that he never saw either of them at all.

Question. While you were, from the time you escaped until the time that you quit work at Indian Trails, had you contacted your brother John?

Answer. No, he was in, he was in St. Louis, I believe, at that time.

² Ray told Huie in the "20,000 Words" that he had no contact with his brother Jerry or with any other family member while in Chicago.

* * * No, I didn't go to Alton or see my relatives. My reason for not seeing any relatives is that criminal charges can be filed against a relative or anyone else for harboring a fugitive if the police can prove it. (20,000 No. 9)

Although Ray has since admitted seeing Jerry, this passage still seems to explain why he would tell Huie a different story.

In his interview published in *Playboy* magazine, in September 1977, Ray says that he met with Jerry three or four times for drinks in Northbrooke, Ill., where Jerry worked.

Question. You hadn't contacted him from the time of the escape until you left the Indian Trails?

Answer. Uh, no. * * *

Question. What about your sister Carol?

Answer. Uh, no, she had been in the same situation, she was in St. Louis, too. I imagine the police would of been surveilling her. (HSCA 8)

In late June, Ray quit his job at the Indian Trails. He states that he was nervous about using his brother's social security number (20,000 No. 11), and that he wanted to go ahead with a plan he had been considering since before the jailbreak: he wanted to move to Canada, obtain a false passport, and continue on to some third country.

Question. When you left the prison you were planning to go to Canada, were you not?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Why was that?

Answer. To get out of the United States.

Question. And did you have any plans as to what you were going to do in Canada at the time you escaped?

Answer. Yes, I thought that maybe I could get a passport once I got to Canada and go to Brazil or some English-speaking country.

Question. Did you have any contacts in mind that you were going to meet in Canada?

Answer. No, I thought—I hadn't had any details but I thought there was a procedure where you could get a passport whereby you could leave the country, and I've read a case on an individual by the name of Birri—, Birrell, I believe his name is. He went to, he went to Brazil on a forged passport from Canada. (HSCA 8)

Canada appealed to Ray for several reasons: he had been in Canada before, for 2 months in 1959 (but had been unable to find work); he wanted to go where English was a major language; he believed that the Canadians, particularly the French Canadians, were less inquisitive about strangers than most people (HSCA 2); and finally, as he mentions above, he had heard of another criminal, Lowell Birrell, who had made it to Canada, obtained a phony passport, and traveled to safety in Brazil. (20,000 No. 13) Before leaving the United States, however, Ray made two trips back to the area in which most of his family still lived, southeast Illinois.

Immediately after quitting his job, Ray drove to Quincy, Ill., where his Aunt Mabel Fuller lived. There was a delay in getting his last paycheck from the Indian Trails, and Ray says that he wanted to wait for the check some place where there would not be any "heat" on him. (HSCA 8)³ Ray doesn't think he ever saw his Aunt Mabel in Quincy (HSCA 8) but he probably did see Ted Crawley, a hotel clerk and old acquaintance (HSCA 8), Willy Qualls, a bartender (HSCA 2) and a fellow named John Shir (phonetic). (HSCA 8)

³ It is unclear why Ray would think he could return to the house of a relative to avoid the police, since he states that he didn't want to see his brothers or sister because he feared they would be under surveillance. (HSCA 8)

After several days in Quincy, Ray says he returned to Chicago to pick up his last paycheck. He stayed a night or two at his old Lunt Street address and possibly met with his brother Jerry.

From Chicago, Ray drove back to east Illinois, this time to East St. Louis. As on the trip to Quincy, Ray says he was returning home to visit relatives, but again states that he never saw any.

Question. Why'd you go there if you were, if you had already decided to go to Canada?

Answer. I would intend to see some of my relatives down there but I never did see them, but I did see a, this friend I mentioned to you. * * * (HSCA 8)

The friend he mentions was Jack Gawron, the same person whom he had intended to contact in East St. Louis just after his escape. Ray was successful in this second attempt to contact Gawron, and he obtained a pistol from him free.⁴ (HSCA 8) He had also hoped to ask Gawron to contact his brother (presumably John, who was in St. Louis) and tell him to set up a post office box under a false name so that Ray might be able to contact his family once he was in Canada. Ray says he wanted to use this complicated procedure to avoid any direct contact with his relatives. As it turned out, however, he decided when he got to town that the scheme was too dangerous.

Question. Then what happened, where did you go to from there?

Answer. From there, I went to, I was going down to see my relatives. I was going to try to get this guy I knew across the river to get my brother and tell him I was going to Canada. It was my intention to go up there and have my brother or someone establish an assumed name in a post office and that way I could write them if I knew the assumed name beforehand. In other words if they could, say if they rented a box in Illinois under the Smith name, then I would just write them under Smith, but I, when I went down there I never did, I never did contact my brother or anything. I was concerned about them shadowing his house or something like that. (HSCA 2)

Before leaving East St. Louis for Canada, Ray sold the car he had gotten in Chicago and bought another, more reliable one. (HSCA 2) He spent 3 nights on the road to Montreal:

My stops from East St. Louis to Montreal were, first night Indianapolis, Ind; second Toronto, Canada; three, Dorion (outside Montreal). (20,000 No. 13)

⁴ Before the eighth interview, Ray had told the committee that the man who gave him a ride from East St. Louis to Edwardsville immediately after the escape, and the man who gave him this pistol, were one and the same person.

Question. Who were you in touch with here other than that person (i.e. Gawron)?

Answer. There wasn't no one. He gave me a pistol, I got a pistol from him, the only thing I had.

Question. This is this person that had helped you before?

Answer. Yes. (HSCA 2)

As explained in footnote 3, supra, of the "Escape" chapter, Ray changed his story in HSCA 8 and told the committee that there was no man who gave him a ride to Edwardsville. He didn't change his story, however, about Gawron's giving him the gun.

IV.—CANADA I—MONTREAL

(July 17 to August 21, 1967)

Until his arrival in Canada, Ray had been using his brother's name, "John Larry Rayns." In Montreal, however, he dropped this alias and began using a new name, "Eric Starvo Galt." Ray states that he decided on the Galt alias while in Chicago, but he is unable to remember exactly how he came up with it.¹

Question. How did it come about that you used the Galt name?

Answer. I have no idea. I just—just a name. I might have seen it in the phone book or something.

Question. Where were you when you saw this name in the phone book?

Answer. I don't know if I saw it in a phone book. I just, I'm just trying to explain to you where I could have gotten these various names from. (HSCA 2)

Ray states that he did not know at this time that Eric S. Galt was a real person.

Question. Now, do you know if there is a real Eric S. Galt?

Answer. In Canada?

Question. In Canada.

Answer. Well, the novelist Gerold Frank said there was, but I don't know if there is or not. I assumed he wouldn't lie about it. (HSCA 2)

Ray explains that he had always intended to develop a wholly new identity for himself after the escape and had only used the Rayns alias in Chicago because he had some identification for it (the Social Security number). Once across the border, he planned to use his

¹ There is a small town called "Galt" near Montreal, but Ray has denied that this was the source of the alias.

Question. Did you see the name Galt on any road sign?

Answer. Huie said that, but that wasn't the, the way I got the name. I'm positive of that. (HSCA 2)

Ray also says that he has no recollection of getting the name from an Ian Fleming "007" novel or an Ayn Rand novel (HSCA 2; HSCA 8). In the "20,000 Words," Ray wrote that he had made up the Galt alias while at Jefferson City.

* * * You have asked me where I got the name, Galt name. I said I didn't think it important, as I couldn't prove what I say. But I had chose that name about 3 or 4 years before I escaped. I had taken it because it was unusual, hence easy to remember. (20,000 No. 15)

In HSCA 8, Ray specifically denies this statement.

Question. Did you know about, that you were going to use that name when you were still in Jeff City?

Answer. No, I never, I didn't have no idea I'd use that name in Jeff City. I don't know when I picked it up. (HSCA 8)

brother's alias when it was necessary to show some type of I.D. card such as a driver's license, but on all other occasions he would pose as Galt.

Question. Well, you didn't have any identification for Galt, did you, when you first used it?

Answer. No, but I intended to establish identification. I was using this—I used this—I was using this Rayns name and Galt. I wasn't just using the Galt name, I was trying to establish identification for Galt before I got rid of the Rayns identification. For instance, when I left Canada, I was still using the Rayns one when I would go into a motel or anything, and I'd use the Galt for other matters. * * *

Question. What was the distinction? What instances would you use Galt, and what instances would you use Rayns?

Answer. The only instances I would use Rayns was when I'd go in the motel somewhere where you have to register with your license plate number. (HSCA 2)

On the night before he took a room in Montreal, Ray stayed at a motel in Dorion, just outside the city. During the evening he drove into one of the "red light" districts of Montreal, went to a saloon frequented by gamblers and prostitutes, and picked up a woman.

On St. Catherine East in Montreal between the 1400 block and 2000 block there is a lot of nightclubs, and prostitutes hang out in these places. The procedure is the girls leave the club with you and the two of you take a cab to an apartment run by whoever she is working for. I picked up one of these girls, the best looking one I would find, as I thought she would be in the more prosperous place. We went to the apartment, whereupon I gave her \$25 which she took to the office. After I left I got the address. (20,000 No. 13)

The next day, Ray returned to Montreal and took a room at the Har-K apartments (the first time he used the Galt alias). He had to pay 2 months' rent in advance (\$150) and was running short on cash. (HSCA 8)

The next night, I took my car and parked close to this house. Then went back to this club and picked up the same girl. We then caught a cab to the same house. After I had gave her another \$25 and we were ready to leave, I put the gun on her and took her to the office. After she had got the manager there by knocking, I put the gun on him. I had her take her stockings off and tie his hands and feet while he laid on the bed. After a little persuasion I got approximately \$1,700 out of a cabinet. I then told the girl to get under the bed and left. (20,000 No. 13)²

As explained above, Ray badly needed this money. He had left East St. Louis with only about \$250 in his pocket (HSCA 8), and

² Ray has often altered details of this story. Huie claims in his book, *He Stew the Dreamer*, (p. 38) that Ray first told Hanes that he robbed a brothel of \$800 and then changed his mind and said he had actually robbed a supermarket of \$1,700. Ray has frequently admitted that he did give Huie the bogus foodstore

(Continued)

the lease on the Har-K room had taken a large piece of that. (20,000 No. 13) The robbery, then, gave him some capital and relieved some of his financial worries. One of the first things he did with the money was to go to some Montreal clothes shops and outfit himself with some new suits, shirts, slacks, et cetera. (HSCA 3)³

(Continued)

version. He explains that he felt Hanes and Huie were allowing too much of his story to leak to the authorities, and he wanted to test them by providing them with a phony story and then waiting to see who would turn up with it.

Answer. * * * I ran Hanes the first time, I ran the complete story down, testimony about the robbing, the gambling place, the girl place.

Question. You told that to Hanes?

Answer. Yes, well, then later on all these papers would keep coming in on me. You know, I'd tell Hanes something and he'd tell Huie, and then I'd get more witnesses against me. So, then, I told him, I said, well, I really didn't rob this place, I robbed a supermarket in Canada. And, but then he went and told Huie that I really hadn't robbed a gambling place, that I had robbed a supermarket and Huie sent his bearer of bad news in, that's Hanes Jr., saying, that he didn't want me to fabricate any stories, but it wasn't a question of fabricating stories, it was a question of me, you know, me giving attorney information that attorneys give to book writers and the book writers would give it to the FBI.

Question. Well, did Huie get the first account that you had given to Hanes, the fact that it was a gambling establishment?

Answer. Yes, he got that.

Question. But then you changed it and told Hanes to give Huie, that it was not a gambling establishment, but it was a grocery store?

Answer. Well, I told Hanes, I told Hanes it was a grocery store, but I told him not to tell Huie. Well, he went and told Huie, so Huie told Hanes' son to come and tell me that he wanted—that he didn't want that type of information, that he knew I robbed the market. (HSCA 3)

Ray denies, however, that he gave Hanes or Huie a dollar amount for the supermarket story. (HSCA 3)

In 20,000 No. 13, Ray states he robbed the *brothel* for \$1,700. Since 1969, Ray has repeated this last version, although he has changed the dollar amount: \$1,600–\$1,700 in the transcript of the March 9, 1977. CBS News Special Reports, Interview with James Earl Ray by Dan Rather; \$1,500 in HSCA 3; and \$1,700 in HSCA 8.

³ Some controversy has developed about these clothes and the money which Ray used to buy them. Ray checked into the Har-K apartments on July 18 and paid \$150 for 2 months' rent. On the *next day*, he purchased more than \$200 worth of clothes from the Tip-Top Tailors in Montreal. As Ray explains it, the robbery of the brothel took 2 nights—one to case the place and one to commit the robbery. It is important, then, that he cased the brothel on the 17th, the night *before* he checked into the Har-K, so that he could rob it the night of the 18th and still have time to make the purchase at the Tip-Top on the 19th. In the 20,000 Words, No. 13, however, this is not the apparent sequence of events. Ray implies that he had already checked into the Har-K when he first visited the brothel.

* * * I was also getting short on money after leasing an apartment for 6 months. I paid the first and last months' rent, which totaled \$150. This was the place in the 2600 block on Notre Dame East. (20,000 No. 13)

Ray then details the story of the robbery. If this were the true sequence of events, then Ray would be left with no explanation for his sudden spending spree, since he would be robbing the pimp on the evening of the 19th, after the clothes purchase.

In HSCA 8, Ray retells the story as it is given in the Staff Report and largely eliminates this problem with his time sequence. He says that he had already rented the Har-K apartment on the night of the robbery, but that for some reason he spent the night hiding in a parking lot.

Answer. * * * And I got in the car and went over in the—I drove around, I got back on St. Catherine Street East. This time, I went south.

(Continued)

Ray's intention in coming to Canada was to obtain a false passport which he could use to get to a third country. Shortly after his arrival, therefore, he contacted a travel agency and asked about the procedures for acquiring Canadian travel documents. He states that he was told he needed a "guarantor" to make an application: that is, someone who would swear to his 2-year residence in Canada.

* * * the first thing I did upon my arrival in Montreal was to call a travel agency and ask what documents was necessary to get a passport. They told me none, but I had to have someone who knew me for 2 years. (I later found out this was wrong.) (20,000 No. 13)

This discovery was a shock to Ray and appeared to place some major obstacles between him and the passport, so he decided to look for his travel papers in some other quarter. He began hanging around the docks and local bars, looking for passage out of Canada on a freighter and hoping perhaps to find some drunken sailor whom he might rob of his merchant marine documents. (HSCA 3) One of these water-side taverns was the Neptune Bar, where he met Raoul.⁴

Ray describes his first meeting with Raoul as follows:

I think the first time I contacted Raoul was about the second time I frequented the bar with the pilot wheels in the window (the Neptune Bar). He started the conversation. I know he asked me if I was an American. I told him yes. After some general conversation I told him I was thinking on [sic] immigrating to Canada and questioned him on the prospects of getting a job on a ship. He had indicated to me that he had worked on a ship or was working on one. (20,000 No. 13)

Ray had been talking to various people in the area, making inquiries about the availability of identification, and evidently someone had mentioned him to Raoul.

I think maybe someone told him that I was making inquiries because, I don't know how, I made inquiries like that a lot of times before in bars. It's just a certain way you talk and you don't, you don't ask anyone that ques—, that type of question, you know, right off, you got to work around to it. But, I asked him about, I think I mentioned I was from the United States and I, I'd ask him how you'd go about getting, would it be difficult for someone from the United States to get Canadian seaman's papers or something of that order. (HSCA 8)

(Continued)

I went in the English section, and I stayed there in a parking lot the rest of the night. I didn't go into a motel or anything. And, that was on the, that was the, that would of been on the 18th, if I've got it wrote down right. (HSCA 8)

⁴ Ray states that, except in Mexico, Raoul was always alone, and that he never divulged the identities of any of his criminal connections. Occasionally, however, Ray refers to Raoul in the plural. For instance, in his interview with Dan Rather, he describes his contacts in Canada.

Answer. * * * Then later on I met with *some people*. I thought *they* were possibly narcotics smugglers.

This meeting with Raoul at the Neptune was only the first of many. Altogether, they met 8 or 10 times. (HSCA 3) Ray does not specify which topics were discussed at each of these meetings, but he says that the earlier ones were exploratory in nature: Ray told Raoul of his need for identification and passage out of the country,⁵ and Raoul told Ray that he might be able to assist if Ray would reciprocate and help him with some smuggling schemes at the U.S. border.

Question. OK, can you tell us how long were you in Canada at the time that you first met Raoul?

Answer. I guess about a week or so.

Question. Tell us about that.

Answer. Well, I first met him in the bar down there. I met two or three other individuals similar to him. We just, I was just, my main discussion with these various individuals including him was ways and means of getting a passport, and he, after certain discussions he mentioned the possibility. He didn't refer to them as passports, he referred to them as travel documents and he mentioned that he might be able to get one if I would assist him in some way in crossing the border. (HSCA 3)

Ray recalls that he had no way of contacting Raoul at this time. They simply made plans at the end of each conversation to meet again, usually at the Neptune Bar (HSCA 3). Raoul evidently spent a good deal of time there, because Ray says that even if one of them were unable to make an appointed meeting, it was usually no difficult matter rescheduling things. (HSCA 3)

Ray has described Raoul as a red-haired Latin of medium build.⁶

⁵ Ray says that he *never* told Raoul that "Galt" was only an alias or that he was an escaped con, nor did he ever give Raoul a photo for the promised travel documents. (HSCA 3)

⁶ Huie claims that Ray first told Hanes that Raoul was a "blonde Latin about 35 * * *" (*Look*, 11/12/68, p. 104), but then Ray changed this to say he was actually a "red-haired French Canadian" (*Dreamer*, p. 37). Ray has denied that he ever made the statement that Raoul was blonde.

Question. Well, what color hair did you write (to Huie)?

Answer. Oh, it had a slight red tint to it. I told him that it looked like it might been dyed. And, on the, it was dark.

Question. And he mistook that, you letters, for blonde?

Answer. I don't know how he did it, but he did it. (HSCA 7)

Ray's most frequent description of Raoul is the one quoted in the Staff Report. There have been occasional discrepancies.

(1) In his 1969 Supplemental Deposition, Ray says Raoul's complexion was lighter than his own, instead of ruddy and dark. (S.D., p. 14). Testimony of James Earl Ray in Supplemental Deposition on November 22, 1969, in Ray v. Foreman.

(2) In HSCA 3, Raoul's complexion is ruddy and dark. (HSCA 3)

(3) In the *Playboy* interview, Raoul had "sandy-colored" hair instead of dark red or auburn hair.

Finally, Ray has said that Raoul resembled, though evidently was not identical with, the first bum behind the policeman in the famous Dealey Plaza "hobo" photograph taken right after the assassination of President Kennedy.

Question. And which particular person in those photo or photos looks like Raoul or has resemblance to him?

Answer. Well, the first one behind the policeman.

(Continued)

Question. How would you describe him?

Answer. Five foot ten, 150, similar to the picture I discussed a while ago. (Dealy Plaza "hobo" photo taken after the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas.)

Question. Five ten, 150 pounds, what kind of hair?

Answer. Darkish red, real dark.

Question. What quality of hair? Fine? Coarse?

Answer. Well, slightly wavy.

Question. What color complexion did he have?

Answer. Ruddy, dark.

Question. Do you remember the color of his eyes?

Answer. Brown, I assumed. I know——

Question. And there's no distinguishing characteristics about him?

Answer. I don't notice any.

Answer. He was in a business suit, no necktie, just the shirt * * *

(Continued)

Question. Is that definitely not Raoul, but somebody who has resemblance to him, is that what you are saying?

Answer. Very similar, but, as I mentioned before, I don't, I don't—I'm not going to make any visual identification of anyone, but that person is the most similar to any picture I have ever seen of him.

Question. Let me ask you this. Taking into consideration the vagueness of any photograph, and small size, and all that, could that be Raoul?

Answer. * * * Well, I'm not going to say anyone could be or couldn't be. I'm just saying it's a striking similarity. The only thing——

Question. Striking similarity?

Answer. The only thing I ever seen, anything that's different, was in profiles, this fellow seems a little fuller in the face than profiles.

Question. What are the similarities? Can you go into that?

Answer. Well, the size and the type of hair, features.

Question. Now, what are the dissimilarities between this person (the Dealey Plaza photo) from Raoul?

Answer. Well, the one seems more coarser, or maybe slightly heavier—that the, that's the only——

Question. Coarse in the face, you mean?

Answer. Yes.

Question. In what way?

Answer. Well, his features are not as sharp. I don't think the front one looks sharp, but that one don't look—it's been quite a while, and I can't—that's just my recollection. (HSCA 3)

In interviews with the staff, Ray refuses to identify Raoul, even if he were capable of making such an identification.

Question. * * * If someone came over with a picture of Raoul, or somehow or other Raoul was within eye shot, and we asked you whether or not this was Raoul, would you—and you truly believed that that was Raoul—would you so state?

Answer. No. No, I don't believe I'd make any visual identification and so forth. (HSCA 3)

Ray specifically denies that this refusal would be based upon fear of reprisals by other co-conspirators.

Question. Or is it fear of what will happen to you?

Answer. No, it's not the fear part, it's just the—I'm just opposed to it in instinctive grounds, or something, on making these identifications of people. I don't think this is all that important. I think we can get around this. (HSCA 3)

Question What makes you think this guy is Latin?

Answer. Latin. Well, I have had a lot of association with Spanish-speaking people. I can tell their accent, so I assumed he was Spanish-speaking.

Question. So it was a kind of Spanish accent.

Answer. That's correct. Not too much. (HSCA 3)

In the midst of these meetings with Raoul, Ray decided to go for a week to Grey Rocks, a Canadian mountain resort. Although he was interested in the proposition which Raoul was outlining for him, he still hoped to get a passport without involving himself in any criminal activities. At the resort, he thought, he might find someone who would be willing to swear as his guarantor. The first 5 or 6 days of his vacation were uneventful, but on the evening of the last day he met a woman who he later learned worked for the Canadian Government. They stayed together that night and then, after traveling separately to Montreal, spent another night together in Ray's room at the Har-K (this time with the woman's girlfriend). Ray has told the committee that he was interested in the woman as a possible guarantor, but that he didn't say anything to her at the time. Instead he resumed the meetings with Raoul. (20,000 No. 13; HSCA 3) ⁷

During this second set of meetings, Ray made a tentative agreement with Raoul to help him smuggle some unspecified contraband across the border in exchange for the false travel papers and some money. Ray says that eventually Raoul offered him a total payoff of ten to twelve thousand dollars (20,000 No. 12), but Ray only expected a few hundred for the operation at Detroit/Windsor.

Question. What was the agreement, that if you deliver this stuff across the border, what would he do for you?

Answer. I'd get a small amount of funds plus travel documents.

Question. What did you mean by small amount, say, could you give us a dollar amount?

Answer. No, I couldn't give you a dollar amount. I, I guess, how you, how you interpret funds. I consider a small amount two or three hundred or maybe five hundred dollars. (HSCA 3)

Evidently the rest of the money would come later, in the second part of the deal. Ray was to move to Alabama, where Raoul would buy him a new car and pay his living expenses. In return, Ray would help Raoul in a second smuggling operation, this time across the Mexican border.

⁷ Summarizing the sequence of events outlined in the Staff Report, Ray took the room at the Har-K, robbed the brothel, bought some clothes, met Raoul, and then went to Grey Rocks. In the "20,000 Words," he offered a different sequence: He took the room, robbed the brothel, went to Grey Rocks, returned and bought the clothes, and then met Raoul. Picking up the account up at the end of the robbery * * *

* * * I got approximately \$1,700 out of a cabinet. I then told the girl to get under the bed and left. After a couple days I went to Grey Rocks for a week. When I got back I bought some clothing and started hanging around the waterfront * * * (20,000 No. 13)

Question. Now, the conversation you got into with Raoul was that you were going to do something for him?

Answer. Yes, that's right.

Question. What was that conversation, what did he say?

Answer. Well, take something across the border, some packages, in the car, I had, in the automobile.

Question. And what did he say was going to be in the packages?

Answer. He didn't comment.

Question. And what were you going to get in exchange for doing that?

Answer. Well, I thought, it was a small amount of money plus a passport.

Question. And where were you to meet him after you went across the border?

Answer. The first time, well, I didn't get all the details until I actually got in Windsor. You want to go chronologically, after I left Canada, then I went to, we decided on a date to meet in Windsor, Canada, the date, where to meet and all that stuff. We went through that.

Question. What I was getting at is, if you were going to take something across the border for him, what does Mobile have to do with it, if he was going to meet you on the Canadian, the American side of the border?

Answer. Well, his original proposition was that after we took the stuff across the border, well, we'd, I got the general impressions that we might go somewhere else and do something similar to that in Mexico, and I would go to Mobile and stay down there and I assumed he went to New Orleans * * * (HSCA 3)

Several days before he was scheduled to be in Windsor for the border operation, Ray decided to try his female friend in Ottawa once more. He left Montreal, drove to Ottawa, and visited with her for a day or so, but he finally decided that he could not risk asking her to serve as his guarantor and would have to deal with Raoul instead.

Question. What kind of work did your friend do?

Answer. Well, I found out when we got to Ottawa that she was employed by the Canadian Government.

Question. In what capacity?

Answer. I don't know just what capacity. That's another thing I—

Question. And did you state what you wanted her to do as far as aiding you?

Answer. Well, I had two choices, I mean to try to get her to aid me or go to Detroit and I thought that being she worked for the government, it might not be a good idea to ask her to sign a fraudulent document.

Question. Did you tell her anything about your status that you were from the States or what happened to you there in anyway?

Answer. I never told her I was involved with any, anything criminal. I think I told her I was in the real estate business or something, but I can't remember all the details of just what I told her. (HSCA 3)

At Windsor, Ray met Raoul and smuggled two sets of packages across the border.

I was due to meet Raoul at 3 p.m. in the railroad station. After I arrived at the station, I waited about 30 minutes and he came in with an attache case and said let's go. On the way to the tunnel he took three packages out and put them behind the back part of the seat where you rest your back. I let him off after this and he said he would meet me on the other side (I think it was where they exchange money) but told me to give him about 5 minutes to get a cab to cross. I went through the custom alright and he met me on the other side. He then directed me to a side street where he removed the packages. He then directed me to what I am fairly sure is the bus station. He went in there while I drove around the block. I picked him up. Then he said we had to go back again. He didn't have the case. He told me where to meet him, train station, and he again got a cab while I waited about 10 minutes. (20,000 No. 12)

Ray speculates that on this first trip he may have been carrying only a bag of flour.

Question. How did he know when he gave you the narcotics the first time that you wouldn't just take off with them and not, first give them to him on the American side?

Answer. Well, I assumed that, I discussed that with investigators and they, I assumed that the first time was a dry run so to speak, it wasn't nothing, it might have been flour or anything. Just an assumption. I'm trying to put myself in someone else's place. I never, I wouldn't trust a criminal accomplice if I wasn't familiar with him. (HSCA 3)

On the second trip across, Ray passed over the bridge and was stopped for a customs inspection, at which he was forced to declare his television set.

I declared the TV set. I had to pull in a lane. A customs officer came out and not only looked at the TV set but searched the car. He pulled on the back seat but since you had to raise it up plus the fact I had clothing hung on the back seat, he didn't get the seat out. This procedure took about 30 minutes and cost about \$4.50. Raoul was a little nervous and wanted to know where I had been. I showed him a receipt I got from the customs officer for paying the import tax on the TV. We then went through the same procedure except when I picked him up the second time we went to a side street and parked. (20,000 No. 12)

On the side street, Raoul told him that he didn't have the passport, but he did give him about \$1,500,⁸ much more than Ray had expected, and a New Orleans telephone number which Ray could use to contact him. (HSCA 3)

He then told me that if I would go along with him he would not only get me traveling documents but also ten or twelve thousand dollars. He then told me what he wanted me to do.

No. 1, get rid of the car I had (It was old).

No. 2, go to Mobile, Ala., where we would meet at a place of his choice.

I then asked him what I was expected to do and I got the impression that he wanted me to take weapons into Mexico or help in some way. He assured me it would be relatively safe. I then agreed to go along with what he asked except I told him I would rather go to Birmingham instead of Mobile. Because, one, I have an allergy, the dampness of the gulf coast bothers me. Two, Birmingham is larger, hence easier to get lost in.

He then told me he would go to Birmingham to set up a meeting place, and that he would write me a general delivery letter to Birmingham telling me where and when to meet him; and that he would finance a car plus living expenses. I then took him back to the station and left for Chicago. (20,000 No. 12)

When they parted, Ray drove to Chicago, gave his car to his brother Jerry, (who was broke) (HSCA 3), and then he caught a train to Birmingham. (20,000 No. 12)

⁸ Ray has told 2 different stories about the amount of money Raoul gave him in Detroit. In the "20,000 Words," he said he received \$750.

* * * when I picked him up the second time, we went to a side street and parked. He gave me \$750 but told me he couldn't as yet get any travel documents. (20,000 No. 12).

This became \$1,700 or \$1,800 in the interview with Dan Rather.

Answer. * * * And, I was given a certain amount of money. I think—it wasn't a large amount. It was seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars.

V.—BIRMINGHAM I

(August 25 to October 5, 1967)

Ray came into Birmingham on the train, stayed a night at a hotel near the station using the alias John L. Rayns, and then registered the next day at Peter Cherpes' rooming house, where he remained until his departure for Mexico. (HSCA 3) Shortly after his arrival, he went to the post office and picked up a general delivery letter from Raoul which instructed him to come to the Starlight Lounge that night.

Question. What day did he say to meet?

Answer. I think it was the day I got the letter. I think it was, I'm not positive, but I believe it was that night.

Question. What day, what day was that?

Answer. That's why I'm not positive, though, I think it was on a Monday, but I'm not sure, but I have a recollection of being there during the weekend when I first, when I first got to Cherpes' I think I rented the room off of him during the weekend. * * * (HSCA 3)

At the meeting, Raoul told Ray he wanted him to find and purchase a suitable car. (HSCA 3) Ray was willing, and after a couple of days of searching, he saw an ad in the paper for William Paisley's white Mustang. He went out to Paisley's that evening, had Paisley take him for a ride (he didn't have an Alabama license, so he couldn't drive himself), and told him he was interested in buying it. (HSCA 3) The next morning, he received \$2,000 in cash from Raoul, paid Paisley \$1,995, and drove his new Mustang to Cherpes.

When we met the next morning he gave me the money. I asked him to go with me to get the car, telling him he could drive it to Cherpes place as my Illinois license had expired. He said no, to have the seller drive it home, but I picked up the car in a parking lot by the bank and made it all right to the place I was staying. The people who sold it to me were both working so couldn't drive it. And I don't think I asked them. (20,000 No. 21)

At the rooming house, he and Raoul discussed the trip to Mexico, and Raoul requested that Ray buy him some photographic equipment.

I don't want to go into this too much, as I don't know too much about the equipment I was buying. I do know it was a new type of camera or movie and had something to do with distant movie taking and infrared. (20,000 No. 16)

Before Raoul left, he gave Ray a new number in Baton Rouge which Ray could call for instructions (although this number did not replace the New Orleans number).

Question. What was that conversation?

Answer. Well, generally it was he wanted some type of photographic equipment and he gave me a list of what that was. I don't recall what it was, but, he gave me another phone number, I think it was a backup phone number which I just run down to him.

Question. This was a number where? For where?

Answer. In Baton Rouge. (HSCA 3)

Raoul also gave him \$1,000 for the photo equipment and his living expenses, and Ray gave him one of the two sets of keys to the Mustang. (20,000 No. 16; HSCA 3)

Sometime after Raoul left Birmingham, Ray mail-ordered the photographic equipment. He believed that Raoul wanted him to carry the equipment across the border; he is unable to explain why Raoul could not have purchased the equipment himself and then given it to Ray just before they reached Mexico.

Question. What did he say was the reason for the camera equipment?

Answer. He said he wanted to take it to Mexico.

Question. For what purpose?

Answer. I assumed he wanted to sell it.

Question. Was there any reason he did not buy it and that he wanted you to buy it?

Answer. Well, I just assumed I could get it across the border easier than he could. I know we, I think he had one problem crossing the border, and I assumed it is usually easier for, this is on hindsight, it's usually easier for a North American to cross the border than it would be a Spanish type person.

* * *

Question. Well, did you ever ask him, why are you giving me this \$500, why are you making me buy all this film equipment, I don't know anything about films, you buy whatever you are interested in, I'll meet you wherever we are going to meet, and I'll take it across the border. Did you ever have any conversation with him like that?

Answer. No, I never did question him about it. I didn't want to turn the \$500 down anyway.

Question. But you were intending to buy the film equipment?

Answer. Yes I, so later on—

Question. So it was just really a burden for you, you weren't intending to take off with it?

Answer. It ended up a lot of trouble, yes, I agree with that. (HSCA 3)

Nevertheless, Ray ordered the equipment from a Chicago firm (whose name was perhaps given to him by Raoul). When the equipment was sent, he discovered that the firm had included the wrong camera be-

cause they had no stock for the one Raoul had requested. Ray remembers returning this substitute camera, and he thinks that he eventually did locate the correct one, but he is not sure where—perhaps at a local Birmingham store.

Question. Did you go to various camera stores in Birmingham before you contacted the firm in Chicago?

Answer. I don't know if I did or not. I think—I'm inclined to think I didn't because, because I think, I later on, I got the type that I was supposed to get in the first place. I think I got it in Birmingham, but I'm not positive, I'm vague about this camera business because I wasn't too interested in it. The only thing I am really clear is one item that, that was sent me was wrong, the wrong part, and I reordered it. (HSCA 3)

As the new owner of the Mustang, Ray realized that he would need an Alabama driver's license and a set of Alabama tags, so he applied for and received both under the name "Eric Starvo Galt" (20,000 No. 21). He had rented a safe deposit box at a local bank, and he kept the old Rayns driver's license there, along with some of the cash Raoul had given him in Detroit and Birmingham, and a pistol he had recently acquired (HSCA 2 and HSCA 3). He had purchased the pistol through the classified ads from a local resident.

Question. When did you purchase this pistol?

Answer. Well, it was probably 2 or 3 weeks after I arrived in Birmingham.

Question. And how did you obtain the pistol?

Answer. Well, there was a, I got it through a want ad in the newspaper. * * *

Question. And who did you buy it from?

Answer. I don't know, some individual in a residential section of town.

Question. And that's a legitimate purchase in Alabama, is that right?

Answer. I guess it's not illegitimate, so—

Question. What kind of pistol did you purchase?

Answer. .38. (HSCA 3)

Another purchase which Ray made in Birmingham was a Polaroid camera, which he bought for himself. He says that he had developed a personal interest in photography while handling Raoul's order. (HSCA 3)

Ray has stated that he frequented two lounges while in Birmingham, the Starlight and a nightclub connected with someone named Magoulas. He remembers very little of any interest about either of these two night spots: The Starlight was run by an Italian, and Magoulas's was probably run by a Greek, since the name sounds Greek.¹

¹ In HSCA 3, Ray seems to use the Magoulas name unintentionally. He is discussing the story, which he told his landlord Cherpes, that he had worked in a shipbuilding yard.

Question. Did you say what state the shipbuilding yard was in?

Answer. No, I'm not just certain what I told. The only thing that clearly—clear recollection that I have, that I told Magoulas, is that I had

(Continued)

Question. You used the word back there, I didn't understand. Magoulas, what's that?

Answer. At Cherpes', that's all I'm talking about. Magoulas, he runs the tavern or something.

Question. In Birmingham?

Answer. I think so. He's—Greek name.

Question. He runs the Starlight, the Starlight Tavern?

Answer. No, I believe an Italian runs that.

Question. Where would that be in location to—

Answer. Right across from the post office.

Question. Right across from the post office?

Answer. From Cherpes' it would be quite a ways. It's downtown.

While in Birmingham, Ray was kept busy with other affairs which had no apparent connection with Raoul. He took a series of dance

(Continued)

some relatives across the mountains. I can't think of the town now * * *

Question. You used the word back there, I didn't understand—Magoulas, what's that?

Answer. At Cherpes, that's all I'm talking about. Magoulas, he runs the tavern or something.

Question. In Birmingham?

Answer. I think so. He's—Greek name.

Question. He runs the Starlight, the Starlight Tavern?

Answer. No. I believe an Italian runs that.

Question. Where would that be in location to—

Answer. Right across from the post office.

Question. Right across from the post office?

Answer. From Cherpes it would be quite a ways. It's downtown.

Question. Quite a ways. We are talking about the main post office?

Answer. That's correct. (HSCA 3)

Later in the interview, he returns to Magoulas.

Question. You mentioned this other tavern, Magoulas.

Answer. Yes.

Question. Did you go in there often, too?

Answer. I used to go up there at night sometimes. I think that's the place by the train station.

Question. Were there any other taverns that you went into, that you remember?

Answer. Well, the Starlight and the one across the street from it (a restaurant that he describes earlier), and Magoulas, and—I can't think of any.

Question. The name of this place was Magoulas? Or was Magoulas the owner or the manager?

Answer. I think Magoulas was the owner. I don't know the name of—it was—it is sort of like—it is more of a nightclub than a tavern. It set right next to a motel, close to a train station. (HSCA 3)

In HSCA 5, however, Ray seems much more cautious about Magoulas and is much less willing to commit himself to any description of the place or owner.

Question. Did you see Magoulas before you left Birmingham, did you go by his place?

Answer. I don't remember Ma—, the only place I recall in Alabama is the Starlight, that name, now there are various—Magoulas and those other places I've been in them, but I don't, I don't recall—I don't recall the names.

Question. Were you ever in Magoulas' with Raoul?

Answer. Well, I may have, but I don't recall, I just don't recall what's Magoulas' and what isn't. (HSCA 5)

lessons (20,000 No. 21), he paid several visits to local doctors for various ailments (Petition for Habeas Corpus filed by James Earl Ray, p. 804; HSCA 3), and he initiated some correspondence with some Canadian lonely hearts whose addresses he had obtained in Montreal (20,000 No. 21).

Sometime in late September or early October, Ray received a message from Raoul asking him to call New Orleans.² Ray says he called several times³ and learned that he was to drive to Baton Rouge, make another phone call, and receive final instructions for the rendezvous in Mexico.

Question. And when you left Birmingham did you have a definite destination?

Answer. Yes.

Question. What was that destination?

Answer. Well, the destination was Mexico, but I was suppose to call to make some kind of call to Baton Rouge or Louisiana. But what happened, the camera equipment had held me up two or three times. I know I made a couple of calls on it * * *

Answer. * * * I made contact with him several times at that time, the fact is, in late, in late September I know I made several calls, but most of that was on account of this, on account of the camera equipment being late or something. (HSCA 3)

On or about October 6, Ray left Birmingham.⁴ Apparently something about the whole set-up for the Mexican deal had begun to make

* It is unclear how Ray received this message. In the "20,000 Words," he say it was a letter.

* * * Sometime, I would guess about the 5th or 6th of October, Raoul wrote me and asked me to come to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. (20,000 No. 21)

In HSCA 3, however, Ray says that he only received two letters from Raoul during the entire fugitive period—one when he first arrived in Birmingham and one in Los Angeles, when Raoul told Ray to move east to Atlanta.

Question. When Raoul wrote to you—did you receive other letters from Raoul as the months passed, or was this the only one (i.e. the letter shortly after Ray arrived in Birmingham, before the car purchase)?

Answer. I think the only one, the only other one I received, was in, was in Los Angeles, and that was a change of address letter. (HSCA 3)

* These were evidently the first times that Ray ever called his contact in New Orleans at the number Raoul had given him in Detroit. Ray says that he never actually spoke to Raoul on the phone—instead, he spoke to a man who usually knew where Raoul was and who would sometimes relay instructions. Ray never met the man on the phone and doesn't think he could identify his voice now. Ray suggests that this contact kept tabs on persons other than Raoul.

Answer. * * * Well, I was always under the impression, I always used those various phone numbers, maybe five or six times, and I never had any trouble contacting anyone. They seemed to know where various other parties were at. This one party called Raoul, I never had any trouble, they never seemed to have any trouble locating him * * * (HSCA 2)

In spite of his confidence that his contact would know of Raoul's whereabouts, he says it was not his impression that the New Orleans people controlled Raoul. (HSCA 2)

* Ray's story of his drive to Mexico keeps getting more elaborate in details.

(1) In the "20,000 Words," Ray says only that he stopped in Louisiana and dropped off the safe-deposit box key. (No. 16)

(Continued)

him nervous, because as he left town he decided to make a detour to Dallas to consult an old acquaintance from Leavenworth who had himself been involved in the Mexican drug trade and could advise him on how to handle the present situation.⁵

Question. Who were you going to see there?

Answer. Well, that's some fellow I knew in Leavenworth Penitentiary and—

Question. Was that for a criminal enterprise?

Answer. Yes, he was a narcotic smuggler in Mexico. I was going to ask him about, you know, what the situation was involved in that type of transaction. Consequently, I cut back up toward north Texas and after I got quite a ways up there I decided that that might not be a good idea because he may be under surveillance himself. So, I went on to, I went on, went on to Mexico. (HSCA 3)

When Ray finally arrived in Baton Rouge, he checked into a local motel and called the number there that he had been given by Raoul after the Mustang purchase.

Answer. Well, it was my impression that I was going to pick him up in New Orleans and go on to Mexico, but I think what happened was, I was late, something, getting there and possibly he went on ahead. I know that happened two or three other times, I'd be a day or so late getting to a certain location.

Question. When you got into Baton Rouge, did you call him in New Orleans then?

Answer. Yes. I did, but after I called the Baton Rouge number.

Question. And did you speak to him on the phone?

Answer. Not him, no, someone else.

Question. Who is this person you spoke to?

Answer. I have no idea.

Question. How did he—How did the conversation go between you and this other person—

Answer. Well, I just identified myself and asked him if he wanted me to stop by New Orleans and pick up any party in a certain area. He said, no, that this Raoul had done went to Mexico and, and, give me an address and gave me a name of a motel in Nuevo Laredo. (HSCA 3 and HSCA 6)

(Continued)

(2) In HSCA 3 he adds two details: The intended side-trip to Dallas to visit an old friend, and the stop in Baton Rouge to call the number Raoul had given him in Birmingham.

(3) In HSCA 6, Ray mentions that he registered at a motel on the outskirts of Baton Rouge before calling the number. Since he doesn't say that he stayed overnight in the motel, it is unclear why he checked-in.

(4) In HSCA 2, Ray mentions that he bought some ammunition somewhere in Louisiana. Since this remark occurs in the context of his desire to take the pistol into Mexico, perhaps he bought the ammo on the way to Nuevo Laredo. (HSCA 2)

* Ray apparently believed in this account that the Mexican operation was going to involve narcotics. In HSCA 3, however, he describes his expectation differently—

Answer. * * * I was on my way then to Mexico, anyway, with this—what I thought was a gun deal. * * * (HSCA 3)

It is not clear whether Ray stayed overnight in this motel before continuing on to Nuevo Laredo. Sometime during this stay in Baton Rouge, however, he dropped into the mail the key to his Birmingham safe-deposit box. He explains that he returned the key because he had made his final decision to go on to Mexico.

Question. Did you leave any back in Birmingham in that bank vault?

Answer. No. I took everything out of the vault.

Question. Did you close out the vault?

Answer. Well, when I got to Baton Rouge and made a number of calls and decided I would go into Mexico, and then I mailed the key back from Baton Rouge, back to the bank and told them I was closing. (HSCA 3)

VI.—MEXICO

(October 7 to November 19, 1967)

Ray arrived in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, just across the border from Laredo, on about October 7 and checked into a prearranged motel which he thinks may have been owned by some characters with criminal contacts with Raoul.

Question. Had he (i.e. Raoul) ever stayed in the same place as you before?

Answer. I can't think of any place unless it would have been the motel in Mexico.

Question. Did he stay overnight there?

Answer. I don't know if he did or not.

Question. You are talking about in Nuevo Laredo?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Can you recollect, think back whether or not he stayed overnight in that motel?

Answer. No, I can't, it was a, he had a car there, someone else did, but I can't—I can't—I assumed that's another one of those motels like the New Rebel where the owner is somewhat under suspicion or something. (HSCA 5)

Raoul arrived after an hour or so. Together they crossed back into the United States, picked up a spare tire from a second automobile parked somewhere near the border, and then crossed once again into Mexico.¹

I think I had been in the motel about 2 hours when Raoul came to the room. He told me what he wanted, which was for me to follow him across the border. He took a cab and got out after we passed through U.S. Customs, and got in with me. He then directed me to a car in front of a frame house. After getting the keys from the driver he opened the trunk and transferred a tire on a wheel to my car. I had to put some things in the back seat, as the trunk was full. On the trip back, he rode with me. When we got to Mexican customs he got out and waited beside the building. After getting the visa the customs men searched the car or started to search it. I gave them \$3.00 as Raoul had suggested and they stopped the search and put a mark on everything. I didn't go through customs the first time, as I was not sure I was going into the interior of Mexico. A visa is not required for crossing the border. We drove to the motel where I had checked in and transferred the tire and whatever he had in it to the car we had got it out of. We talked a short while and he told me what he wanted me to do, which

¹ Ray thinks that the tire may have contained either rare coins or jewelry, but he is not sure. (Interview with Dan Rather.)

was to haul the tire and its contents through the customs check in the interior. I guess that would be about 50 kms. from the border (he also told me to keep the photographic equipment for the time being). (20,000 No. 2)

Ray spent the night at the motel (he is not sure where Raoul was) and then the next morning followed Raoul and a second, unidentified man, both of whom were driving in the second car, to an interior customs check point.

They checked his car and mine. After we had got out of sight we again transferred the tire to his car. He gave me \$2,000, but I don't think it was wrapped like you get them from a bank (Mr. Hanes asked me about this). All I can remember is that I am sure they were in \$20 bills. He also said he couldn't get the travel documents yet, but he could be sure and get them the next time, plus have enough money for me to go into business in a new country. He mentioned 10 or 12 thousand dollars. He also said it would involve taking guns and accessories into Mexico. I then told him that I would go to Los Angeles when I left Mexico. He said that was all right, that he would contact me through General Delivery. (The main reason I wanted to go out there was to see if I could get a job on an ocean going ship.) (20,000 No. 2)

In his interviews with the Committee, Ray has said that, in addition to the money, Raoul gave him a second New Orleans number to replace the first. (HSCA 3) Ray suggested that Raoul might want to take the photographic equipment now that they were safely across the border but for some reason Raoul refused and asked Ray to keep it. (HSCA 3) Having reached an understanding on all these matters, the two men parted, Ray for Acapulco and Raoul for points unknown.

Ray has little information to offer about this other man with Raoul: he was a Mexican with Indian-like features, and he was the only person Ray ever saw in Raoul's company. (20,000 No. 2; HSCA 4, and HSCA 6)

From the interior customs station Ray drove on to Acapulco, where he vacationed for a few days. Tiring quickly of the tourist atmosphere, however, he decided to try Puerto Vallarta. On the way there, he stopped in Guadalajara for a few days and had some dental work done. (20,000 No. 2)

Ray stayed at two different hotels in Puerto Vallarta, the Hotels Rio and Tropicana (20,000 No. 2), and his activities seem to have centered around these and similar establishments. His acquaintances included a prostitute named Irma who worked at one of the local clubs (HSCA 7) and her unidentified boyfriend, who tried to trade Ray some land around town for his Mustang (20,000 No. 2). Ray has referred to some unidentified female friends (HSCA 3), so evidently he knew other prostitutes besides Irma. Late one night at one of the hotels, he was visited by a man from Alabama who had seen his auto tags and wanted to talk to someone from home. Ray says that he had never seen the man before and implies that he didn't associate with him again after this evening (20,000 No. 2). Ray states that he was not involved in marijuana trafficking in Puerto Vallarta.

Question. * * * somebody somewhere wrote that when you left Puerto Vallarta you had like a, pounds of marijuana and things like that. Were you moving that in Mexico at all?

Answer. No, I believe that's the one that, Gerold Frank's, his vicious allegation against me. I have some recollection—These book writers, they get on your nerves sometimes, feeding false information * * * (HSCA 3)

He has acknowledged, however, that he discussed marijuana with some unidentified hippies in town (20,000 No. 15), and that he was acquainted with one Luis Garcia, a local bartender who may have been involved in the trade.

It was in Mexico that the marijuana charge against me also came out. I think that one reason for this charge was that on the way to the beach I picked up a hippie who was hitchhiking. He probably remembered my car from newspaper reports. Anyway, several of them was living on the beach, and I was talking to one of the girls about the effect the drug had on you, and I think out of this conversation and by them knowing me on sight, they might have informed on me to the FBI. Also I would think that the hippies would be sympathetic to people like King, and if they thought I was involved they would inform. * * *

There is another bartender who works at one of the hotels who might give you some information on my somewhat illegal activities, but I think you should talk to him first, then I will verify what he says. He was a fat guy and I don't remember the hotel he worked at * * * (20,000 No. 15) ²

Ray has stated that some of his time in Puerto Vallarta was spent taking pictures of Irma, her boyfriend, and perhaps himself (e.g. HSCA 3 and HSCA 7). These pictures were taken with Ray's own Polaroid camera, not with any of Raoul's equipment.³

² This statement by Ray in the "20,000 Words" implies that he was involved in some sort of illegal activity. He has denied this.

Question. * * * Were you smuggling anything in particular? Were you smuggling anything from Mexico into, into California?

Answer. Uh, no, not particularly. I was thinking about it one time. (HSCA 7)

³ Ray has told contradictory stories about these pictures which he says he took in Puerto Vallarta. In the "20,000 Words," Ray says that he took several polaroid photographs, including one of himself.

* * * Also, I had took a picture of myself in Mexico, the only one I ever had taken outside of prison. I saw it made me look younger. * * * (20,000 No. 7)

In HSCA 3, however, he claims that he did not take any photos of himself.

Question. Did you take pictures of yourself, or did you have others take pictures of you in Mexico?

Answer. No. (HSCA 3)

Finally, in HSCA 7, Ray says both that he did and that he didn't take *several* pictures of himself.

Answer. * * * I don't think I ever took a picture (of myself) except for the passport.

Question. Didn't you take pictures of yourself in Mexico?

(Continued)

Although the stay in Mexico appears largely to have been a vacation for Ray, he did make some contacts with Rhodesian immigration organizations in an effort to get to a safe, English-speaking country.

Question. What did you do in Puerto Vallarta?

Answer. I tried to get out of the—I attempted to get out of the United States down there, through, I think this was where the Rhodesia questions come up. It was an ad in the *U.S. News and World Report* wanting immigrants to Rhodesia. They give an address that you write to, some—and I wrote to them and I told them that I was, been, I was a United States citizen but I was—I lost it because I was, had been in a foreign army or something. I put some story on it and I'd like to immigrate to some English-speaking country. But I waited about 2 or 3 weeks, and I never did get no answer, so I, I went on to Los Angeles. (HSCA 3)

Ray's vacation finally came to an end in the middle of November. He left Puerto Vallarta, drove to Tijuana, and checked into a motel, where he searched his car for anything which might make the customs agents suspicious or alert them to his fugitive status. In his search, he found a cigarette package or carton with a card slipped into it. (HSCA 7) On the card were written or printed several things: a printed name which had been inked out, the name of a city (a "two-part name, like New Orleans"), and "LEAA" were on the front side; and "Randy Rosen—something" and "1180 Northwest River Drive, Miami, Fla." were handwritten on the back side. (HSCA 7) Ray is uncertain where the card came from or what significance it had, but apparently he believed it meant something since he says that he only threw it away in Los Angeles after copying the handwritten information, and perhaps some of the printed information, onto a piece of paper (the numerical information he says he copied backward). In Toronto, after the assassination, he threw this piece of paper away as well.⁴

Question. And this is the card that you say you threw away where?

(Continued)

Answer. I think I took a couple. That's why I was thinking of plastic surgery, or something. I was thinking about the passport and things.

Question. Did you wear glasses with them—

Answer. No, I never did take—

Question. —when you took those pictures of yourself in Mexico?

Answer. No, I never took pictures.

Question. How did you arrange to take pictures of yourself in Mexico?

Answer. Uh, I never did—That was no big thing, I think I took a couple—they have, they have some type of delayed action thing that you put on a Polaroid camera and take a picture of yourself, and I took two or three of them, I think. I was trying to determine what features stood out in the passport, in the picture and things like that. (HSCA 7)

⁴In this seventh interview with the Committee, Ray says that he threw away the card in L.A. and then threw away the piece of paper on to which he had copied the information, in Toronto. In HSCA 5, however, he said that he threw away the card itself in Toronto.

Question. What did you do with that (i.e. the card)?

Answer. I threw it away, I think, when I threw—when I threw the other identification away in Toronto. * * * (HSCA 5)

Answer. I'm not positive where I threw it away. I may have threw it away in Los Angeles or, I don't think, I know I wouldn't carry it to, I wouldn't kept it with me. Because I know, I wrote, I recall writing the address down backwards on a piece of paper and retaining it.

Question. When you say backwards, the name backwards or the number backwards, or both?

Answer. Well, it would just been the, the, the address of the——

* * *

Question. What happened to the piece of paper that you wrote, wrote on in Los Angeles? Did you retain that?

Answer. I'm positive I threw all that, all that material away in Toronto when I got new identification.

Question. And so, and you also threw away the card in Toronto?

Answer. No, I'm positive I threw that—I would have threw that away before that, probably in Mexico or maybe in Los Angeles. (HSCA 7)

VII.—LOS ANGELES

(November 19, 1967, to March 18, 1968)

Ray explains that he went to Los Angeles only to find a job on a ship, not to make a connection with Raoul. If he were unsuccessful, of course, he would still be able to work with Raoul until some opportunity for emigration presented itself.

Question. What was the reason you went to Los Angeles?

Answer. Well, one of my main things, I mentioned to Raoul that I was going out there, if I didn't do some other kind of a thing, my main thing, I was going to either go to Los Angeles or San Francisco to try to get a Merchant Seaman's papers of Coast Guard, you got to go to the Coast Guard to get them.

Question. Did you more or less give up on Raoul as far as—

Answer. Yes.

Question. Giving you any kind of passport?

Answer. Yes * * *

Question. So that was the end of your relationship with Raoul as far as you were concerned, when he gave you that \$2,000 (i.e. in Mexico)?

Answer. Yes. Unless I needed—

Question. I'm sorry.

Answer. Unless I needed money or something, but as far as I was concerned I thought at that time I'd probably get out of the country one way or the other. The fact is, I was already out, but Mexico is not really considered out. (HSCA 3)

Ray had two residences in California: one in an apartment on North Serrano Street, which he chose simply because it seemed to be in a suitable residential area, and where he lived from his arrival until the middle of January (HSCA 4); and another in the St. Francis Hotel, where he lived until he left to return east in March. He says there was no particular reason for his move to the St. Francis, although, he did have several acquaintances who worked or socialized at a bar in the hotel. (HSCA 4)

In order to look for work more easily and efficiently, Ray had a phone installed in the North Serrano apartment. (HSCA 3) He made various contacts with possible employers, including a call to the "Big Bear Ski Lodge," some visits to local Merchant Marine and Coast Guard offices, and some sort of contact with the IRS.

During this time I made the following efforts to obtain employment. One, attempt to get job (filled out form) with Internal Revenue. This consist of filling out peoples income tax forms. This was in the *L.A. Times* * * * (20,000 No. 7)

Ray even placed some ads in the *L.A. Times* himself advertising that he was available as "culinary help". (HSCA 3) It is not clear what

sorts of responses he got to these ads and inquiries, but he states that he didn't take whatever offers he did receive because he didn't have a "Galt" social security card and, for the ship jobs at least, he was afraid that his application for legitimate seaman's papers would result in his exposure as a fugitive.

Question. You said something about investigating false Merchant seaman's papers, did you ever get any papers, Merchant Seaman's papers at all?

Answer. Uh, no. I never did really get around to it. I, I was doing so many other things, I was trying to get a job, and I was, had to go to New Orleans once and I did contact the Coast Guard a couple of times. I don't know, I may have contacted them once on the phone I had there in Serrano Street, and I made, I made some other inquiries, and I think I did make a few more inquiries before I went to New Orleans, but the thing is, they always seemed to be some, something that you, some procedure you had to go through that could let, lead to your arrest. It's not as, quite as easy in the United States as it is in Canada. See, Canada don't require fingerprints or anything, and the United States, in order to get the Seaman's papers, I found out you have to, they have to take one print. So, I was trying to scheme around and find out how I could get someone else's prints on there rather than mine. But I never did carry it through that far. (HSCA 3)

Ray has told the Committee that he enrolled in a bartending course, thinking the course would make it easier to get a job in the foreign country to which he hoped to escape. (HSCA 3)¹

In California, he made several efforts to contact groups which could assist him in emigrating. He did show some interest in obtaining merchant marine papers. He also received some information on the South African Regional Council through the John Birch Society and contacted some unidentified Rhodesian organizations.

During this time I saw an article about the South African Regional Council. This Council was supposed to have info. about English-speaking countries in Africa, but it didn't give the address. I then called several org. asking info. about this consul. One of them was the John Birch Society. They said they had the address and would sent it to me, which they did along with a pamphlet. This pamphlet and the underground newspaper are the only publications which could be controversial. * * * (20,000 No. 7)

¹ Ray has acknowledged to the committee that he paid for a dance course. (HSCA 3) This course, plus the bartending course and the psychological and hypnotic counseling that he received, cost Ray approximately \$800. His willingness to spend so much money on such non-essential activities raises questions. In his fourth interview with the committee, Ray mentions that, as a con, he knew phony passports were generally available for about a thousand dollars (HSCA 4). During his fugitive period, according to his own story, Ray frequently had more than \$1,000.

Answer. * * * I'm not sure about the Birch letter, how I got that, I think how I come about it would have been two ways I called up several organizations one time trying to find out about this immigrating to Rhodesia and I also went to the book store one time and I had some bumper stickers. * * * (HSCA 5)

He says that for a time he was interested in getting to Columbia, South America, because he had heard that Columbia did not require a U.S. passport; nothing ever came of this interest.

Ray says that he arrived in Los Angeles thinking that he might be under police surveillance because of his fugitive status and because of the operation in Nuevo Laredo with Raoul:

Answer. * * * Well, that was about, at that time I was, imagine that I was getting a lot of heat on me on account of these border deals and the escape and all that. (HSCA 3)

Consequently, he took several measures to insure his safety in the event that the police or FBI began to look for him. First, he deliberately closed his eyes in the bartending photograph so that it would be more difficult to identify him. (HSCA 3) Then he took 8 to 12 polaroid photos of himself which he considered to be uncharacteristic and distributed them to lonely hearts around the country. Since he did not want any of this lonely hearts correspondence returning to his L.A. address, he rented a "mail drop from a private party in Alhambra, Calif., 'Hedgepeth' I think is the name." (20,000 No. 6) Finally, he had plastic surgery to alter the appearance of his nose. (20,000 No. 2, 17) Ray denies that these activities were in any way related to any knowledge of the approaching assassination.

* * * I certainly wouldn't have circulated my picture around if I thought I was going to be the object of a worldwide man-hunt the next month, plastic surgery or not. (20,000 No. 6)

Ray says that while at the Missouri State Prison he had developed an interest in hypnotism and various sorts of parapsychological therapy. (HSCA 3) in Los Angeles, partially because of this interest and partially out of sheer boredom, he went to see several psychologists and hypnotists.

Question. What did you hope to get out of the hypnosis, say, even if this guy had worked out?

Answer. It, it was more or less just boredom and I was just interested, I had got interested in the penitentiary. I never thought it would—The only possible way it could help you is that you might be in solitary confinement and it would help you and lot of people practice hypnosis and Yoga and all that stuff when they are locked up, Yoga exercises, but that could be—Since I didn't have any habits to speak of, that would be the only way it could assist me.

Question. But at that time you weren't expecting to go back, were you?

Answer. Well, I wasn't expecting it, but I never had ruled it out. (HSCA 3)

He sought out an unidentified but, according to Ray, widely known hypnotist who recommended Dr. Mark Freeman (20,000 No. 16). Ray saw Freeman several times, and he gave him his real name because he figured that he would reveal himself under hypnosis anyway. Ray told Freeman he suffered from "compulsiveness" or amnesia.

I went to him about three times, but he didn't know nothing about hypnosis, so I stopped going to him. I also forget what I told him was bothering me, either compulsiveness or amnesia. I had also gave him my right name (Ray) since I thought he might get me under hypnosis and find out my right name (I had also given him my phone no. and this is one of the reasons I moved from the Serrano St. address as I thought I might be put on the top 10 and he would find out.) (20,000 No. 16)

Ray eventually became dissatisfied with Dr. Freeman, so he canceled the therapy and went to a third "doctor," Dr. Xavier Von Koss, a local hypnotist. (20,000 No. 16)

Ray frequented several bars and nightclubs in Los Angeles, among them the Sultan Club at the St. Francis Hotel and the Rabbit's Foot Lounge. Ray states that one evening at the Rabbit's Foot he became unwillingly involved in a discussion about racism in Alabama which resulted in a fight.

Answer. * * * you want me to go on now about how I lost the keys and all that stuff?

Question. Sure.

Answer. This will just take a short time. I went in the tavern and I think I had the Mustang parked across the street and everybody was stirred up out there at that time over politics or something and somebody said something about my Alabama driver's license, the tags on my car, and something about blacks in Alabama and I didn't say much because I didn't want to get in no kind of a brawl in a tavern and get arrested. So, I walked out the door and I started to leave and two people followed me out, one a short stocky guy and the other kind of tall. Both of them were white. One of them pulled my coat over my, down over, started hitting me and the one jerked my watch off and then, so I slipped out of the coat and it just so happened this time I had the .38 under the car seat and I, trying to get over and get some equalizer, but I had my keys in my coat pocket, the car keys, but everything else they didn't get anything else. I even had my room keys in my front pocket, my pants pocket, the only thing they got was the car keys. So, there was a church across the street so, I went up around the church and circled back and they come up behind some houses on the same side of the street of the tavern was and I watched the car until it got daylight and I thought the police were going to come over there and investigate the car, so they didn't come over, so I went back to the house and changed shirts and then went down to a locksmith on Hollywood Boulevard and had him make me another set of keys

and then I went back and bought me another, bought me a watch, I think my father has the watch now, I bought a watch a couple of blocks down.

Question. Did you lose your wallet in that incident?

Answer. No, I think the only thing I lost was a watch and a—See, because if I had lost my wallet I would have lost my car title and everything.

Question. And your driver's license?

Answer. Yes.

Question. You don't recall ever losing your driver's license and contacting Alabama to get another driver's license?

Answer. No, I have, I may have, but I don't have any recollection, I tried to think about that on account, but I thought if I'd lost them, I would have lost the title too, but—
(HSCA 3)

VIII.—THE TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS

(December 15-21, 1967)

Sometime in early December, Ray says, he was getting short on cash, so he called New Orleans and told the contact there to have Raoul write him.

Question. When you got there (i.e. Los Angeles), there, did you call New Orleans and inform them as to where you were staying?

Answer. I did later. I told him to write me general delivery if he wanted to contact me, and, I do, I went to the post office one time, but he never did contact me, and, sometime later on I finally contacted New Orleans.

Question. What means did you use? Phone?

Answer. Yes, telephone.

* * *

Question. What was the purpose of calling him when you called him from L.A. to New Orleans (i.e. the second time, when Raoul did not write him)?

Answer. Well, money and passports and things like—If I remember, I was primarily interested in money then, because I was kind of getting short of money.

Question. Did you speak to him?

Answer. No, not him, no.

Question. You spoke to someone on the phone?

Answer. Yes.

Question. You told that person you were interested in money and passport?

Answer. Well, I didn't say that on the phone. I * * *

Question. What did you say?

Answer. Well, I'm not sure, just, I was evasive on it.

Question. What did the person say to you?

Answer. Well, there was some mention about coming down a certain date and—

Question. That Raoul would be there?

Answer. Yeh, I could make some kind of a meeting down there. (HSCA 3)

Just about this same time, Ray met Marie Martin at the St. Francis Hotel, in the Sultan Club where she was a barmaid. Although they never became romantically involved, they did develop a casual friendship and Ray mentioned the New Orleans trip to her. She quickly responded that she had a cousin named Charles Stein who might be interested in splitting the cost and the driving on the trip because of some nieces he had there whom he wished to bring back to L.A. (HSCA 4) Ray told her he was agreeable, and arrangements were made.

Answer. * * * I told her I had to go to New Orleans one time or something, and she asked me if I, if I could pick up—she had two nieces down there or something and I said I probably could, and she said something about she had some cousin or something that would help me drive or something. His name was Charles Stein or Martin or something. So I made some kind of arrangements with her that if he possibly helped me drive or something, why I'd go ahead and haul these two children back. (HSCA 4)

Before they left L.A., however, Martin wanted Ray to take her to register at the local George Wallace campaign headquarters. Ray explains that she had a boyfriend serving time for a drug arrest and felt that she might be able to help him my making some sort of political connections.

Answer. * * * She mentioned once that she—one of the highlights that stuck out in the conversation was that she was concerned about her boyfriend in the penitentiary and all that, and she wanted to know about all—how to get him out and things like that. But, of course, I didn't tell her that I was in jail and had some—

Question. You didn't give her any escape tips?

Answer. Hints—No, and she did mention one time that she would like to get in politics and see lawyers and all that stuff. So—

Question. See lawyers?

Answer. Get a lawyer with influence who could possibly help her. A lot of, a lot of lawyers go before parole boards and things like that. (HSCA 4)

When Ray went to pick up Martin, he was introduced to Charles and Rita Stein, who evidently also had some interest in registering for Wallace. Ray dropped the three cousins off at the headquarters and then went to a nearby tire store while they were inside. He says that he never went inside the headquarters himself.

Question. Did you take all three of them to this registration place when you were going to the tire place?

Answer. No; I just drove by there. I didn't take them there. I parked on the street and they went around to the registration place and I went to—I think I parked in a real small street, I went to the registration, I went to the, what it was, I think it was a JNR or Firestone place. And they went around there, but I didn't go around with them or anything like that.

Question. So you let the three of them out of the car and they went to the registration place and you went to the place where you can get some tires?

Answer. Yes; These places are all real close together. I don't think they is a half a block separating where I parked from, the registration place from the used tire—

Question. Were the other two going down for the same reason that Marie Martin was going down there, that is to register in order to get some, so that they could go to a politician sometime and say, here's this woman's boyfriend who is

a good guy, can you do anything to help him get out? Is that the reason?

Answer. This took me completely by surprise when Stein and this other lady came along. I thought it was just Marie Martin. I didn't know, the fact is, I think this was the first time I ever seen Stein.

Question. But you didn't know the reason why Stein and his sister were going along with Marie Martin?

Answer. No, I didn't. * * * (HSCA 4)

Soon after this visit to the Wallace headquarters, Ray and Stein left for New Orleans. Before leaving, however, Stein wanted to call and tell his relatives he was coming.

Answer. * * * So, the next day when we got ready to leave, I saw Stein and he was broke and he wanted to call his sister or something, and he was sort of a hippy type, he had beads and sandals and all that, a beard and all that stuff. Anyway, I decided to go on down there with him, and so I think he called and let them know he was coming down ahead of time and he told me if he, that if he paid our—that he'd pay the trip back if, that he, there and pick them up, he'd have the expense money back. (HSCA 4)

The phone call having been made, the two men left Los Angeles and drove straight through, splitting the driving. (HSCA 4) Ray stopped only twice, to make phone calls to his brother Jerry.

Question. * * * On the trip to New Orleans with Stein, did he make any phone calls?

Answer. No; He didn't have any money.

Question. Did you make any phone calls?

Answer. As I recall, two.

Question. And what were those phone calls?

Answer. What were the two? To Jerry Ray.

Question. And do you recall where you were when you made those two calls?

Answer. Well, a long ways from Los Angeles. I would guess in New Mexico or Arizona.

Question. What were the purposes of those calls?

Answer. I just called him—I think I called him once probably and he wasn't there, and I just wanted to tell him I was all right and, of course, I didn't want to call him from California. There was no significance in the calls. They weren't of no importance, just saying that I was—

Question. Why did you not want to call him from California?

Answer. Well, there's the possibility of tracing the call or something of that nature. The police finding out the general area I was living in. (HSCA 4)

As for conversation during the drive, Ray doesn't remember what he said to Stein, but he figures it could have been pretty much anything, since Stein was such a strange fellow.

Answer. * * * I don't know what I did tell Stein, I think I told him I had some type of business, but it really wouldn't

be important because I could have told him anything, I think * * * I think I told her (i.e. Marie Martin) I had some business there or something, and Stein, I don't know what I told him, probably nothing. (HSCA 4)

When they arrived in New Orleans, Ray dropped Stein off, checked into a motel in the French Quarter which Stein had recommended, the Provincial (HSCA 4), and then called the New Orleans number.

Question. All right. And what were the—what—how did the conversation go, what did you say, what were your replies?

Answer. Well, I give—

Question. What were their replies?

Answer. I give them a name of Eric Galt, I just, I mentioned, I said this was Eric Galt and asked if Raoul was there, and he said if I could contact him—and there was some conversation about well, yes, at a certain—They asked me where I was staying at and I run down the address and give them the address of that, I don't know if I gave them the address, but I gave them the location of it or something and then he asked me to meet him at this Le Bunny Lounge, I think it was, and then I went down there and that was it.

Question. Was the phone number that you called, was that the Le Bunny Lounge?

Answer. No, I don't think so, but I think later on I had some people check the Le Bunny Lounge and various pawn shops in that area and everything, and none of them corresponded to that number there. (HSCA 4)

At the Le Bunny, Raoul told Ray that their next venture would be a gunrunning operation into Mexico,¹ and that Ray would end up in Cuba, from where he would be able to book passage anywhere in the world he wanted to go.

Question. And what was the conversation at, when you met him at this tavern?

Answer. Well, we went into the possibilities of Mexico and taking guns, and I think that's the first time guns were ever mentioned, and what would be my interest, and I indicated that I was interested, and it wasn't too long a conversation. I know I was complaining about money more than anything else, and he just give me \$500.

Question. How did he put it when he brought the gun business up?

Answer. Well, he put it that I would get a considerable amount of money this time. There was mention of twelve

¹ Ray states in the HSCA 3 account quoted in the Staff Report that this was the first time Raoul ever said anything about gunrunning. Elsewhere in the same interview, however, he says that he had been aware of Raoul's interest in guns before he got to Mexico, and in fact had even expected the Mexican operation to be a gunrunning deal (HSCA 3). This same contradiction occurs in other places in Ray's interviews. In the "20,000 Words" (No. 12), for instance, Ray says that Raoul first mentioned the guns in Detroit, just after the U.S./Canadian smuggling operation. In the "20,000 Words" (No. 2), he repeats that he heard of the guns in Mexico. In HSCA 4, he states again that Raoul first mentioned them in New Orleans in December.

thou—, ten or twelve thousand dollars, and the possibility of a—, He, that's the only time I ever—any political question ever come up. He mentioned about there was a possibility that I could go into Cuba and go from there to anywhere in the world. And, but I, it was unclear to me how I was going to get to Cuba or anything, you know, fight there, go down there voluntarily, and I told him I wasn't too interested in Cuba, but I was interested in ten or twelve thousand and a passport. (HSCA 3)

As always, Raoul did not have the passport, but he did give Ray \$500 and said he would contact him in L.A. in a few months with more information. (HSCA 4) Ray specifically states that nothing was said at this meeting about the dates for the Mexican operation or about any of the cities which Ray would later visit.

Question. What did he say your next job was going to be?

Answer. Well, the impression I got, nothing was ever specific, but it would be taking some type of military equipment, rifles, or something, into Mexico.

Question. When were you supposed to do that?

Answer. There was no date set at that time. * * *

Question. Was there any mention of Birmingham, Atlanta, Memphis, or any other city during that conversation in New Orleans?

Answer. No. I think later by phone or, it must have been by phone, there might have been some mention of Atlanta, I'm not positive of it, but at that time there was no other than New Orleans, there was no mention of any other city. (HSCA 4)

Sometime after this meeting, Ray told Stein he was ready to head back to Los Angeles. Stein wanted to visit with his family, however, so the two of them stayed in New Orleans for 2 more days. (HSCA 3) Ray hasn't described his activities during these 2 days.

Ray returned to Los Angeles with Stein and continued to see Marie Martin occasionally. He says that he told her she should re-register with the Republicans, since the Wallace people weren't likely to help her boyfriend in prison.

Answer. * * * So, she mentioned two or three times later, she started talking about this, her boyfriends, she needed to do something for him. She had a letter from him and all that, I guess. So, I mentioned to her another time that if she was really serious about it that she should try to get someone who has political influence or something and I suggested that she register Republican out there, because I think they were in charge of the government or something, the State government. So, she went back down there and registered. I didn't take her down this time, she went down on her own. (HSCA 4)

When he began to prepare to leave Los Angeles again in March, he traded his larger television to her for her smaller model and gave her his set of dumbbells. (HSCA 4)

Although Ray states that he was not responsible for Marie Martin's decision to register with the Wallace campaign, he does recall that he

made contacts with the headquarters on his own in an attempt to get a job.

Question. In Los Angeles, did you go to a Wallace campaign headquarters or was this a story?

Answer. No. When I first came there, that was my only contact with any Wallace—When I first came there I was looking for a—some type of cover—some type of front for me to stay in Los Angeles for however long I stayed there, particularly if it was four or five months. And I think I called this Wallace Headquarters once and asked them something about how long they were going to be there or something. And what I was going to do, I had all Alabama identification. If I was stopped by the police, well, I would just say I was associated with this Wallace group out here in some manner, but I found out that they probably wouldn't be there very long, so whenever I'd apply for a job or dance school or anything, or bartending school, I'd just tell them I was some sort of a entrepreneur out of old Mexico, and I was trying to go into business in Los Angeles somewheres in some manner.

Question. I'm not quite clear with what you say, you had some contact with the Wallace Headquarters or not?

Answer. When I first, when I first came there I was, I thought maybe that would be a good cover because there was something in the newspaper about it or something, and being I had Alabama identification I didn't, I think I called this organization and asked—I was trying to find out how long they were going to be there or something, to the best of my recollection it was not too long.

Question. You called them, did you actually visit them?

Answer. No; I never did visit them. I just called them on the phone.

Question. So your only contact with Wallace, the Wallace campaign was a call on the phone?

Answer. That's it, a call on the phone.

Question. Did you ever sign any petition for Wallace?

Answer. No. (HSCA 4)

IX.—THE DRIVE EAST

(March 17-23, 1968)

As he had promised in New Orleans, Raoul sent Ray a letter sometime in late February telling him he was to drive east, join him in New Orleans, and continue on to Atlanta.¹ Ray called New Orleans shortly thereafter and received more complete information about the trip.

Question. And this was the result of a letter that was sent by Raoul to you?

Answer. That's correct.

Question. You then called him and what was that conversation over the phone?

Answer. Well, there was some, I know there was mention of me to go to New Orleans to make contact there. * * * I have some recollection of a little more detail in the phone call than I usually got, but I don't know other than going to New Orleans, I don't know if there was any mention of possibly going somewhere else or not. There was mention of Atlanta but I don't know when that was first raised. I don't know if it was Los Angeles or where. I know it was raised in Birmingham. I'm not certain on that. (HSCA 4)

After the call, he began to make arrangements to leave Los Angeles. Among these arrangements was an offer to Marie Martin to carry some boxes, which he thinks contained clothing, to New Orleans. (20,000 No. 5; HSCA 4)

Ray states that he was unaware of Dr. King's presence in Los Angeles just before Ray left to meet Raoul.

¹In the "20,000 Words," Ray says that Raoul told him *in the letter* that he was to move to Atlanta.

* * * Sometime, I think in late February, he wrote and asked me to meet him at the bar we had met in before, in New Orleans, that we would go from New Orleans to Atlanta, Ga. (20,000 No. 5)

Ray contradicts this version in his interview with Dan Rather.

Answer. * * * I never knew I was going to Atlanta until I arrived in Birmingham, and there was no forwarding address, and, of course—that would be very damaging against me—but I'm, I'm just a hundred—ninety-nine percent positive there was no—no forwarding address.

This passage contradicts the "20,000 Words" version; it also claims that he left no forwarding address in Los Angeles. Ray does state in the "20,000 Words" that he submitted a notice of his change of address, not to a Post Office, but to the Locksmith Institute, a correspondence school.

* * * This (Raoul's instructions) left me pressed for time, as I was due for an operation (a second plastic surgery operation) and was taking a couple of courses, I wrote to Locksmith School saying I was gone to Atlanta and not to send any more courses * * * (20,000 No. 5)

Question. Well, was he in Los Angeles when you were in Los Angeles?

Answer. Well, I don't know. I read in these books, they said he was there at some point in time while I was there, but I don't know when he was there or if he was there as far as that goes. (HSCA 4)

Ray has stated that he assumed that this trip was going to be the first leg of the gunrunning deal mentioned in New Orleans in December. Ray did not know any of the specifics, however, nor did he know when or if he would return to Los Angeles. He does mention that he told Marie Martin that he would be returning.

Answer. * * * I don't remember all the conversation (i.e., on the phone with Raoul) but I just have a recollection it was more detailed about what I should do and when I should do it, and I think there might have been more than one city mentioned. There might have been mentioned more than Atlanta. I know, I know I wasn't, it wasn't definite enough where I would pull up roots altogether so to speak. While I don't file a change of address, I knew it wasn't anything that strong but I think there might have been some mention of going into another town from New Orleans or something like that, some extended trip. (HSCA 4)

Answer. * * * I just told her (i.e., Marie Martin) that I was going down there. I told her that I'd be back, of course, I thought the possibilities were slim of that. I don't know if I told anyone else or not. That came up in the casual conversation in the bar I believe it was. (HSCA 4)

Unlike the nonstop drive with Stein in December, this trip east was leisurely and took several days. Ray stopped at a couple of unidentified motels at night and says that he probably used the "Galt" alias..

Question. Where did you stop on this trip?

Answer. I don't know. This motel is on the way between Los Angeles and New Orleans. I can't recall motels. I know it took 2 or 3 days.

Question. What names did you use when you stopped?

Answer. Apparently I used Galt.

Question. Because you had the car with you?

Answer. That's correct. (HSCA 4).

One of these motels was evidently a fleabag somewhere in Texas. (HSCA 5)

Ray was a full day late getting to New Orleans, but until he arrived in town he says he made no effort to contact Raoul and tell him he was behind schedule. (HSCA 4) Upon arrival he called the contact number and was told that Raoul had gone on to Birmingham and would meet him there at the Starlight Lounge the next day.²

² In the "20,000 Words," Ray says he was told to meet Raoul in Birmingham in 2 days.

* * * I was informed he had went on ahead to Birmingham and to meet him in the usual place in 2 days. (20,000 No. 5)

Question. Well, was any reason given as to why he wasn't there waiting for you?

Answer. No, no, there was no reason.

Question. What did the man say when you called?

Answer. He said he had gone on to Birmingham and for me to meet him at a certain, I think it was the next day at the Starlight Club in Birmingham. (HSCA 4)

After dropping off Martin's packages somewhere on the edge of New Orleans, he left town and spent the night in a motel somewhere between New Orleans and Biloxi, Miss.³

Question. So you delivered the packages, and did you stay the night in New Orleans?

Answer. No, I had trouble finding the address of, when, where to deliver the packages to. I delivered those, I believe it was dark, I don't know what time it was, and after delivering the packages I stayed in a motel on the outside of New Orleans, between New Orleans and Biloxi, Miss. (HSCA 4)

The next morning he was back on the road headed for Birmingham, but somehow he got lost and wound up spending the night in Selma, Ala. Ray strongly denies the charge that he was in Selma because Dr. King was in the area; he says that he accidentally got off the main highway onto a smaller road to Montgomery, and that he spent the night in Selma simply because that happened to be where he was when it got dark.

Question. What did you do the next day?

Answer. The next day I went towards Birmingham, towards Birmingham, and I think possibly I got off the main road, although I'm not certain of that because Alabama roads are not in the same condition as some of the more industrial states. After driving all day, I don't know what time I left the motel, after driving however far I drove, I got, I think I checked into—later I found out it was a motel in Selma, Ala.

* * *

Question. [Did you intend to go to Selma?]

Answer. No, I didn't actually intend, it just so happened that I stopped there after it was dark. * * *

Question. Now, was Dr. King in Selma when you were there?

Answer. I have no idea. William Bradford Huie says he was in that area, but I don't have any independent knowledge of that. (HSCA 4)

Ray finally got to Birmingham the next day, a few hours behind schedule.

Question. And what did you do when you arrived in Birmingham?

Answer. I went to the Starlight, and I met this Raoul there.

³This HSCA 4 version contradicts the earlier story in the "20,000 Words" (No. 5), in which Ray said that he was told he would not have to meet Raoul in Birmingham for 2 days and therefore "stayed close to New Orleans" until it was time to go.

Question. What time of day was that?

Answer. Well, that was late again, I don't know what time it was. It was in the afternoon, I'd say probably close to noon time, I guess.

Question. What time were you supposed to be there if you were late in arriving?

Answer. Well, whatever time it was. I think I was supposed to be there towards the morning or something, but I know I was late or something, a couple of hours I guess. I think the lateness was caused by going through Montgomery instead of taking a shorter route. (HSCA 4)

Together, Ray and Raoul drove on to Atlanta, arriving that same evening. Ray says Raoul was in a big rush to get to Atlanta, but he doesn't know why. (HSCA 4)

X.—ATLANTA I

(March 23–29, 1968)

Ray and Raoul arrived in Atlanta just before dusk, and Raoul guided them to the neighborhood of Peachtree and 14th Streets. The area was inhabited by motorcycle gangs and narcotics dealers and seemed to Ray to be a bad choice, but Raoul appeared to be "somewhat conversant" with the place and evidently wanted Ray to stay there. After trying a few other places, they found Garner's rooming house. Ray says he doesn't think Raoul had this specific place in mind, only the general neighborhood.

Question. What happened when you got to Atlanta?

Answer. Well, we started looking for a room and he seemed to be familiar with the area and we made several inquiries and—I'd say two inquiries—and I think about the third one we found a place in the area he seemed to be somewhat conversant with. * * *

Question. Did Raoul point out this neighborhood to you as a place where you should look for rooms?

Answer. Well, he, he directed traffic when I drove in and the general area, but there was no, it was just general driving around a certain area there in town looking for rooms.

Question. Were you looking for signs on the door saying rooms for rent or was it a newspaper that you used?

Answer. No, just looking for signs on the door.

* * *

Question. Why did Raoul want this particular place?

Answer. I don't think he wanted that particular place. We went, I think he wanted that particular area.

Question. Why?

Answer. Well, I know now, I didn't know then, but—

Question. What do you know now?

Answer. Well, it was a lot of, sort of a, well, I don't like to use the word hippy all the time, but there was a motorcycle gang up there and I found out later on there was a lot of narcotics dealings and stuff like that in that area. It's more or less a sleazy area. I could understand now why I wouldn't go in that area to rent a room myself because that's where the police hang out. (HSCA 4)

At Garner's, Ray went in to rent a room while Raoul remained in the car.

Answer. * * * When I went in, when I went in the rooming house, there was two individuals in there, there was a fellow who owned it and then there was another guy. They were both drinking wine and I asked them about a, I set, I was sitting in there talking to them, I think I may have took a

drink myself and he said something about a room, or he said something about, or he said something that he would show it to me in a few minutes or something. And he owned the place next door, another house where transients are at— * * * (HSCA 4)

Ray stayed inside for about a half-hour, prompting Raoul to come in and see what was going on. (HSCA 4) Just about the time Raoul entered, Garner's friend departed and Garner himself passed out, so he and Ray went around the corner to get something to eat at a boxcar diner. (HSCA 4)

After some supper, Ray returned to Garner's and got a room for the night from the landlord. (HSCA 4) Raoul left, but Ray doesn't know where he went—maybe somewhere downtown—since Ray says the rooming house was downtown and consequently Raoul didn't need a car.

Question. Well, did you think it was strange that he didn't have a car, you had a car, and he leaves you at the restaurant? Did he leave you at the restaurant?

Answer. Yes.

Question. And doesn't ask you for a lift anywhere?

Answer. No, that's not too far from downtown, the 1300 block * * * (HSCA 4)

The next morning, Ray rented a room from Garner for a week. He was able to get the room free, he says, by convincing the landlord that he had paid him in advance the night before, when Garner had been so drunk. (HSCA 4) A while later Raoul showed up, and the two briefly discussed business. Raoul told Ray he might need him to drive him to Miami in a few days. He had mentioned such a trip the night before at the diner but had provided no explanation, and he similarly declined to shed any light on the trip this next morning.

Answer. * * * then he asked me not to get too far away because he wanted to go to, he wanted me to take him to Miami or something, and I don't know just what the rest of the conversation was, that's the main part of it.

Question. The main part was what?

Answer. For me to stay there because he said, he had, he wanted me to, he said I would probably have to run him, drive him to Miami or something. He wanted to make a trip to Miami for some reason, and I kind of got the impression that I may be there for, you know, a while from that conversation. I don't know what give me that idea, making trips and things like that.

Question. That you were going to make trips or that he was going to make trips?

Answer. Well, he said something about me going with him to Miami in the car or something, so I figured maybe it was some business there. I don't know what it was. (HSCA 4)

As it turned out, Raoul never mentioned the trip again, and Ray never learned what it was about. (20,000 No. 5)

Ray says he was concerned that Raoul should be able to come and go freely from his room, without making his presence known to

Garner or anyone else. He had tried to fashion a duplicate room key for Raoul, but the original had been difficult to copy and the duplicate hadn't worked well. Consequently, he and Raoul simply agreed that he would leave his side door unlocked all the time. This plan didn't work either, however, because the landlord's sister kept re-locking the door. (HSCA 5)¹ With these matters temporarily resolved, Raoul left town, telling Ray he would be back in touch in a few days.²

Ray's stay in Atlanta was not very eventful. He remembers that he began to run low on cash and went to two banks in town to exchange several hundred dollars of the Canadian currency he had been carrying since Montreal. (HSCA 7)³ He frequented several neighborhood restaurants, including the boxcar diner where he and Raoul had eaten on the night of their arrival. (HSCA 5) Sometime during the week he purchased a city map and put several circles on it, marking the highway he had taken into Atlanta and the neighborhoods of the rooming house, restaurants, and banks.⁴ He states that these circles did not have anything to do with Dr. King or the SCLC—they were only intended to help him get his bearings in a strange city.

¹ Ray has told differing stories concerning the key.

(1) In the "20,000 Words" (No. 5), Ray says he made Raoul a spare key to the room and gave it to him that second day in Atlanta.

(2) In the HSCA 2 account, Ray doesn't mention the key. He simply says that Raoul kept having troubles getting in and out of the house without the landlord's noticing him. (HSCA 2)

(3) Ray doesn't mention the key in HSCA 4. He says that he told Raoul he would leave his door unlocked so Raoul could come and go freely. As it turned out, however, the landlady kept locking the door and presumably restricting Raoul's movements. (HSCA 4)

(4) In HSCA 5, Ray again mentions a key, claiming that he made it for Raoul with some tools and a blank key purchased at a locksmith shop. He worked on it for a day or so and then gave up because the original was too complicated to follow.

² In the "20,000 Words," Ray mentions that he asked for some money at this time.

* * * I also asked him for some money, but he said he didn't have any right then but would have the next time we met. (20,000 No. 5)

In HSCA 4, Ray specifically denies that he asked Raoul for money.

Question. Did he give you any money at this time?

Answer. No.

Question. Did you ask him for any?

Answer. Not at that time.

Question. I'm just curious, because, look, you asked him back in December when you saw him in New Orleans?

Answer. Well, nothing was mentioned about money or anything like it. I think I might have mentioned money at that time, but I didn't get none whether I asked for any or not. There may have been some mention of money. (HSCA 4)

³ Ray tells two different stories about how much money he actually exchanged at the two Atlanta banks.

(1) In the 20,000 Words, he says he exchanged \$200-\$300. (20,000 No. 5)

(2) In HSCA 7, however, Ray says that he exchanged \$700 in Canadian currency.

⁴ In the Habeas Corpus proceedings, Ray testified that he only circled two areas on the map (H.C., p. 966). In the second interview with the Committee, Ray said he had circled the four areas described in the Staff Report.

Question. Let's start with the Atlanta map. Where had you gotten the Atlanta map from?

Answer. I either got it from a book store or service station.

Question. And what was the reason that you marked that map?

Answer. I usually do that whenever I go into town to get my bearing of what's north, what's south, where I'm at, where I came into town, and everything.

Question. Well, why did you mark that particular map?

Answer. I marked where I was staying at. Places I came in, the highway I came in off of. Peachtree Street, where I went to the bank one time to cash in some money. I marked a restaurant on there and I think I glanced at it a few times to get my bearings on it, and that was it.

* * *

Answer. William Bradford Huie said he found the map in Atlanta, somewhere in my suitcase. It had circles of Dr. King's church, his house, his office, and his ministry, his church or something, and I knew that was all false. I mean, I knew—I started thinking and I knew I marked a map, but I knew that would have been a coincidence. If I had marked all these places that would have been too big a coincidence. I could never explain that away to the jury. So, I got to thinking about and I gave it a lot of thought, and that's the best I could come up with (HSCA 2)

XI.—BIRMINGHAM AND THE PURCHASE OF THE RIFLE

(March 29–30, 1968)

One morning 8 days after his departure from Atlanta, Raoul returned and met Ray at the rooming house. (20,000 No. 5) He said that he was ready to put into operation the gunrunning scheme and outlined for Ray the following plan:

Raoul then explained to me what he wanted me to do, and that was to get a large-bore deer rifle fitted with scope, plus ammo, also to inquire about the price of cheap foreign rifles. After I had bought the rifle we would take it to the buyers and see if it was OK. I would then buy 10 of them, the scoped ones, and about 200 of the cheap foreign ones. The scoped ones would have to be new, the other ones they were not too particular about. He wanted me to buy the gun there (in Atlanta) * * * (20,000 No. 5)

Ray suggested that he could more easily buy the rifles in Alabama.

I then explained to him that I had Alabama I.D. and might have trouble getting a gun in Atlanta, especially if I had to buy many of them. He said all right, maybe I was right, and that we would get the guns in Birmingham. (20,000 No. 5); (see also HSCA 4).

With this plan agreed upon,¹ Ray made his preparations for depart-

¹ There are some inconsistencies in Ray's story about when Raoul first outlined this plan. Ray wrote to Huie that he heard the plan when he and Raoul first arrived in Atlanta.

* * * Up until Raoul and I arrived in Atlanta, he hadn't said what he wanted me to do. He told me while we were eating (at the boxcar diner the evening of their arrival) that he would come back the next day about 12 o'clock, as the landlord would probably be sober then, and he could find out what room I had, if any. He came there the next day at about that hour. * * * Raoul then explained to me what he wanted me to do. * * * (20,000 No. 5)

Ray has told the Committee, however, that Raoul outlined the gunrunning scheme the day he returned to Atlanta after his 8-day absence.

Question. Did there come about a conversation as to "where you have been all these 8 days?"

Answer. No, I never made any inquiries.

Question. Did you ask him, do you want to go down to Miami now?

Answer. No, I didn't inquire about that.

Question. Did he mention Miami?

Answer. No, he did the talking, and he appeared somewhat in a hurry. He mentioned he wanted to go to—he was going to Birmingham, and he mentioned at first that he wanted me to see about purchasing weapons * * * etc. (HSCA 4)

ture.² He packed up some of his belongings, but others he left behind at the rooming house: his pistol, some clothes, a TV, and a typewriter. Ray says that he left these things because they were bulky, not necessarily because he expected to return to Atlanta. He says that leaving the pistol was probably a mistake, since the operation in Mexico could have been dangerous. Ray also mentions that he thinks Raoul left a couple of pairs of his own pants in the room.³

Question. Did you take all your possessions out of the Garner's Rooming House?

Answer. No.

Question. You were intending to come back?

Answer. I didn't know if I would be or not.

* * *

Question. Did you take your pistol with you when you left Atlanta?

Answer. No, I, I hid that in the basement.

Question. Why?

Answer. When I first stopped there.

Question. Why did you leave it there when you left to go to Atlanta when you thought that, I'm sorry, when you left Atlanta to go to Birmingham, when you thought that your next stop would be to Mexico where you would have to deal with some people who are buying rifles from you?

Answer. I really wasn't certain that, that I was going to Mexico. I thought I was at that time, but as far as the pistol went, I probably should have got it and took it with me, but I could have always purchased another, they're not hard to buy down there if you got enough money, but I don't know about that, about the pistol. We was in kind of a hurry, I guess if I had to do it over again, I would have got it, but I didn't get it.

Question. What did you take with you when you left Atlanta going to Birmingham?

Answer. Well, I took a few clothing and I didn't take anything bulky.

Question. You took a few clothing, like what?

Answer. Well, change of clothes and—well, it would be easy to say what I left. I left the typewriter and a television set.

Question. And most of your clothes?

Answer. Well, all of them clothes wasn't mine. I think some were, he left some there at one time.

Question. Who did?

Answer. Raoul.

Question. When did he leave it there?

Answer. I'm not certain just when he left them there, but—
(HSCA 4)

² Ray wrote the following note on a piece of paper discovered in his Shelby County jail cell by his guards.

Said we would be gone couple of days. I left note on bed, when got to BIR he made calls, said gone to Memphis. (H.C. Exhibit, Vol. IV)

³ Ray is unable to remember exactly when Raoul left these pants in the room. He either left them there when they first arrived in Atlanta (HSCA 7), or when Raoul returned to Atlanta 8 days later. (HSCA 4)

When they arrived in Birmingham,⁴ Ray and Raoul went to a motel, and Ray rented a room.⁵ Inside, Raoul gave Ray more information regarding the gun purchase and then handed him \$700.⁶

Question. What happened when you arrived there?

Answer. Well, we had some conversation about the buying, the purchasing of weapons and where we should purchase them, and, and, he seemed to have a little knowledge of Birmingham, but not too much. * * * (HSCA 4)

* * *

Question. Did—Had he given you any money to pay for the rifle?

Answer. Yes; But I'm not certain just how much money it was. It was quite a bit in excess of what it, what the rifle cost.

Question. Would it be in the neighborhood of seven hundred—several hundred dollars at least?

Answer. That's correct, that was to cover the ammunition.

Question. Ammunition. Did—* * * When did he give you the money?

Answer. I think that would have been the motel, when we come up there and decided on getting, getting it. (HSCA 5)

* * *

Raoul told me again after we got there to get a large bore deer rifle and gave me over \$700. (20,000 No. 5)

From the motel they went to a tavern near the train station which Ray thinks was under Greek management, perhaps Magoulas'. (HSCA 4)⁷ In the tavern they consulted a phone book⁸ and decided to go to Aeromarine. (HSCA 4)⁹

⁴ Ray states in HSCA 4 that Raoul told him to buy a rifle in Atlanta *and then go to Birmingham*. Ray suggested that they buy the rifle in Birmingham because he had an Alabama I.D. Ray never explains, however, why Raoul wanted to go to Birmingham in the first place. According to his statements, they never did anything there but purchase the rifle. (HSCA 4)

⁵ This HSCA 4 version is inconsistent with the earlier, "20,000 Words" story, in which Ray dropped Raoul off at the Post Office, rented the room alone, and then returned to get his partner.

* * * When we got to Birmingham, he had me drop me [sic] off at the Post Office. He said after I got a room to meet him at the Starlight Lounge. After I checked into a motel, I picked him up * * * (20,000 No. 5)

⁶ In the "20,000 Words," this phone book is a newspaper. (20,000 No. 5) they got to Aeromarine.

* * * Raoul told me again after we got there to get a large bore deer rifle and gave me over \$700. I asked the salesman for a deer rifle * * * (20,000 No. 5)

⁷ Ray says the Starlight Lounge was run by an Italian, and therefore it could not be the tavern run by a Greek to which he refers here. In the "20,000 Words," however, he suggests that it *was* the Starlight where he and Raoul made the decision to go to Aeromarine.

* * * he said after I got a room to meet him at the Starlight Lounge. After I checked into a motel, I picked him up and we bought a paper. We got the address of the Aeromarine Supply out of the want ad section. (20,000 No. 5)

⁸ In the "20,000 Words," this phone book is a newspaper. (20,000 No. 5)

⁹ According to the "20,000 Words," Ray and Raoul called Aero on the phone after deciding to buy the rifle there.

* * * We got the address of the Aeromarine Supply out of the want ads. I called the Aeromarine, and they said they had a large supply of rifles. (20,000 No. 5)

Ray has told differing stories about whether Raoul accompanied him to Aeromarine on this trip or any other trip. In HSCA 5, he stated that Raoul was with him while he searched for Aero on the first trip, but that he took him back to the motel before actually purchasing the guns.¹⁰

Answer. * * * we went in a filling station and got a map and we found out we was one street over too many, or something. Now, my recollection here is not clear at all. I think where we went by and looked at the place over or something (i.e. Aeromarine), and decided to go in there or something, but the only thing I can think, reconstruct, is that I took him back to the motel and I went in and got the stuff. (HSCA 5)

Ray, however, does add: "I don't have no recollection but, I'm just reconstructing." (HSCA 5)

At Aero, Ray told the clerk that he was going hunting with his brother-in-law¹¹ and would like to see a particular make of rifle (he does not remember the type), and also that he was interested in looking at some foreign, or military, rifles. Ray handled some of the foreign rifles in the store, but he says that the clerk, evidently not realizing that Ray was interested in buying large numbers of these rifles, directed his attention away from the cheaper guns and towards the more expensive models. (HSCA 5) Ray finally selected what seemed to be a suitable rifle, asked to have a scope mounted on it (HSCA 4), and got some ammunition. (HSCA 5)

In spite of his statements to Raoul earlier in the day, Ray purchased the gun under the alias "Harvey Lowmeyer," a name he had gotten from some friend or criminal associate in Quincy, Ill. (HSCA 5). He states that, although he had his Alabama "Galt" I.D., he believed it would be safer to buy the guns under a different name if possible. If the store requested an I.D., he could back out, go somewhere else, and still buy the rifle as Eric S. Galt.

Question. Well, let me ask you under what circumstances would you have used the name Galt in purchasing the rifle at Aeromarine?

¹⁰ This question of Raoul's presence at Aero is one of the most difficult for Ray to recall. In the "20,000 Words" (No. 5), Ray strongly implies that Raoul was with him when he drove to Aero, and remained in the car when he went inside.

* * * I called the Aeromarine, and they said they had a large supply of rifles. Raoul told me again after we got there to get a large bore deer rifle and gave me over \$700. I asked the salesman for a deer rifle * * * etc. (20,000 No. 5)

Ray is initially unable to resolve the issue either way. In the fourth interview with the Committee, however, some of his remarks imply that Raoul was with him, others that Raoul was not with him. Finally, Ray states that Raoul must have been with him, but on the *second* trip, not the first (i.e. the trip to return the first gun). (See HSCA 4) In the fifth interview with the Committee, the version given in the Staff Report, Ray changes his story and suggests that Raoul was with him while he searched for Aero on the first trip, but that he returned to the motel and dropped him off before entering the store.

¹¹ Ray sometimes says that he told the clerk he was going hunting with his brother, not his brother-in-law. For example,

Answer. * * * So, I was telling him that my brother was telling me what to get * * * (HSCA 4)

Answer. Well, probably I would have left there and I would have went and talked to him and explained the situation to him and then I probably would have went somewhere else most likely and, if I, based on my past experiences on things like this, I probably would have went and tried, that night probably, I would have tried to get some wino's identification and if I couldn't done that then I would have went ahead and used the Galt, but—(HSCA 4).

In addition to the name, Aero needed an address, so Ray chose a place close to where he lived.

Question. The address you gave him, was there any special reason for giving him that address?

Answer. I think probably the reason I gave it, it was probably an address, a street close by to where I was living at on Highland Avenue, and I just picked it out. I usually have these things straightened out before I go in there. (HSCA 5)

Back at the motel, Ray showed the gun to Raoul. To his surprise, Raoul looked at it and, without explaining himself, said it was not suitable. (20,000 No. 5)¹² Picking up some gun literature which Ray thinks he got at Aero, Raoul pointed out or marked the correct rifle and instructed him to make an exchange if possible. Ray called Aero, told them his brother-in-law didn't like the first rifle, and asked if he might exchange it. They agreed, adding only that they would not be able to make the exchange until the next day.

Question. So, what happened after he said this is not the right weapon?

Answer. There was some discussion, I believe it was the catalogue or pamphlet, it wasn't a catalogue, it would probably been a pamphlet, what kind to get. So, I think I went and made a phone call. I don't know whether I made a phone call from the motel or down the street, and I called the salesman and he said something about, bring it back out, but I don't recall whether I took it out that night or the next morning. * * *

Question. So it's the same afternoon when you called?

Answer. Yes. I called, I called the same afternoon as soon as the determination was made it was the wrong kind.

Question. And what did he say when you said that you bought the rifle but it was the wrong kind and you wanted to exchange it?

Answer. He said something about, bring it back out and he would take care of it. He said he'd do it the next day, I

¹² Ray denies that he knew whether the first rifle had an operational defect.

Answer. Well, see, I know only what I've read, and the first rifle had a defect in the barrel, or something.

Question. You say the first rifle was defective?

Answer. I read that in the paper, I don't know—

Question. Do you know that to be a fact.

Answer. No, I don't know it to be a fact.

Question. Did you ever hear Raoul say to you that the first rifle was defective?

Answer. No, I think his story was—it was the wrong, wrong type. (HSCA 5)

recall that, but I don't know if I took it out that night, or in the morn—, the next day or not. (HSCA 5)

By this time it was getting dark, and Raoul, expressing his satisfaction with this arrangement, asked Ray to take him "downtown somewhere." Ray complied, but he says he doesn't know where his associate was going or where he spent the night.¹³

Question. What happened then between you and Raoul?

Answer. Well, after I decided to get the gun the next day, we discussed that I would meet him at the motel the next day or something. I think I re-rented the room for another day and I don't know where he stayed at, I took him downtown, I think, somewhere and—

Question. Do you remember where you dropped him off downtown? This was in Birmingham, right?

Answer. Yes. I think it was the post office or something. (HSCA 4)

The next morning, after a brief meeting with Raoul, who had returned to the motel, Ray took the rifle back to Aero alone and exchanged it for a second gun. He is not sure whether he left Aero while the scope was being mounted, or whether he simply waited in the store.¹⁴

¹³ In all of Ray's accounts, he says that he spent only one night in Birmingham, at the Travelodge Motel. In HSCA 4, however, certain of his remarks suggest otherwise.

(1) Ray says that, "after I decided to get the gun the next day, we discussed that I would meet him at the motel the next day or something. I think I re-rented the room for another day. * * *

(2) Ray then says that he did not drop-off Raoul on "*that first night* * * *". There was only one night according to Ray's story.

(3) Finally, in trying to recall when Raoul returned to the motel, Ray says, "Let's see, he came back the next morning—no, I think it was the *second morning* * * *".

¹⁴ Ray's accounts of his exchange of the rifles have numerous contradictions. The version described in the Staff Report is taken largely from HSCA 5 and can be summarized as follows:

(1) Ray got the first rifle on the first day, but Raoul rejected it.

(2) Both Ray and Raoul spent the night in Birmingham, although Ray doesn't know where Raoul was.

(3) Ray returned the first rifle on the morning of the second day and exchanged it for the second rifle.

(4) Ray returned to the motel and showed the second rifle to Raoul, who approved it and then left town.

The third point is contradicted in the "20,000 Words" (No. 5) and in HSCA 4, in both of which Ray says he took the first rifle back to Aero on the afternoon of the *first day* (although he was not able to make the exchange). (HSCA 4) The "20,000 Words" (No. 5) also contradicts the second and fourth points. According to this earlier story, Ray went back to the motel after leaving the first rifle at Aero and told Raoul that he would be able to get the second rifle the next day. Raoul said this arrangement was fine, and then he left town, *in the evening of the first day*.

HSCA 7, contains two alternative versions of the exchange and Raoul's departure, both of which are different from the "20,000 Words," HSCA 4, and HSCA 5.

(1) In the first alternative, Ray suggests that he bought and exchanged *both* the rifles on the *first day*.

(2) In the second alternative, Ray suggests that he bought and exchanged the two rifles on two separate days. It is unclear whether Ray means that he took the first rifle back in the afternoon of the first day (HSCA 4) or the morning of the second day (HSCA 5).

(Continued)

Question. What did you do the next day?

Answer. Well, I went to—I went from—I took the rifle back, if in fact I did take it back, I think I did, and I think I showed him a pamphlet he had and had written on there what I wanted, and we had some discussion about how come the error was, first time. And I, he said something, I said something about, well, we are going to hunt deer in Wisconsin or something, and he said, oh, he said, I thought you were going to hunt Alabama deer or something, and that was about it, and he went ahead.

Question. Did he give you any trouble about exchanging the rifle?

Answer. None whatsoever.

Question. No argument?

Answer. I think the second was more expensive, so, than, the first one.

Question. Did you pick it up right away, did you wait there?

Answer. I don't recall that either, I believe I did, but I'm not certain. I don't know how long it takes to fix that. I'm just not certain, if I had to guess one way or the other, I'd say I waited there until—until he finished it. (HSCA 5)

In addition to the rifle and scope, Ray says he bought some military ammunition on this return trip to Aero. (HSCA 5)

When Ray returned to the motel Raoul picked up the gun, looked it over, (HSCA 6) and said it would do.¹⁵

(Continued)

This second alternative appears to be similar to the HSCA 4 or HSCA 5 version, but in fact it isn't because Ray adds that, whichever alternative is correct, Raoul definitely left town in the evening of the first day. As explained above, both HSCA 4 and HSCA 5 have Raoul leaving Birmingham on the second day.

¹⁵ Ray mentions in the "20,000 Words" (No. 5) that the second rifle was not the specific model Raoul had requested, but that Raoul accepted it anyway. This detail doesn't appear in any of the other versions. Ray doesn't say what model Raoul had originally asked for.

Ray's statement that Raoul handled the rifle is important. He says that he himself had handled the rifle at Aero, but that he did not touch it after Raoul picked it up. (HSCA 6) Raoul's fingerprints, however, were not on the gun. He suggests that Raoul was wearing band-aids or wax on his fingers when he touched the rifle, so that his prints were never on the gun. He admits, however, that he never saw Raoul wearing either band-aids or wax. (HSCA 6)

According to the passage from HSCA 5 quoted in the Staff Report, Raoul left the rifle with Ray in Birmingham, with instructions to bring it with him to Memphis. Ray has always maintained that he did just as Raoul told him and delivered the gun at the New Rebel Motel on April 3. In his interview with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, however, Ray says twice that he gave the rifle to Raoul in the motel room in Birmingham. "Sunday Morning," CBC Radio, May 15, 1977.

Question. Let's back up. When did you deliver the second rifle?

Answer. To Birmingham? That would have been somewhere in late March, uh, 28th or 29th.

* * *

Question. When you delivered the rifle, who did you give it to? To Raoul, the same guy?

Answer. That's correct, and that was in Birmingham, a motel.

Question. After you bring the second rifle back, Raoul looks at it, is that correct?

Answer. That's correct.

Question. He says it's OK, it's what he wants?

Answer. Yes.

Question. OK, what happens then?

Answer. Well, there is some discussion about what, where I, where I should go and things like that, 5 or 10 minutes.

Question. What was the content of the discussion?

Answer. Well, he wanted me to take it to Memphis and there was some addresses written down or something.

Question. Do you remember those addresses?

Answer. One of them was the New Rebel Motel, I believe it was. And I should take it up there. I think it was February 4th,—April the 3rd, and—

Question. Any particular time of day?

Answer. No, I don't recall it, just April 3rd.

Question. April the 3rd, you were to bring the gun to the New Rebel?

Answer. Yes, that's correct.

Question. You were to check into the New Rebel? Did he tell you to do that?

Answer. Yes.

Question. And did he say anything about what he would be doing in the meantime?

Answer. I do have some recollection of him saying something about he had to go to New Orleans. But if you asked me that yesterday, I probably wouldn't know it, but that's just something I recollect now.

Question. Did he tell you why he would be going to New Orleans?

Answer. Well, for some type of business or something. It had something to do with the gun transaction and so forth.

Question. Did he say he would be, be meeting any specific people in New Orleans?

Answer. No, I have clear recollection of New Orleans being mentioned, but I never have, I never, I don't recall any names being mentioned or anything like that. (HSCA 5)

XII.—THE DRIVE TO MEMPHIS

(March 30 to April 3, 1968)

The five days from March 30 to April 3 have been a controversial period in Ray's story. Evidence uncovered during the original investigation into Dr. King's assassination indicates that after the purchase of the second rifle in Birmingham on March 30, Ray returned to Atlanta, and that he was there on March 31 when he paid his second week's rent to Garner, and on April 1 when he took his laundry to the cleaners. Ray denies this. He says that he dropped off the laundry on March 27, not March 30, and that he paid the rent a day in advance, before Raoul returned to Atlanta.

Question. What day did you take your stuff to the cleaners?

Answer. I probably took it to the cleaners four or five days after I was there, but I don't know.

Question. What date do you put that on?

Answer. Well, when did I take it out? I took it out the fifth, I must have put it in about the, it had to be longer than that. I had to put it in about the 27th of March, so it would be considerably longer than four or five days.

* * *

Question. Do you remember what day it was when you paid that rent?

Answer. The second time?

Question. Yes.

Answer. No, I don't recall what day it was. I think it was, I think I paid him in advance, that, maybe one day. I think I paid him maybe a day before the rent was due. (HSCA 4)

Ray says that, instead of returning to Atlanta, he decided to drive straight to Memphis.

Question. Was there any special reason why you did not go back to Atlanta, because you still could have made Memphis on the 3rd of April even if you went back to Atlanta? Was there any special reason for an agreement to drive slowly on the way to Memphis?

Answer. There wasn't no agreement, but, that was my suggestion because I wasn't interested, if I had to go to Memphis, to drive back to Atlanta and then to drive way back to Memphis I know the FBI says I went back to Memphis April, but that's—(HSCA 4)

The drive can be outlined as follows (HSCA 5):

1. March 30—Ray spent the night in a motel somewhere between Birmingham and Florence, Alabama.
2. March 31—Ray spent the night in a motel in Florence, Alabama.

3. April 1—Ray spent the night in a motel somewhere in northern Mississippi, probably in Corinth.

4. Ray spent the night in the DeSoto Motel, in Mississippi just south of Memphis.¹

Ray states that it took him four days to drive from Birmingham to Memphis. Ray has told the Committee that he only drove 3 or 4 hours a day—the rest of the time he simply lounged around. He says that he did not fire the rifle or even handle it during the drive.²

Question. Did you try the rifle out at all?

Answer. No, I didn't.

Question. Where was it, was it in the back seat or the trunk or where?

Answer. It was in the trunk, I assumed that, because I wouldn't have laid it in the back seat. (HSCA 5)

There had also been some controversy about the DeSoto Motel. Ray originally told Huie and Hanes that this was the place where he had rendezvoused with Raoul. He told Foreman several months later that he had met Raoul at the New Rebel Motel, not the DeSoto. In his first interview with the Committee, Ray explains this confusion.

Answer. * * * I think, uh, I'm not sure how I made the accident, but I think when Hanes was defending me, or maybe it was Foreman, we got the motels mixed up. Uh, I think one reason we got the motels mixed-up is, I may have thought the

¹ The version of the drive in HSCA 1 is inconsistent with this HSCA 5 version. The two accounts are contrasted below.

March 29

HSCA 5—Ray was in Birmingham buying the rifle.

HSCA 1—Ray was in some unidentified motel in Alabama.

March 30

HSCA 5—Ray was somewhere between Birmingham and Florence, Alabama.

HSCA 1—Ray was in Florence.

March 31

HSCA 5—Ray was in Florence, Alabama.

HSCA 1—Ray was in some unidentified motel in Alabama.

April 1

HSCA 5—Ray was in northern Mississippi, probably in Corinth.

HSCA 1—Ray was in some unidentified motel in Alabama.

² Huie states in *Dreamer*, p. 115 that Ray told him he fired the rifle near Corinth, Mississippi. Ray has stated that he did give Hanes a story in August (HSCA 7), and he has even stated that he unintentionally gave Hanes some incorrect details. (HSCA 7) Ray denies that he told Huie this. In fact, Ray says that he did not handle the rifle at all during the drive. He testified in the Habeas Corpus proceedings that he had his pistol with him during the drive and therefore had no interest in the rifle.

Question. Did you ever try to put any shells in the second one (i.e. the second rifle, the 30.06)?

Answer. No, I never did. I had another one. I wasn't concerned too much about these.

Question. What kind did you have?

Answer. A small one.

Question. A .38 Liberty Chief revolver?

Answer. That's correct. (Habeas Corpus, p. 968)

In HSCA 4, however, Ray says that he didn't have the pistol, that he had left it in Atlanta.

New Rebel was the DeSoto and vice-versa. I think maybe another reason was that none of the attorneys representing me—in fact, there's no one ever found the DeSoto Motel until Harold Weisberg, he found it. (HSCA 1)

He gives a similar explanation to Dan Rather.

Question. So on April 2, you were at the DeSoto Motel in Mississippi? And did you see Raoul at this time?

Answer. No, that's where I—I had some conflict with attorneys because I gave them—the hotel where I, actually named was a, a Rebel Motel. The New Rebel Motel in Memphis. But I got the motels confused, especially when—the attorney then that was representing was named Arthur Hanes. And he made a fairly good investigation, but he was unable to find this one motel. And I think that is how we got confused on these various names of the motels.

After checking into the DeSoto sometime in the afternoon of April 2, Ray went to a nearby drugstore and bought himself a razor.³ He says he had left his old one in Atlanta. (HSCA 6) Either later that same day or the next day, Ray found a barber and got a haircut. (HSCA 5)

³ Ray says that he left his old razor in Atlanta on March 29 (HSCA 6), and that he bought the new one in a Rexall Drug Store in Memphis on April 2, the same day that he got a haircut (HSCA 5). By April 2, Ray would have had a 4 or 5 days' growth, since he would not have shaved since March 29. He says, however, that it was his habit to shave every morning. (HSCA 7)

XIII.—THE NEW REBEL MOTEL

(April 3, 1968)

On April 3, Ray left the DeSoto Motel, drove across the Mississippi-Tennessee State line, and checked into a room at the New Rebel Motel in Memphis. Somewhere on a highway outside of Memphis he realized that one of his tires had a slow leak, so he stopped and changed it. (HSCA 2)

Late that evening Raoul showed up. Ray says that he doesn't know where Raoul was coming from or how he got there.

Question. Well, you've met this, you've met Raoul on different occasions as late as—the last time you met him before the rooming house, was at the New Rebel, is that right?

Answer. That's correct.

Question. What car did he drive?

Answer. I have no idea.

Question. Well, when he came to the New Rebel, he came in a car, didn't he?

Answer. I don't know. He came to the door with a rain coat on and he knocked on the door. I let him in. I didn't see any car. (HSCA 2)

Raoul told Ray that he wanted him to go down to a particular rooming house on the river the next day and rent a room out of which they would then work the first stage of the gunrunning deal. Ray says that he figured Raoul wanted the room in a seedy, run-down part of town because it would be safer; bums and winos would be less likely to take notice of any unusual activity, and Ray, Raoul, and the buyers would therefore be able to move about more freely.¹

Question. * * * why couldn't you have stayed at the New Rebel? Why did you have to move from one place to another?

Answer. Well, I don't know, I, uh, I couldn't ask that. I was always moving, seems like I was always going from one place to the other. I assumed that that place was, uh, a place like that would be more conducive probably to something illegal than a place like the New Rebel, where more, more or less legitimate people's around. Where, this place on Main Street, I understand now, was, you don't think, nothing would be suspicious down there, or anything, any type of transaction would be normal. (HSCA 1)

¹ Ray acknowledges that he did not feel very secure in the area of the rooming house. He even says he was worried someone might steal some of his belongings out of his room.

Answer. * * * There was no lock on the door, that's why I didn't bring all my clothing up there, and things. I just brought the bare minimum. (HSCA 5)

Raoul wanted him to rent the room in his own name (presumably "Galt"), but Ray argued that this was a bad idea and suggested he use the alias "John Willard." Ray doesn't remember where he got the Willard name. (HSCA 5) Raoul repeated some of the plan—about returning to Birmingham, getting more rifles, and running them into Mexico (HSCA 1)—and then wrote out the address of Jim's Grill, a tavern beneath the rooming house, and told Ray to meet him there about 3 o'clock the next afternoon.

Question. And you were to be in the room at what time?

Answer. About 3 o'clock.

Question. Did he say where he would meet you?

Answer. Well, I'm not—I'm not—I can't recall all the details on this, but I think the first meeting was supposed to be in Jim's Grill, underneath * * * (HSCA 5)

Question. By the way, what, what were you looking for when you were looking for the rooming house? Did you have some note that you were looking at, some, some—?

Answer. Yes, I had a note.

Question. What, what was on the note?

Answer. Ah, it was Jim's Grill or Restaurant, or something.

Question. Was there an address?

Answer. I don't know if it's a grill—huh?

Question. Was there an address on it too? Yes?

Answer. Yes. (HSCA 6)

Sometime earlier in the day, Ray had brought the rifle into the room wrapped in a sheet or a bedspread, and it had remained wrapped up throughout their conversation. Just before Raoul left, Ray gave him the gun.²

² Ray can only speculate on why Raoul was willing to assume the risk of transporting the rifle to Memphis himself:

Question. Well wasn't it the fact that you, what was the reason that he sent you in to buy the rifle rather than buy it himself?

Answer. Well, I can't, I can't understand it, I don't know.

Question. Well wasn't it that you were taking the risk, he was paying so you were taking the —

Answer. Yes.

Question. —risk of buying the rifle and transporting the rifle?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Then why did he take it upon himself to transport the rifle from the New Rebel to this rooming house where all the world could see him walking in with that rifle into that rooming house in broad daylight?

Answer. Well, I don't know if there's any testimony ever been how's the rifle got to the rooming house. I don't know, it could of been took up there at nighttime or it could of been, maybe it was never in there, I don't know.

* * *

Question. * * * Uh, but you're talking about a rifle that you are transporting all across the Mississippi to the New Rebel and then Raoul decides to transport it the last leg of the way up until the very place where he doesn't want to be seen with the rifle if he's planning to shoot Dr. King. Why, why do you suspect that he would of done that? Why didn't he have you transport it up there?

Answer. I really don't know why, that would be relying on me quite a bit seems like to me to get a rifle in here a certain time. I, I suppose if you were going to shoot someone, you, you'd want, you really wasn't sure whether it was going to be day or night, you'd want, you'd want to have it a little ahead of time. * * * (HSCA 6)

Question. Did you, did you give the rifle to him at the—
Answer. That's correct.

Question. —at the New Rebel?

Answer. That's the last I saw of it. (HSCA 1)

Question. When you brought it into the New Rebel, was there, was there anything wrapped around it?

Answer. Ah, I have a recollection of, something may have been wrapped around it, but I'm not, I'm not, I'm not positive. I think, if I had to testify under oath, I would say it was something wrapped around it.

Question. What?

Answer. Maybe a sheet, possibly a sheet.

Question. So when you gave it to him there was a sheet wrapped around it?

Answer. It might have been, yes, or something darker, but I'm not, I couldn't—the only thing I would say is, there was something wrapped around it when I got rid of it. (HSCA 6)

When Raoul left the motel room, he had the gun under his coat.
 (HSCA 5)

XIV.—FINDING BESSIE BREWER'S ROOMING HOUSE

(April 4)

Shortly before lunch the next day—the day Dr. King was shot—Ray checked out of the New Rebel, bought a local newspaper, and drove down around south Memphis looking for a sandwich and a beer and wasting time until 3 o'clock. (HSCA 5) Ray has stated that, although the newspaper had Dr. King's picture on the front page, he didn't pay any attention to it and didn't know of the civil rights leader's presence in town.

Question. Did you pick up the newspaper, the Memphis newspaper during those, during that time (i.e. while driving around)?

Answer. I have no recollection of it but I usually always buy a morning paper so it would have been unusual if I hadn't of bought it.

Question. Did you know anything about the sanitation workers' strike?

Answer. No, I wouldn't—

Question. Did you know that there was a sanitation workers' strike while you were in Memphis?

Answer. No, I had no idea, sanitation strike.

Question. Did you know that Dr. King was due to arrive in Memphis?

Answer. No, I had no idea then.

Question. Did you know who Doctor King was?

Answer. I probably had a vague idea, but I don't have any strong idea. As far as him arriving in Memphis, I understand he didn't know he was supposed to arrive there himself. So—
* * *

Question. What I mean is, did you know that there was such a person when you were in Memphis? Did you know that there was such a person as Dr. Martin Luther King, and that he was a—purported to be a civil rights leader?

Answer. At that time, at the particular time I was in Memphis I had no idea, but I probably, I may have had a vague idea that there was such an individual, but, if it would be in the paper, not only about him but President Johnson, or someone else— * * * (HSCA 5)

As the time for the scheduled meeting approached, Ray left south Memphis, drove into the downtown riverfront area, parked his car in a lot eight or nine blocks from the rooming house, and began to search for Jim's Grill on foot. (HSCA 5) ¹ He stopped and asked

¹ Ray has contradicted himself about the location of the lot. In the Habeas Corpus proceedings (p. 973) and in his interview with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, he said it was two or three miles from the rooming house. In HSCA 1, he said six blocks. In notes written for his attorney Robert Hill following the guilty plea, Ray stated that it was one mile. (The "Hill" material, hereinafter referred to as "Hill", will be published as part of the Final Report.)

directions from a couple of people—perhaps the lot attendant, perhaps a bartender (20,000 No. 5)—before entering Jim's Bar or Cafe, where he ordered a beer or drink and was told that Jim's Grill was just down the street. (HSCA 5, HSCA 6)² In the cafe he noticed two strange men watching him.³

Answer. One was dressed like a Navy seaman or something. The other one, he was dressed up, he had dark clothes on too. I guess everybody was wearing dark clothes around there. He had dark clothes on.

Question. You say dressed up, was he wearing a peacoat or—

Answer. One of them was, yes. He looked like a, well, one of them looked like a regular merchant seaman, the other one looked like he may be some type of officer or something.

Question. You mean a uniform?

Answer. No. But, you know, he was—Just give you that appearance. Some people gives you certain appearances, some don't. (HSCA 6)

² The implication in the Rather, and HSCA 1 interviews is that Ray went into Jim's Bar because the name was similar to Jim's Grill. For example,

Answer. * * * I think it was Jim's Bar or something—the names were so similar. I think one is Jim's Grill and—

Question. That is just below the rooming house?

Answer. That's right underneath it (i.e. Jim's Grill). But there is a grill named Jim's too (i.e. Jim's Bar), I believe, but it is across the street, down farther. And that was my problem the first time. I got in the wrong Jim's. (Interview with Dan Rather)

In HSCA 5 and HSCA 6, however, Ray says he did not learn the name of Jim's Bar until after he was arrested, and that he was definitely not confusing this tavern with the grill he was looking for. He was simply asking for directions.

³ There are some unresolved questions concerning these two strangers. First, Ray mentions only one stranger in the "20,000 Words."

* * * I saw one guy twice in both taverns on Main St., and he looked at me kind of funny * * * (20,000 No. 5)

Secondly, Ray does not explain how these two men could have gotten into Jim's Bar before he did, since he had just wandered in looking for directions himself. Ray later changes his story and states that the two men probably slipped into the bar after him.

Question. * * * How would they know that you were going to inadvertently go in there?

Answer. I, I couldn't say. Unless they was following me when I got out of the car or something like that.

Question. Following you when you got out of the car, and yet they were in there when you walked in?

Answer. I don't know if they were in there when I walked in or not, I just saw them in there * * * (HSCA 6)

XV.—MOVEMENTS AROUND MAIN STREET

(April 4)

His difficulties in locating Jim's Grill had made Ray a little late for his meeting with Raoul, so when he finally found the place, he went straight inside. Raoul apparently was running even further behind schedule than Ray, because he was not in the tavern.¹ Much to Ray's surprise, however, the two strange men from Jim's Bar were there, observing him as before and acting suspiciously.²

Question. Was Raoul in there (Jim's Grill) when you saw this guy (actually two men) in there?

Answer. No; I don't believe he was.

Question. All right, when did you first—

Answer. The fact is, I'm positive.

Question. When did you first see Raoul?

Answer. Well, that's what makes me think that I seen Raoul the second time and seen this guy the first time, because I have no recollection at all of seeing both in there at the same time.

Question. All right, so you, you didn't see Raoul in there but you saw this guy in there?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Then what did you do?

Answer. Ah, well, I think that's when I left there and went down and got the Mustang.

Question. All right, you brought the Mustang back, where did you park it?

Answer. Ah, I parked it in front of Jim's Grill. (HSCA 6)

¹ In the HSCA 1 and HSCA 5 versions, Raoul *was* in Jim's Grill when Ray first went in.

Question. And when you parked at 3:30, then you walked to the—to the rooming house and went into the rooming house and rented the room. Is that correct?

Answer. That's correct.

Question. Did you go into Jim's Grill before you went into the rooming house?

Answer. Yes.

Question. And what happened when you went into Jim's Grill?

Answer. That's where we—I met the individual—in Jim's Grill.

Question. And what happened when you met him there?

Answer. Well, that's when we discussed renting the room and all that * * * (HSCA 1)

² The two strangers' reappearance is surprising. Ray says that they were able to leave the first tavern before Ray and guess that he was going to the Grill. Perhaps they asked the bartender in Jim's Bar where he was headed, or perhaps they just got to the Grill by coincidence, but at any rate they got there before Ray did (although Ray also suggests that they must have followed him). It was their uncanny ability to follow his movements which first made Ray suspicious. (HSCA 6)

Except in the "20,000 Words" and HSCA 6, Ray does not mention these strangers in any account.

Having walked back to the parking lot to get his car,³ Ray drove to the Grill, parked outside on the street, went in and found Raoul waiting for him.⁴ By this time the two strangers had left.

Question. * * * you parked the car right, directly in front of Jim's Grill?

Answer. Yes.

Question. All right, then what did you do?

Answer. Then that's, I think that's when I met Raoul, after I parked the car at that time.

Question. Where did you meet Raoul at?

Answer. Inside there.

Question. Was this guy (i.e. the two strangers) still there?

Answer. No; Now, when I went in there the second time there wasn't nobody in there except this guy that calls himself Raoul. I do remember that clearly, because the first time I was in there, there was quite a few people in there. (HSCA 6)

As was his fashion, Raoul was wearing a buttoned-up shirt with no tie, a suit coat, a dark shirt, and dark blue or brown pants. (HSCA 6) He may also have had a transistor radio in his pocket. (HSCA 6)⁵ Ray says that he himself was wearing a white shirt, a necktie, and a dark gray or blue suit. (HSCA 6)

After speaking briefly with Raoul, Ray went upstairs,⁶ rented a room from Bessie Brewer, and signed the rooming house register.⁷

Answer. I inquired with the lady if she had a room, and she said she had two. She said she had a sleeping room and a housekeeping room. I don't— * * *

Question. A housekeeping room would be a bigger room with a stove and with kitchen utilities?

Answer. That's correct. * * *

Question. Did you go into the housekeeping room?

Answer. I don't recollect if she showed me or not. She may have showed it to me. * * *

³ According to HSCA 1 and HSCA 5, Ray rented the room *before* he returned to get his car. Ray claims that he has no direct recollection of these events, that he is just "reconstructing" them.

Answer. * * * I know I went back and got the car from the parking lot, but I'm not real certain just when I got it, whether it was before I rented the room or after I rented the room. I'll just have to reconstruct this on what I think I would do now, and I think I would probably get the car after I rented the room. (HSCA 5)

In HSCA 1 and HSCA 5 Ray states he rented the room and then returned to the parking lot. HSCA 5, however, also includes a meeting with Raoul in Jim's Grill after the rental but before the return to the car. This meeting is not mentioned at all in HSCA 1.

⁴ Ray says in HSCA 1 and HSCA 5 that he did *not* meet Raoul in the Grill after getting the car.

⁵ Ray has mentioned this transistor radio on several occasions. In "Hill", Ray suggests that Raoul and others may have been keeping in touch by radio and coordinating their movements. This is the only time Ray makes such a suggestion.

⁶ In "Hill", Ray says that he sat *in the car* with Raoul for several minutes after returning from the parking lot but before renting the room. He then went in, rented the room, came back outside, and sat with Raoul in the car again.

⁷ In "Hill", Ray said that he did *not* sign the register.

Question. Well, I'm just asking you, at this time do you know where that other room faced?

Answer. I'm not sure she showed me. I have a vague recollection that she told me, she said something about I have two rooms, and she said something about a, she may have shown me the one and mentioned something about she had a sleeping room. But I took the sleeping room. I don't recall all the details. * * *

Question. Did you sign a register there?

Answer. Yes. (HSCA 5)

Apparently Raoul remained downstairs in the Grill while Ray rented the room. Ray says that Raoul never gave him any instructions about which room to rent or ever showed any general interest.

Question. Did he tell you where he wanted that room to be in the rooming house?

Answer. No. That was, it was just a mention of the room, and that was it.

Question. For all you knew, you could have been in a room that faced out onto Main Street, right?

Answer. Well, these rooms are, there's no problem going from one to the other if you want to go in one.

Question. But he didn't give you any directions, you could have just as easily taken a room in the, as you just go directly up the stairs facing the front and Main Street right?

Answer. I don't recall at this time any directions to rent any specific room. (HSCA 5)

Sometime shortly after he paid the landlady, Ray was joined in the room by Raoul.⁸ Ray says that Raoul didn't have the rifle with him then or at any other time when they were together that day.⁹

⁸ In "Hill", Ray said that Raoul and he sat in the Mustang immediately after he rented the room. They were still in the car when Raoul told him to go buy the binoculars.

Ray neglects to mention in the HSCA 6 version or the 20,000 Words (No. 5)—the version described in the Staff Report—how Raoul eventually came to be in the room he had rented. In HSCA 1, and HSCA 5, Ray did explain how Raoul got to Rm. 5B. In this explanation, Ray met Raoul in the Grill the first time, rented the room, and then returned to get the car. A question arises, however, in that Ray says that, after paying the landlady, he went straight to the parking lot without stopping in the Grill to tell Raoul which room he had taken. When he returned to the rooming house he says he went upstairs and found Raoul in 5B, but he can't explain how Raoul had gotten up there. As mentioned elsewhere, Ray states very explicitly that Raoul had never told him which room to rent or even shown any particular interest. Ray has made several suggestions to help explain his story: first, perhaps Raoul asked Bessie Brewer; second, perhaps Raoul went up and looked around the house until he found Ray's room (though Ray had left nothing in it); third, perhaps Raoul knew the lay-out of the rooming house already; and finally, perhaps Raoul had his own room there. (HSCA 6)

⁹ Ray says he did not take the rifle up to the room or ever see any weapons in the area. In HSCA 2, however, he refers several times to the guns which he figured were in the area. For example,

Question. You assumed that the shooting had occurred from the rooming house at the time you heard about your white—a white Mustang being mentioned in connection with the shooting?

Answer. Well, that went through my mind, with *all them rifles and things* up there * * * (HSCA 2)

Question. Had you seen any guns in the rooming house?

Answer. No; I hadn't saw any.

Question. On any of the occasions that you saw Raoul in the rooming house, did you see him with a rifle or a container that might contain a rifle?

Answer. No; I didn't see anything up there. I think possibly a radio. (HSCA 2)

Raoul told Ray that he wanted him to go down the street and purchase a pair of infra-red binoculars at a particular store.¹⁰ Ray left the rooming house and walked north on Main Street, but he was unable to locate the store Raoul had in mind so he returned to the room, got more precise directions, and tried again. This time he found the store. When he asked for the infra-red glasses he was told he would have to go to an Army surplus store. Believing that Raoul wouldn't really care, he purchased a pair of regular binoculars, paid for them with some of the money he had left over from the rifle purchase in Birmingham, and returned once more to Brewer's. (HSCA 1, HSCA 2) He may have stopped for a sandwich along the way. When he got to the rooming house, he picked up some of his belongings from the trunk of the Mustang and took them upstairs. (20,000 No. 5)¹¹ These belongings included the overnight bag and its contents, the bedspread, and the newspaper. (HSCA 6)

Ray says that at various times during this afternoon he visited the Chickasaw Restaurant and Jim's Grill. It is difficult to determine exactly when he went where. In HSCA 6, Ray says that he was in Jim's Grill three times: once, before going to get his car, when he had a beer and saw the two strangers from Jim's Bar; once, after returning with his car, when he had a coke or a beer and talked with Raoul; and once, sometime later, with Raoul (he says he is possibly confusing this with

¹⁰ The story of the purchase of the binoculars outlined in the Staff Report involves *two* trips to the store. In the "20,000 Words," however, Ray wrote that he only went to the store *one* time and did not get lost.

* * * After we had got up to the room, he told me I might as well bring my things up, as we would be there three or four days. Also to go down to a store (which he directed me) and get a pair of infrared binoculars, as the people wanted some of them too. I went to the store and asked for a set of infra-red glasses, but the salesman told me you had to get them at Army Surplus, as you couldn't buy that type of lens at civilian stores. I then bought a set of regular binoculars, thinking I could get the lens at a surplus store. On my way back I got my suitcase out of the back of the car. (20,000 No. 5)

In "Hill", Ray says he and Raoul were sitting in the Mustang when Raoul told him to purchase the binoculars.

¹¹ Ray contradicts this sequence of events in HSCA 5, when he says that he took his belongings out of the Mustang after getting his car from the lot but *before* going to purchase the binoculars.

Answer. * * * I assumed if he wanted the binoculars, he would be there waiting for me to get them when I came back. So I just threw my suitcase on the bed and threw—I think I threw the bedspread on the thing, and sat down on the bed and discussed it, and that was it. (HSCA 5)

the first visit). (HSCA 6)¹² At the Chickasaw, a nearby drugstore, he had a meal or perhaps some ice cream after he bought the binoculars. (HSCA 1)

¹² This HSCA 6 version provides the clearest outline of these trips to the restaurants. In other interviews, however, Ray is much less definite. For example,

Question. So you gave the binoculars over to him, you were in the room for about 2 or 3 minutes, you think?

Answer. Approximately.

Question. And then you went out—you think you went left rather than right, as you had gone with the binoculars?

Answer. Well, I could have went three places, either left to the Chickasaw, or downstairs to the tavern, or to the other tavern where I think I had a sandwich or something. (HSCA 2)

XVI.—THE TRIP TO THE GAS STATIONS/THE ASSASSINATION

(April 4)

After getting something to eat at the Chickasaw, Ray returned to his room, where Raoul told him he would need the car that evening. Ray is not sure whether Raoul told him to stay away from the rooming house, or whether he simply decided for himself to go out. In any event, Ray left Raoul in the room and went down to sit in the Mustang for 10 or 15 minutes.

Question. Five twenty, where were you (i.e. after the trip to the Chickasaw) ?

Answer. That's probably when I was at the, I was in the room at—

Question. And what happened then ?

Answer. That's when we had the discussion about, he, he was going to use the Mustang that night, and I could go somewhere and kill some time, or somewhere, a movie or something, and I think about that time, I think I—I know I sat in the car one time about ten minutes thinking what I was going to do. * * * (HSCA 5)

When he left the Mustang, Ray went over to Jim's Bar, from where he intended to go on to a movie.¹ At the bar, however, he remembered he had never fixed the tire which had developed a leak on the highway the day before. Since Raoul would be using the car in a short while, he decided he would get the tire fixed first, and then go to the movie.²

¹ In some of his interviews Ray says that he went into Jim's Grill sometime before going to Jim's Bar, but he is not consistent on this point. In the Rather interview, HSCA 2, and HSCA 6, Ray doesn't mention the Grill at all. In HSCA 1, however, he thinks that he went into the Grill after speaking to Raoul but *before* sitting in the Mustang. In HSCA 5 he says he went into the Grill *after* sitting in the Mustang.

In most of his interviews (e.g. HSCA 1; HSCA 2; HSCA 5), Ray claims that he went over to Jim's Bar after leaving the Mustang. In HSCA 6, however, Ray says this was *not* Jim's Bar but some other tavern near Jim's Bar. This third tavern was near the cinema where he intended to go after fixing the Mustang, but he can't remember where Jim's Bar was in relation to the cinema. (HSCA 6)

² Since 1969, Ray has consistently told the "gas station" story which is outlined in the narrative. Before that, however, he told what has come to be known as the "sheet story." Ray has acknowledged on several occasions that he told it to Hanes. He claims that Huie was pressuring him to produce some dramatic details about the assassination, especially about possible KKK involvement, so he invented the story and gave it to Hanes. Ray says that Hanes immediately realized that Ray was fabricating the story.

The story is as follows.

Ray was sitting in the Mustang at 6 o'clock, when he heard a shot. He saw Raoul run down to the street from the room, throw down the rifle and bundle, and then hop into the car with him, covering himself with

(Continued)

Answer. * * * I went to the tavern, and I was in there for a while, and then I, the night before that, I had a flat tire, and I hadn't been able to get it fixed. Uh, so I came back up and decided to get it fixed. * * * (HSCA 1)

Ray drove to two different service stations—perhaps a Phillips and/or a Gulf—about eight blocks from the rooming house, but he doesn't think that he ever got any service at either one. The first was definitely busy and unable to help him, and the second, though it perhaps sold him some gas, was also unable to repair the tire. (HSCA 1) *

Answer. Well, I drove off and I made a right hand turn, and, I don't know exactly, I can't recall just how far I drove off, and I went several blocks the other way, and I run into this service station down there. I have some recollection of there being two of them down there because I think I went in two of them.

Question. Two service stations?

Answer. Yes. I think the first one of them, I think I asked to get the car fixed. It was a busy time of day, and I think I may have gotten some gasoline at the other one, but I don't, I'm not sure just * * * (HSCA 2)

Unable to get the tire patched, Ray circled back around to the area of the rooming house and discovered a police car parked sideways on Main Street blocking traffic. Something about the squad car made him

(Continued)

a sheet. Ray drove off, and after about eight blocks, Raoul hopped back out at a red light. Ray then drove south.

Ray's testimony in the Habeas Corpus is curious. He seems to suggest that he told Hanes that *he*, Ray, dropped the gun on the sidewalk, not Raoul.

Question. Did Mr. Hanes ask you how come those binoculars were found there on the sidewalk at 422½ Main, and how that binocular strap happened to be found in the room you rented?

Answer. He asked me generally if I had any ideas on it. That's when we began going into these hypotheses.

Question. Did you tell him the truth?

Answer. I told him the truth.

Question. The hypothesis is not necessarily the truth, is it?

Answer. Well, I suppose if I told him I didn't dump it down there he would try to figure out who did and why.

Question. And you told him you did dump it down there?

Answer. That's correct.

Question. You told him you were sitting in the car about 6:00 and someone came running out and went down and jumped in the back seat, right?

Answer. No. I believe that's what I told Mr. Huie about three or four months later. (Habeas Corpus, p. 974)

* At the first station, he says, he inquired about having his back rear tire repaired. There was considerable traffic in and out of the station, so Ray was forced to wait. Eventually he was told that the attendant could not repair the tire at that time, so he left and went on to the second station. There he thinks that he bought gas. Ray's explanation for his failure to request gas at the first station and his failure to request a tire repair at the second station is that he was nervous—he felt he was being followed, and he was on edge because of the guns in the rooming house. (HSCA 2)

nervous, so he turned south and drove out of Memphis.⁴ He thinks that he drove through some of the poorer, black neighborhoods in his effort to get to a main thoroughfare. (HSCA 2)

Answer. * * * and the garage attendant, whatever he was, he said it was the busy time of day, and he didn't have time to fix it or something, so I drove on around, and, I guess it would be going south. I turned around and circled back toward the rooming house, and when I got to, it was either a block from the rooming house, or a half—It was either a block and a half, or a half block, I don't know which. But there was a police car parked in the middle of the street. And, I'm not sure whether the police told me to get out of there or I just instinctively got out, but I know I, I took off, I went the other direction, I went south * * * (HSCA 1)

Although Ray says he doesn't remember hearing any ambulance or police sirens and certainly never heard the shot (HSCA 2), he says he must have been at or just leaving one of the service stations when Dr. King was killed.⁵ He frequently adds, however, that this is based not on a recollection but on his investigation of the case.

Question. Do you recall where you were? Just give us a full statement about what happened. Where you were when Dr. King was killed.

Answer. Well, we made investigations of statements and interviewed various witnesses and things like that. We tried to pin down just where I was at. And, I was most, most likely either in a service station or just leaving it. * * * (Interview with Mark Lane, February 7, 1977)

⁴ Ray has frequently changed his story about whether he spoke to the policeman in the squad car.

(1) He told Dan Rather that the policeman *told him* to clear out of the area.

(2) He told the Committee in HSCA 1 that he was not sure whether the cop told him to leave or whether he just took off "instinctively."

(3) In HSCA 2 Ray said that he didn't think the cop said anything to him. Perhaps he just waved him off.

(4) Finally, in HSCA 5, Ray decided that the cop neither spoke to him nor waved him off.

⁵ In "Hill", Ray says that he was either at the service station or the "Drug Store Restaurant" when the shot was fired.

XVII.—FLIGHT FROM MEMPHIS

(April 4-5, 1968)

Ray says that he was ignorant of Raoul's involvement in any plot to assassinate Dr. King, but that he did become nervous when he saw the policemen in the neighborhood of the rooming house. He says that he had four reasons for fleeing Memphis: a natural instinct to avoid the police; his nervousness about the rifle and the gunrunning operation; a suspicion that informants might be giving the police information about the operation; and his fugitive status.

Question. Why did you decide just to get out of there when you saw the police car?

Answer. Well, I—There were guns around there, and that's one reason, that's a violation of the law. I had a twenty year sentence in Missouri, and that's another one. I didn't want to be questioned by the police under any circumstances.

Question. What about—?

Answer. I think maybe instinct might have been stronger than any one of those reasons. I think the natural thing to do is just to get away, out of there, from the police.

* * *

Question. Had Raoul given you any instructions or any indication whatever that he might be involved in something in that rooming house, that it might cause a sudden visit by the police?

Answer. Well, I guess that rifle was enough, plus the conversation that maybe I may get more and bring up there, there was enough conversation to that. I knew that it wouldn't be unusual for the police to break in there. And of course there was a lot of informants floating around there. (HSCA 2)

Although he wanted to get away from Brewer's rooming house, Ray says that he wasn't intending to leave the area or run-out on Raoul. He only wanted to drive out of town far enough to be safe from the police, and then he intended to stop at a phone booth and call New Orleans to learn what had happened.¹

¹ Ray has frequently said that he intended to drive all the way to New Orleans and then call his contact. For example,

Answer. * * * it was my intention to go to New Orleans to try to find out what more or less happened in the area * * * (Lane Interview; see also Rather interview and HSCA 1)

Ray has acknowledged, however, that he was mistaken if and when he ever told anyone that he intended to go to New Orleans.

Question. I thought you were telling us the last time (i.e. HSCA 1) that your intention was to go to New Orleans after you saw the police car. Was that what you told us the last time?

Answer. No, uh—Well, if I did, I told you wrong. My intention was never to go down there. (HSCA 2)

Answer. * * * My intention was that, to get out of the area so that certain, certain—maybe a few miles and call New Orleans and try to find out if something happened, and if it wasn't, why I would have went on back. (HSCA 2)

Somewhere just south of Memphis, however, he turned on his radio and learned, in two broadcasts, that Dr. King had been murdered. The first broadcast had no details about the slaying, and Ray says that he really didn't pay that much attention to it.²

Question. What did that first broadcast that you heard say, as best as you can remember?

Answer. Well, the first broadcast, I think it said that Martin Luther King had been wounded or shot or something. It didn't say he had been murdered or anything like that. It just said it was some kind of a shooting, or something. It was kind of vague.

* * *

Question. I'm talking about the 10 or 15 minutes between the time that you first heard the bulletin until the time that this Mustang was mentioned (i.e. the second broadcast), when you first heard the bulletin that Dr. King had been shot. Did you in your mind then realize that this had nothing to do with you or Raoul?

Answer. I didn't even pay too much attention to that. There was another bulletin, and I listened to it, and I think music was on before it, and—

Question. But his question is that, when you heard that, did you at least then assume that that must have been what that police car was blocking the—

Answer. No, no, there was no connection there whatsoever. (HSCA 2)

Fifteen minutes after the first broadcast Ray heard a second broadcast which announced that the police were looking for a white Mustang in connection with the assassination. Ray apparently decided that the police were looking for *his* Mustang, so he changed his plans and turned east across Mississippi, headed for Atlanta.

Question. And you then heard a second bulletin, is that correct?

Answer. I'm not sure if that was a bulletin. That may have been the news.

Question. You heard a second matter on—what can you best remember, did you hear in that?

Answer. Well, I don't know what else. I know they mentioned the white Mustang.

² According to this version of the two radio broadcasts described in the Staff Report, Ray paid very little attention to the first broadcast and only turned east towards Atlanta when he heard the second broadcast. In "Hill", however, Ray contradicts this story and says that he turned east after hearing the *first* broadcast.

* * * When I got quite a way into Mississippi, I heard King had been shot. I then turned left at the next intersection toward Alabama. Next I heard a white Mustang was seen in the area. Then I had to assume they were looking for me. * * *

Question. What do you remember that they said about a white Mustang?

Answer. Well, they said it was leaving the area, or something like that.

Question. Did they tell you then whether King was dead or not?

Answer. I don't recall. I don't recall too much about—I wasn't paying too much, a lot of attention to it until they mentioned the Mustang. I got interested in it then. * * * (HSCA 2)

Ray has given some reasons why he associated himself and his Mustang with the assassination. Ray says that he was generally apprehensive about the gunrunning deal. This apprehension developed into a suspicion that Raoul was not only a gunrunner but a conspirator in Dr. King's assassination.

Question. Well, that's what I'm trying to pinpoint—when you started to think Raoul may be involved in the shooting of Dr. King, what was it you were thinking of? It can't be the broadcast about the car (because Raoul had not been in the car all day, and anyway Ray had been in it, away from the scene, at the time of the murder), it's got to be some other things, and what were they?

Answer. Well, of course, the guns was always a consideration. I thought that when I, I first pulled out of the area in the car—but I hate to keep getting back to this same thing, but that Mustang was what really concerned me.

Question. That's why you wanted to get out of there, but I'm trying to find out what is it that made you decide or think Raoul may be involved in the shooting of King?

Answer. Well, I think it was his association with the Mustang, he was in the general area, and, of course, the guns. (HSCA 2)

Ray describes his thinking at this time as follows:

Answer. * * * The assumptions were step by step. The first assumption I made was when they started looking for the Mustang, was that they were looking probably for me. If they were looking for me, then the next assumption was that they might have been looking for this Raoul, and there may have been some offense committed in this area. (HSCA 2)

Once he had heard the second broadcast and absorbed what he believed to be the broadcast's implication, Ray changed his mind about calling New Orleans and decided instead to get out of the country, into Canada. He states that he wanted to disassociate himself as completely as possible from Raoul and any unknown conspirators.

Question. What was the reason you didn't call the New Orleans number to find out what had really happened?

Answer. Well, if it was the King matter it is obvious I'd gotten in something a lot more serious than what I was led to believe. If someone misleads you, you don't try to contact them and make some kind of arrangements with them. (HSCA 2)

Before leaving for Canada, Ray believed he would have to return to Atlanta to get his clothes, his pistol, and some other belongings. He says he realized that returning to Atlanta was risky, but it was late at night and he nowhere else to go. In addition, in Atlanta he could remove all his fingerprints from his room at Garner's. (HSCA 2)

During the drive east, Ray decided that the camera equipment—which he had ordered for Raoul in Birmingham and which Raoul had never touched or even looked at—was suspicious, so he threw it all out of the car on the road somewhere in Mississippi or Alabama. He says that he also threw out some other miscellaneous items.³

Question. Well, what's the reason for throwing stuff like that out, that hasn't even been used for anything?

Answer. Well, I just wanted to get rid of everything that would connect me with the Mustang. Or that would connect me with anything. I wiped my fingerprints off the Mustang. * * *

Question. How would the fact that those cameras were found on your person, how would that have connected you to the crime of shooting Dr. King?

Answer. I didn't think they would connect me with that. I was trying to get rid of anything that would, would leave any type of trail to me or anything, or help the police in any manner. (HSCA 2)

Ray remembers that he drove through Florence, Alabama, and on to Birmingham, where he considered stopping, abandoning the car, and catching a bus to Atlanta. He realized that it was dangerous to stay in the Mustang. Birmingham, however, was dark and deserted, and Ray decided he would be better off if he drove on into Atlanta himself, taking side roads. The only stop he remembers making was at a gas station just outside Atlanta about dawn, where he made his first attempt to wipe the car clean of prints. (HSCA 2)

³ Ray says in HSCA 2 that he threw away an uncashed check to him from Superior Bulk Film Co., the outfit in Chicago from which he had ordered Raoul's camera equipment. In HSCA 7, Ray denies that he threw the check away during this drive to Atlanta and claims instead that he kept it until he got to Canada.

XVIII.—ATLANTA II

(April 5, 1968)

When he got to Atlanta, Ray found an inconspicuous parking lot where he left his car after wiping it clean of prints.

Question. And then you arrived in Atlanta. Can you tell us what happened from the time you arrived in Atlanta?

Answer. Well, I got on one of the freeways, and there was a lot of traffic, I remember, about this time. And I drove out looking for a place to park, and I parked in a parking lot * * *

Question. Had you ever been to that area before in Atlanta?

Answer. No. * * *

Question. What happened when you parked the car?

Answer. Well, I got out of the car, I think I, before I got out I think I wiped the, wiped it off lightly, the rear view mirror. And I didn't know if I locked it up or not. And then I, then I walked in the general direction of where I thought was the rooming house. I'm not certain now how I found the rooming house, whether I got a cab. I think I got a cab, yeah, I believe I did get a cab to the rooming house. (HSCA 2)

Back in his room at Garner's, he threw out his typewriter and some other things which he couldn't take to Toronto. He thinks he put the typewriter either in the trash can or in the basement. Some things he left in the room—a pair of trousers and a shirt belonging to Raoul, a copy of the *L.A. Free Press*, and a copy of a John Birch Society brochure—and some things, like his pistol, he packed up.

Answer. * * * I think the only articles I left in there were a, I think there were some clothing there. I don't think they were mine, I think they belonged to this guy they call himself Raoul. There was some pants, they were way too small for me. I think he left a couple pair of pants in there one time. The only thing I left in there was, was a copy of a *Los Angeles Free Press* newspaper and a John Birch Society letter. I'd wrote to them asking for immigration information. I left them in there and—you know, to try to throw the police off—

* * *

Answer. * * * I think I had a, I had a pistol there, too, I think I probably wanted to get hold of it. It was in the basement, buried in the basement. (HSCA 7)

About 8 or 9 a.m., he went to the cleaners and picked up some shirts he had left there.

Answer. Well, the first thing I did, I threw a lot of things in the garbage can, and I threw, I think I threw a lot of stuff in the basement of the rooming house, and I went up and got some clothing I had in the cleaners.

Question. This is the same—the same person waited on you when you picked up the clothing as when you put it in?

Answer. I can't—I can't recall that. I think it was, but I know—I believe it was a woman, but I can't recall if it was the same one.

Question. Did you ever use that laundry, that particular laundry, before that occasion?

Answer. No, I put those—I put some laundry in there, I think, about—I put them in there before I went to Birmingham, and then I picked them up when I came—came back
* * * (HSCA 7)

Having taken care of all these matters, Ray took a cab to the bus station, left his suitcase there, and then went to a tavern, where he waited until his bus left, sometime between 3 and 5 p.m. (HSCA 7)¹

Answer. * * * I think, before the bus—I think what happened, I think I took the suitcase down and checked it into the bus station, and stalled around, I do recall being in a tavern once. And that's the only thing I rem—, I can remember being in the tavern, taking a cab, and I can remember being in the—picking up the weapon that I had buried in the basement. (HSCA 7)

¹ In the "20,000 Words," Ray says he left about 1 p.m.

XIX.—TRIP TO CANADA

(April 5-6, 1968)

Ray describes the trip from Atlanta to Canada as follows:

On the trip from Atlanta to Toronto, I took a bus from Atlanta to Cinn., Ohio, on the 5th of April. The bus was due to leave Atlanta about 11:30 a.m., but it left about 1 p.m., "Late for some reason." I arrived in Cinn. about 1:30 a.m. on the 6th of April. I had about an hour and half layover in Cinn. I went to a tavern as I didn't want to stay in bus station. I think the taverns close there at 2:30 a.m. I arrived at Detroit about 8:00 a.m., still the 6th April. I then caught a cab to a train station. * * * Was told at train station would have to take a cab to Windsor, Canada. Then I went and got a shave. I remember I had trouble as the barber said he didn't shave customers anymore. "This station was not in main part of town." * * * I took a cab to Windsor and got there about 10 or 11 a.m. The train left for Toronto about 20 minutes after I got there. I arrived in Toronto about 5 p.m. on the 6th of April. (20,000 No. 8)

(91)

XX.—CANADA II—TORONTO

(April 6 to May 6, 1968)

Ray says that he arrived in Toronto on the evening of April 6, and that he immediately rented a room from a Polish woman, Mrs. Szpakowski, on Ossington Street.

Question. OK, when you got into Toronto at about 7 p.m. on the 6th, what did you do?

Answer. I went looking for a place to stay, lodging.

Question. And where did you go?

Answer. Well, I just walked down the street. I must have walked two or three, two miles, and I probably found this place on Ossington, I believe the name of the street is Ossington.

Question. Right. And what did you do there at Ossington?

Answer. Well, I think they had a room for, places for rent, and I rented one. I think the lady was Polish, she couldn't speak, she spoke broken English, and I told her what I wanted. I think I told her I was a seaman or something, and she rented me things, and I think I told her my luggage was in the, somewhere else, and, and that was it.

Question. What, what name did you rent it under?

Answer. I don't think, I don't think she asked me for a name. I think I just—I know she spoke broken English and all that. I think I gave her a name a couple of days later.

Question. What name were you prepared to use if she had asked you to sign the register?

Answer. Well, I don't know, I most likely would have been prepared to use a name, but I can't think just what I had in mind. It's probably—I'm searching—I had some type of name to give her. I don't think it would have been the Galt name. (HSCA 7)

On April 8, the Monday after his arrival, Ray began to search for a suitable alias under which to get a passport.¹ In the office of a Toronto newspaper, he was allowed to view microfilm of the paper's past issues, and he found three names in the 1932 birth announcements which he felt would be suitable.²

¹ It should be noted that, at this time, Ray claims he still thought he needed a "guarantor," someone who would have to swear to Ray's two-year residence in Canada before Ray could get a passport. This was what he had been told in Montreal in 1967, and he says that he had learned nothing which might have changed his mind during the intervening 9 months. (HSCA 8)

² Ray has contradicted himself on number of names he found in the newspaper files. In the "20,000 Words" (No. 23), he claims he found 10. In HSCA 5 this becomes 4 or 5. In HSCA 7, the number became 3.

Question. Where did you go to get those newspaper files?

Answer. I don't know which newspaper. I went to a newspaper and they, there was a machine there and they gave some films, some woman did, and I checked out the back birth certificates near to my own age. And the only thing I recall about them, and they gave the name and the birth certificate and they gave the name, the husband's name, and I think they give the wife's name, I think they—"nee," I think it is, "nee" something, and that's all I recall.

Question. And how many names did you get out of the newspaper files?

Answer. I think I got two, three, but I can't recall but two, Bridgman and Sneyd is the only two that I recall.

Question. What newspaper office was this?

Answer. I couldn't say.

Question. How did you think about going to the newspaper office? What prompted you to do that?

Answer. Well, there's really only two—I'd been trying to get out of the United States for years on some system like this. There's really only two ways I've ever read where you get out, either through the newspapers and get back names or go to the graveyard, and I did both, and I figured the newspapers seemed to have more information.

Question. So you did both? You went to the graveyard?

Answer. Yes, that's correct. (HSCA 7)

Resolving that same day to use the Bridgman name as his alias, Ray gave it to his landlady on a piece of paper and said he might be receiving some calls or mail. Soon thereafter he bought a money order and sent it to the Registrar General along with the necessary personal information and a request for "his" birth certificate.

Question. How did you apply for those birth certificates?

Answer. I think I called the Registrar General. Now I don't recall doing this, but that's the only way I did it. I think I called the Registrar General and he told me how much money to pay, and now I do recall going to get a money order and mailing it. And I think it was a \$1.50 or something. (HSCA 7)

Before applying for the actual passport as Bridgman, however, Ray decided he would pretend to be a government official and call the real Bridgman, then living there in Toronto, to learn whether he already had his own passport. Ray found out that Bridgman did have his own passport, so, using the same pretense, Ray called Sneyd, learned that Sneyd had never applied for a passport, and decided to use that alias instead.

Question. So you got both Bridgman and Sneyd and the third name out of the newspapers, and what did you do with those names?

Answer. I, I called up—I called up the names. I wanted to find out—I knew you had to have a picture on your passport. Because if they had of. I thought possibly that their pictures would been on file. I called up two or three people and I think

Sneyd was the only one that never had a passport. I think I told him that I was with the Registrar General's office.

Question. What General's office?

Answer. Registrar General, whatever you call it. I'd done found out that that's the people that has charge of birth certificates and the passports and things. I may have told him I was with the passport office. Now I think the Registrar General, I think that's who had control of the birth certificates, and that's where I wrote to for birth certificates. I don't think they have control of passports. I think when I called up these people and asked them about the, if they had a passport, I think I told them I was with the passport division from Ottawa. I think that's where that's located.

Question. Did you call all three of the people? Or—or less than three?

Answer. I know I called at least two. I think Sneyd would probably been the second one. I don't recall if I called three of them or not. * * *

Question. So you called first Bridgman to find out if he had a passport?

Answer. I don't know if it's Bridgman or not. I know I called—the first person I called, he had one, or maybe the first two I called. I know I, the other one that I found didn't have one, and that must have been Sneyd. (HSCA 7)

Ray says these calls to Bridgman and Sneyd corroborate his story that he never made any effort to see the two men and had no awareness of their resemblance to him; he says it was because he was unaware of these two men's appearances that he decided to call them. If they had ever made an application for a passport, they would have photos on file, and Ray, having no knowledge of their appearances, would risk exposure when and if an agent noticed the difference.

Question. Well, how did you know when you were applying for the Sneyd passport or the Sneyd birth certificate that Sneyd might not turn out to be 5'2", 250 pounds, or 6'8" and 140 pounds?

Answer. That's one reason I wanted to, to get the passport. I wasn't thinking about what you just said, but I was thinking about the picture. That's one reason I wanted to try and make sure that the individual that I was applying for the passport, apply for his name, under his name for the passport, was never, had never applied for one, because I assumed that they would have at least had the picture in there. Like you mention, how tall he was and all that. I didn't think of that part, but that would have been on there, prior passport, too, if he had one. But I was—I really didn't have too much to lose at that time, all the heat on me. (HSCA 7)

Ray ordered Sneyd's birth certificate before making an application for his passport. He definitely recalls receiving the Sneyd certificate, but he says he's not sure whether he ever got Bridgman's, which he had ordered before making the phone calls. He says that, although he couldn't use the latter alias for a passport, he still felt he could use the

Bridgman name to swear as the guarantor for his own passport application as Sneyd.

Question. Did you receive both certificates, both from Bridgman and Sneyd?

Answer. I don't recall about the Bridgman. I may not have even went back and picked it up. But if I did I threw it away because I wouldn't want to get caught with two birth certificates. What I ultimately did, I was still under the impression, you know, from my first visit to Canada, that you had to have a—

Question. This "guarantor"?

Answer. Guarantor, yes. I was going to use the Bridgman name as a guarantor and use the Sneyd name to get the passport, but of course, I found out that wasn't necessary, so—

Question. How were you going to do that if it were necessary? How were you going to work that out?

Answer. Well, I'd just have to find out what the procedure was and try to pretend who I was, because I didn't know what the procedure was. I thought maybe you just had to get a sworn statement off of Bridgman or something. Well I could have probably made out a sworn statement on my own and took it down there and said I got this from Bridgman. But like I say I don't know what the procedure is.

Question. Well, wouldn't you need the Bridgman birth certificate for that purpose?

Answer. I imagine if you went to a Notary Public and wanted to make a sworn statement you would have had to give some information to—

Question. Identification?

Answer. Get an affidavit, yes.

Question. Well, what if the passport people required Bridgman to be there, how were you going to arrange that?

Answer. I would have probably just went to the hills. If it's too difficult to get I couldn't have—

Question. Were you planning to use any type of disguise to pretend one time that you were Bridgman and coming back later as Sneyd?

Answer. Yeah, I thought about that one time, disguise. I also thought about a disguise on Sneyd, but—(HSCA 7).

About this time, Ray was prompted to get a second room, on Dundas Street under the Sneyd alias, while keeping the first room. He explains that he did not want his Ossington Street landlady wondering why he spent all of his time around his room. With a second address, he could split his time between the two places.

Question. And when did you—when did you take up this second apartment?

Answer. I'm not quite certain on that. I think I stayed there about 3 weeks, and I wanted a place to stay in the daytime and sleep at night, but I didn't want to stay in one—It looks suspicious if you are just laying around in, you know, the room all the time. So I went in one place for days and one for

the nights. I checked into, I rented another room from a Chinese lady on the street, about three or four blocks from there. (HSCA 7)

In preparation for his passport application, Ray had some photographs taken. In the photos, he combed his hair differently and wore his glasses, which he usually wore only for reading and driving. (HSCA 7)

When Ray went to the travel agency,³ he told the woman there that he was Ramon George Sneyd, a used-car dealer from some small town in Canada, and had recently moved to Toronto. He wanted a passport and a round-trip ticket to England, but he did not know anyone to swear to his two-year residency. To his surprise, the woman explained that he didn't need a guarantor, that he could sign an affidavit attesting to his residence. She gave him the forms, and he gave her his Dundas Street address and perhaps the phone number there. (HSCA 7) Once all the forms had been filled out, Ray was told he had to wait a week or two before getting the ticket and passport. (20,000 No. 23)

While searching for a new alias and making the applications necessary for obtaining a phony passport, Ray had also had an encounter with the Toronto police. Four or five days after his arrival in Toronto, he was crossing a street with another man, a Canadian whom he didn't know, when a patrolman stopped them and gave them each a ticket for jaywalking.

It caught me by surprise, and I gave him the address of 6 Condor Street. I think I told you I enrolled in a correspondence club which listed Canadian women, and that I was thinking of having one of these people sign a passport form. This 6 Condor address was one of two I had on arriving in Toronto. (20,000 No. 8)

Ray has stated that he never paid the ticket, although he may have called the police and inquired about it. (HSCA 7) As a result of this ticket and near-discovery, Ray threw all of his "Galt" I.D. away. (20,000 No. 23)

³ In HSCA 8, Ray claims he went to the travel agency almost immediately after he arrived in Toronto.

Question. How long were you in Canada the second time before you went to the travel agency?

Answer. It was probably the next day.

Question. Well, had you stayed, had you stayed overnight before there?

Answer. Well, I stayed in this—I rented this room from the Polish lady. * * *

Question. And the very next day you went to the passport agency?

Answer. I went to the passport agency or I—I—I'm inclined to think I went to the newspapers and got a name out of the newspaper files before I went to the passport agency.

Question. Well, how many days were you there the second time before you went to the passport agency?

Answer. It was probably right after I went to—I think as soon as I got the, I don't know what day I got up there, I imagine it was the following Monday, if I got up there on a weekend, as soon as I got the name out of the newspaper I went to the passport, the travel agency. (HSCA 8)

Although it appeared to Ray after his visit to the travel agency that he would be able to get a passport, he says that he was nevertheless still investigating other possible avenues of escape. To this end, he wrote a note to the agency saying he was going to "Capreal" and would be out of town for a few days while his application was being processed. He then caught a train to Montreal.

Answer. * * * I made a side trip to Montreal and I stayed up there about a week.

Question. Did you associate with anybody in Montreal when you were up there for that week?

Answer. No. I went—well, the first time I was in Montreal (i.e. in 1967) I stayed in the Notre Dame East. That's on one side. The next time I wanted to get out of that place so I stayed in Notre Dame West, which is about 10 miles further on the other side of town. * * *

Question. How long were you in Montreal this second trip?

Answer. I rented, I rented a room for a week there, but it took about 9 days counting the transportation back and forth between Toronto. I was gone about 9 days from the Toronto area.

Question. And how did you travel?

Answer. Bus.

Question. By bus. And you stayed in Montreal how many days?

Answer. About 7 days. I think I went there by train and came back on a bus.

Question. Did you spend 7 days trying to find a ship?

Answer. I made some inquiries, but they were just, they didn't, they didn't help out at all. (HSCA 5)

Ray adds that he did not return to the Neptune Bar, nor did he make any effort to contact Raoul. (HSCA 5) In the "20,000 Words" to Huie, Ray says that he gave people the alias "Walters" and a phony "St. Marc Street" address while he was in Montreal. Evidently the only suitable ship he ever found was a Scandinavian boat bound for Mozambique, but the cost of about \$600 was out of his price range. (20,000 No. 8)

A few days after his return to Toronto, Ray received his passport and tickets. When he saw the passport, he realized his name had been misspelled "Sneya," instead of "Sneyd." He asked to have it corrected, but some confusion at the agency made the correction impossible, so he was forced to accept it as it was. Finally, on May 6, with this passport, Ray boarded a BOAC jet and flew to London. (20,000 No. 8)

XXI.—EUROPE

(May 7 to June 8, 1968)

When Ray arrived in London, he immediately exchanged the return portion of his ticket for a continuing ticket on to Lisbon, Portugal, and then flew to Lisbon. He thinks he may have called the Portuguese Embassy in London to inquire about any necessary visas for travel to African countries. (20,000 No. 8, 23)

Ray thought that in Lisbon he would be able to locate a ship on which he could book passage to southern Africa. He was also interested in making contacts with some of the foreign mercenary army groups which had offices in Lisbon because of the Portuguese colonial presence in Africa.

When I arrived in London I called the Portuguese Embassy about a visa to Angola. I was told it would take 1 day to process. I then took a plane to Lisbon. I spent most of the time there trying to get a ship to Angola. (I was going from Angola into one of the English speaking countries if I could not get a job there.) I finally found a ship. A one-way ticket cost 3,777 escudos. I then went to get a visa but was told it would take 7 days to process the visa. The ship was leaving in 2 days, so I missed the ship. (20,000 No. 8)

Ray went to the Portuguese Foreign Office and made inquiries about going to Biafra, but for some reason which is not exactly clear they refused to assist him. (HSCA 5) Ray also visited the Canadian Embassy and had his passport corrected from Sneya to Sneyd. (HSCA 5)

Because he was not getting anywhere in Lisbon, and because the language was a barrier, Ray decided to return to London. (HSCA 5) By this time he was beginning to run low on money.

Question. When you got back to London how much money did you have?

Answer. I don't know just how much. Not too much, I think \$400. I forget.

Question. Did you commit a robbery in London?

Answer. No, I didn't. * * * (HSCA 5)

As in Portugal, Ray made some efforts to get into an African mercenary army group. He contacted a London newspaperman and learned that some people in Belgium might be able to assist him.

Question. Why were you going to Belgium?

Answer. I called up the newspaper, and he said possibly—the possibility that if you went to Belgium you could get out of the country afterwards somewhere by joining some foreign army. And once you got down there, why of course you could take off more or less.

Question. What country were you planning to go to from Belgium?

Answer. It didn't make any difference.

Question. Some African country?

Answer. Well, preferably an English-speaking—I think there were three or four of them. (HSCA 5)

While trying to board a plane on June 8 to get to Brussels to make these contacts, Ray was detained and then arrested by agents of the New Scotland Yard at Heathrow Airport.

Mr. FORD. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair recognizes Mr. Dodd of Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LANE. Excuse me. That document which Mr. Ford has offered, is that part of the record now?

Mr. PREYER. You have offered that for introduction into the record?

Mr. FORD. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair will direct that it be made a part of the record.

Mr. LANE. May we see that document now, Mr. Preyer?

Mr. PREYER. Yes.

Mr. LANE. Thank you.

Mr. PREYER. We will provide you a copy of that record over lunch, if you care to make any objections to it at that time.

Mr. LANE. If it purports to have statements made by Mr. Ray we would like to read it before he is asked any more questions, if it is a part of the record.

Mr. PREYER. He is not being questioned about that document. We will make the document available to you over lunch.

Mr. LANE. You mean none of the questions he will be asked refer to anything in the document? Is that the assurance that we have now?

Mr. PREYER. No. I am simply saying Mr. Ford has no questions based on the document. As far as I know, no one else has yet referred to it.

Mr. LANE. Since it is in the record, may we look at it so we don't have to take the word of someone who may not have studied it as we might?

Mr. PREYER. The Chair will recognize Mr. Blakey.

Mr. BLAKEY. Perhaps it would clarify the record somewhat to indicate, as I previously read, remarks that were made at Brushy Mountain. You have a copy of the transcripts that were taken of some 40 hours of interviews with Mr. Ray that comprises some 1,500 to 1,700 pages. You were given copies of these and asked if you had any suggestions to make for corrections or clarification, and we indicated to you at that time that a staff summary was being prepared of that for the use of the committee. What Mr. Ford is referring to is the staff summary. The summary on a number of occasions quotes from the basic transcripts that you have. It is not my understanding that any committee member will ask Mr. Ray any questions based on the staff summary. They may ask him questions based on the full transcripts which you have, but, nevertheless, as the chairman indicates, we will be glad to make available to you or, indeed, now, as it is part of the record, anyone else who asks for a copy of the staff summary.

Mr. LANE. May we have it now, then?

Mr. PREYER. Do you have a copy now that you might make available?

Mr. BLAKEY. That is my personal copy.

Mr. LANE. We will give it back.

Mr. BLAKEY. I will arrange to give you a copy at lunch.

Mr. LANE. We want to look at it during the lunch. We will give it back. We will lay it on the table where everyone can see it.

I thought it belonged to the Government, in any event.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair recognizes Mr. Dodd of Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Thank you. Like my colleagues from Connecticut, the District of Columbia, and Tennessee, I will pass asking any questions of the witness at this time, in light of the fact that there is some concern over the availability of the 20,000 words. We feel at this point that any questions would raise objections, and, therefore, I will withhold any questions I have at this point. Thank you.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair recognizes Mr. Edgar of Pennsylvania.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In light of the fact that Mr. Ray has not had time to study the 20,000 words, I will pass at this time.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair recognizes Mr. Devine.

Mr. DEVINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Fortunately my line of questioning does not relate to the documents the other members made reference to.

Mr. Ray, you will recall meeting me on the occasion of the committee trip to Brushy Mountain?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. DEVINE. I believe, Mr. Ray, you have previously stated that you had no knowledge, at the time of your trip to Memphis, of the activities of Dr. Martin Luther King; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. DEVINE. Nor his civil rights activities in general?

Mr. RAY. I don't have any recollection of them. I probably read about them.

Mr. DEVINE. Did you know anything about the organization known as the "Southern Christian Leadership Conference"?

Mr. RAY. No.

Mr. DEVINE. Given Dr. King's prominence in civil rights movements in 1960, I take your testimony to mean that you had little knowledge of or particular interest in the civil rights movement in the sixties; is that accurate?

Mr. RAY. I was sequestered in the 1960's, and there was not too much information available.

Mr. DEVINE. Go ahead.

Mr. RAY. I know there have been reports I used to see various political figures on television. I think the novelist George McMillan said I used to watch political figures and get very upset in the sixties. But I think we subsequently learned that there were not no television sets in the Missouri penitentiary until 1970, 3 years after I escaped.

But to answer your question, I had very little knowledge, if any, of what was going on on the outside in the penitentiary except we did have radios there and we had one station on the radio, and using the penitentiary, you have quite a bit of other things to occupy your mind besides politics.

Mr. DEVINE. You didn't concern yourself particularly with civil rights activities during your incarceration in the Missouri penitentiary?

Mr. RAY. Not at all.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Ray, I would like to direct your attention to the time of your arrest in London, in June 1968. Sometime shortly after the arrest you communicated with Arthur Hanes, Sr., an attorney in Birmingham, Ala., and asked that he represent you in the United States; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. DEVINE. In fact, Mr. Hanes and his son represented you in the Shelby County jail until November when you replaced him with Percy Foreman; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That is correct.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Ray, in 1968 Mr. Hanes lived in Birmingham, Ala., so it might have probably made more sense to get someone from Tennessee, wouldn't it, at that time?

Mr. RAY. Yes, I didn't know anyone from Tennessee. I could just recall two attorneys' city address. That was F. Lee Bailey and Mr. Hanes, and I wrote the both of them.

Mr. DEVINE. And Mr. Bailey declined for—

Mr. RAY. For conflict of interest.

Mr. DEVINE. For conflict of interest reasons; is that right?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEVINE. Arthur Hanes, Sr., the attorney that you chose to represent you in the King case, within days after your arrest, had been mayor of Birmingham during Mr. King's efforts to desegregate the city in 1963. In fact, I think Mr. Hanes worked side by side with Bull Connor, and that they used firehoses and dogs to break up the civil rights marches in 1961. Were you aware of that?

Mr. RAY. No.

Mr. DEVINE. Do you deny that you had knowledge of his political activities and his position as mayor of Birmingham at that time?

Mr. RAY. Could I explain that?

Mr. DEVINE. Yes, sir, certainly.

Mr. RAY. From the beginning; then you can ask any questions. When I first was arrested in London, as I mentioned, I did contact Arthur Hanes, Sr., and F. Lee Bailey. I was aware of Mr. Bailey through he defended some notorious, some type of robbery case in Boston, so I wrote to the Bar Association in Boston. I am not just exactly certain where I heard Mr. Hanes' name, but I have given that a lot of thought. While I was in Birmingham there was mayor election there. Because I recall one time I went to buy a license tag and the candidate for mayor came up and shook hands and asked me to vote for him. There was a lot of news at that time in the Birmingham papers. So that is probably where I got Mr. Hanes' name. It was probably in some type of political connection at that time. I do read the papers quite a bit.

Mr. DEVINE. And you think Mr. Hanes was the one that shook your hand when you were in the license line in Birmingham?

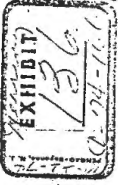
Mr. RAY. He wasn't the one at that time. It was someone else. I have subsequently checked on his name and his name was Seigal. There was a lot of news in the paper about politics and I probably read it about Hanes in one of the newspapers.

Mr. DEVINE. Ms. Berning, would you hand him MLK exhibit No. F-93, please?

Mr. RAY. I think Hanes had represented several notorious cases at that time and I may have read about him in connection with these cases.

Mr. DEVINE. Ninety-three and ninety-four both.

[MLK exhibits F-93 and F-94 were admitted into the record.]



p 2-1

10-6-68.

20 JUN 1968

In replying to letter, pls

Number 05944 Name SNEYD R.S.

H.M. PARSON,
1253 AVONUE,
LONDON, E.17.2.

DEAR SIR;

WOULD YOU PLEASE FORWARD
THIS LETTER TO MR. ~~ALFRED~~
HAYES, I DON'T KNOW HIS
ADDRESS. HE WAS MAYOR IN
THE EARLY 1960s.

THANKS

MLK EXHIBIT F-93

10440

DEAR MR. HONES,

I AM WRITING THIS LETTER FROM LONDON ENGLAND. I AM BEING HELD HERE ON A CHARGE OF PASSPORT FRAUD, ALSO I THINK FOR TENN IN THE MARTIN KING CASE. I WILL PROBABLY BE RETURNED TO THE U.S. ABOUT JUNE 17. AND WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU WOULD CONSIDER APPEARING IN MY BEHALF! SO FAR (THREE DAYS) I HAVE ONLY BEEN PERMITTED TO TALK TO POLICE AND ALSO HAVE NOT SEEN ANY PAPERS EXCEPT A HEARING TODAY BY ACCIDENT, STATING, I HAD GIVEN AN INTERVIEW TO A MR. VINSON WHICH IS FALSE. MOST OF THE THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN IN THE PAPERS ABOUT ME I CAN ONLY DESCRIBE AS SILLY. NATURALLY I WOULD WANT YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS NONSENSE BEFORE CONVINING YOURSELF. FOR THESE REASONS AND OTHERS WHICH I WONT GO INTO I THINK IT IS IMPARTIAL THAT I HAVE AN ATTORNEY UPON ARRIVAL IN TENN. OR I WILL BE CONVICTED OF WHATEVER CHARGE THEY FILE ON ME BEFORE I ARRIVE THERE.

AN ENGLISH ATTORNEY CAME TO SEE ME TO WHOM HE SAID HE WOULD ALSO WRITE TO YOU. I DON'T KNOW YOUR ADDRESS IS WHY I AM SENDING THIS LETTER TO THE BAR ASSO. THE REASON I WROTE YOU IS I READ ONCE WHERE YOU HANDED A CASE SIMILAR TO WHAT I THINK MAY BE FILED ON ME, ALSO WHAT EVER THE PAPERS MITE SAY, I DONT INTEND TO GIVE ANY INTERVIEW UNTIL I HAVE CONSULTED WITH AN ATTORNEY. IN THE EVENT YOU CAN NOT PRACTICE IN MEMPHIS WOULD YOU CONTACT AN ATTORNEY THERE WHO WOULD?

SINCERELY

R. C. SNEYD
P.S. AMONG THE MANY NAMES THEY HAVE ME BOOKED UNDER THIS ONE SO IF YOU SHOULD CORRESPOND USE THIS ONE, ADDRESS ON ENVELOPE.

MLK EXHIBIT F-94—(Continued)



H. M. PRISON
JEBB AVENUE
BIRMINGHAM
ALABAMA 35202



BIRMINGHAM BAR ASSOCIATION

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

UNITED STATES AMERICA

Would you examine those, please, Mr. Ray?

Do you recollect that letter?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. DEVINE. Is that written by you?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. DEVINE. Would you please read it into the record?

Mr. RAY. "Dear Sir:"—this is to the—

Mr. DEVINE. Birmingham Bar Association?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Would you please forward this letter to Mr. Arthur Hanes? I don't know his address. He was Mayor of Birmingham in the early sixties. I am writing this letter from London, England. I am being held here on a charge of passport fraud. Also I think for Tennessee in the Martin King case. I will probably be returned to the United States about June 17 and would like to know if you would consider appearing in my behalf. So far, 3 days, I have only been permitted to talk to police and also have not seen any papers except the headlines today by accident stating I had given an interview to a Mr. Vincent, which is false. Most other things that have been written in the papers about me I can only describe as silly. Naturally I would want you to investigate this nonsense before committing yourself. For these reasons and others, which I won't go into, I think it is important that I have an attorney upon arrival in Tennessee, or I will be convicted of whatever charge they file on me before I arrive there.

An English attorney came to see me today. He said he would also write to you. I don't know your address, is why I am sending this letter to the Bar Association. The reason I wrote you is I read once where you handled a case similar to what I think may be filed on me. Also, whatever the papers might say I don't intend to give any interviews until I have consulted with an attorney. In the event you cannot practice in Memphis, would you contact an attorney there who would? Sincerely, R. J. Sneyd. P.S., among the many names they have booked me under, this one is, so if you should correspond with this one. Address on envelope.

Mr. DEVINE. That letter was written by you, Mr. Ray?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. DEVINE. And you at that time were using the alias of Sneyd?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. DEVINE. S-n-e-y-d?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEVINE. Does that letter refresh your recollection as to knowing the background of Mr. Hanes in Birmingham?

Mr. RAY. I don't know his background. I am almost certain I read it in newspapers, if I was there in September of 1967.

Mr. DEVINE. Isn't it a fact that you were following the civil rights movement in Birmingham at that time and that is what refreshed your recollection?

Mr. RAY. No; I wasn't. I was there a very short while in Birmingham.

Mr. DEVINE. Well, Mr. Hanes was recognized also for a second reason: that was his successful defense work in the 1965 Viola Liuzzo case. Mrs. Liuzzo was shot and killed while doing volunteer work for Dr. King and SCLC on the Salem-Montgomery march in March of 1965. Mr. Hanes successfully defended three klansmen charged with the offense.

Do you deny that you had knowledge of the Viola Liuzzo case and of Mr. Hanes's participation in that case at the time you requested his assistance?

Mr. RAY. I don't know any one of the particular cases, but I may have read one of the cases and retained it in my mind, but I can't recall either one of those cases specifically. I read something later about Liuzzo. I have read something about that case.

Mr. LANE. I am going to object to this line of questioning because I think that the concept of bringing back the concept of guilt by association, now associating with an attorney, when Mr. Hanes was also an employee, as you may know, as a special agent for the FBI yourself. He was a special agent for the FBI. He also was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency. He has a lot of varied background and activities and Mr. Row who as we now know, may have fired the shot which killed Mrs. Liuzzo, was also employed by the FBI at that time. That may be a more distant area to move into than the area during that present time.

Mr. PREYER. We are not going into those cases as to the merits of them or the facts about them. He is simply being asked about his recollection of those cases and his knowledge of them, if he knew about them.

Mr. LANE. Having knowledge doesn't mean the deep interest in the civil rights movement. Everyone in the country heard something about those cases.

Mr. DEVINE. I would invite your attention to page 2 of that letter in which you state: "The reason I wrote you is I read once where you handled a case similar to what I think may be filed on me."

Could you tell the members of the panel here whether in fact you were referring to the Viola Liuzzo case in that instance?

Mr. RAY. I have since learned Hanes apparently defended a lot of cases involving civil rights cases, so I can't be—

Mr. DEVINE. What specific cases?

Mr. RAY. I can't recall.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Preyer, will the witness be allowed to finish his answer? Thank you.

Mr. RAY. Actually, Mr. Devine, when I wrote to Arthur Hanes, I really didn't want him actually to be my attorney until I talked to him; I hadn't agreed on him. What I wanted an attorney for was to be in Memphis to keep some oral statements from being used against me. In other words, if I would arrive in Memphis without an attorney, then the possibility the prosecutor would say I made some oral admission of guilty. I think I referred to that down here, wanting an attorney in Memphis. Actually I would have preferred a Tennessee attorney if I would have knew one of national reputation.

Mr. DEVINE. At least you admit that you were aware that Mr. Hanes had actively involved himself in civil rights cases; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes; I don't know cases, but case. I think I probably heard about him, read about him while I was in Birmingham and in some newspaper about defending some sensational case.

Mr. DEVINE. Were any of your interests in the civil rights movement at all directed toward Dr. King?

Mr. RAY. No.

Mr. LANE. He has testified that he did not have an interest in the civil rights movement. Now you are asking him if his interest in the civil rights movement was related to Dr. King.

Mr. DEVINE. That is right.

Mr. LANE. I object to the question because it presumes a statement which is not in evidence but which is contrary to what is in evidence.

Mr. PREYER. The objection will be sustained. I think he has indicated he was not interested in the civil rights movement.

Mr. LANE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Ray, you were arrested on June 8, 1968, in London; is that correct?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. DEVINE. And it was your decision to oppose, at least initially, extradition to the United States?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEVINE. Because of the amount of time necessary for the hearings relating to your extradition, you didn't actually leave England and return to the United States until about June 19; is that accurate?

Mr. RAY. July 19, I believe.

Mr. DEVINE. July, that is correct.

Is it true that during the period of incarceration in London, prior to your extradition, the London Metropolitan Police had primary responsibility for your custody?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. DEVINE. Approximately how many officers did they have assigned to you, if you know?

Mr. RAY. Well, they had two officers assigned in the room where I was being retained, detained at.

Mr. DEVINE. Was an officer with you at all times, day and night?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. DEVINE. Also officers were responsible for transporting you from the Bow Street Magistrate's Court for extradition hearings and to other places?

Mr. RAY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. DEVINE. Isn't it a fact, Mr. Ray, that there were specific officers regularly assigned to you, to your detail, who were present with you and in your vicinity on a regular basis?

Mr. RAY. The same officers?

Mr. DEVINE. Yes.

Mr. RAY. I don't know if they were the same ones or not. I think they were different ones. I don't think the same ones every day. I am not certain.

Mr. DEVINE. In interviews we have had with guards at the Shelby County Penitentiary who had responsibility for your custody and surveillance pending your guilty plea, some have related that your relations with them were quite friendly, that you played cards with the guards from time to time; is that accurate?

Mr. RAY. Yes; but in respect to this. Occasionally, the fact is I think I had one of the statements right here—I have always been concerned about having a guard or convict next to me and he would make an oral statement that I made some admission. I know this is an old prosecuting attorney's game, and it is difficult for someone with a criminal record to oppose. So I have made various statements over the years saying I would not discuss the King case with any guard or other convict. I anticipate this committee will have about 500 up here saying I made certain admissions.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Ray, we are not playing any games. We are just seeking the truth, and I think that is one reason you were asked to appear before this committee.

Did you establish a pretty good rapport with any of the guards that had you in their care in the prison in London?

Mr. RAY. In London?

Mr. DEVINE. Yes.

Mr. RAY. No; very little in London. I didn't speak to them hardly at all. They spoke with themselves. In fact, some of them, I think one or two of them conversed in a different language. They were Wales or something. It was difficult to understand them.

Mr. DEVINE. Do you recall specifically a member of the London Metropolitan Police who was assigned to be present with you in your cell during the initial hours in jail, in the Cannon Row Police Station?

Mr. RAY. What would his name be?

Mr. DEVINE. I would ask you if you recall his name.

Mr. RAY. Was it Butler? He is the one that arrested me.

Mr. DEVINE. I am asking you for your recollection of the—if you do recall his name.

Mr. RAY. Do I recall a guard being in the cell with me shortly after I was arrested?

Mr. DEVINE. Yes.

Mr. RAY. Is that the question? Yes; we were in a detaining room, about 10 or 12 of us.

Mr. DEVINE. This officer, if I am not mistaken, made an effort to be helpful to you at the time that they served you a meal, beans and things, and they gave you no implements. Do you remember that? He asked the guard that offered you the meal to provide you with the silver, he refused, and you smiled and said, "Well, at least you tried."

Mr. RAY. No; I didn't make any conversation like that. I would recall that. I was very noncommittal when I was arrested.

Mr. DEVINE. Did any guard buy you any papers or magazines at your request so you could keep abreast of what was going on?

Mr. RAY. No; I wasn't permitted to have newspapers when I was first arrested.

Mr. DEVINE. Do you recall the officer that was handcuffed to you on your trips to the magistrate's court for various hearings?

Mr. RAY. I was handcuffed to officers, but I don't remember specifically which one. The only one I recall was one from Ireland. He made some comments about he was from Ireland.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Ray, we have interviewed a former member of the metropolitan police force in London who has told us that he was assigned to provide security for you almost immediately after your arrest, and we have here a statement from him. His name is Chief Inspector Alexander Anthony Eist. And this statement we have from him has been acquired just in the last several weeks. It consists of 21 pages, and I am sure both you and your counsel would like to examine that in some detail.

Mr. RAY. I sure would.

Mr. DEVINE. Well, at this time we will provide you with a copy of the statement, and during this time, Mr. Chairman, I suggest this may be an appropriate time to recess so that after the recess we will have an opportunity to examine him. Would you provide him with MLK exhibit No. F-92?

MLK EXHIBIT F-92

INTERVIEW WITH ALEXANDER ANTHONY EIST AT THE GREENMAN'S PUB,
SIX-MILE BOTTOM, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, ON AUGUST 4th, 1978.

Today's date is August 8th, 1978 - August 4th, 1978, we are are at the Greenman's Pub, Six-Mile Bottom, Cambridge, England. We are about to commence with the interview of Alexander Anthony Eist. Mr. Eist, we will start off by identifying the persons in the room, starting with Mr. Eist. Mr. Eist will you identify yourself please?

MR. EIST: Yes. My name is Alexander Anthony Eist, I am now the licensee of the Greenman Publick House, Six-Mile Bottom Cambridge, here. I served in the Metropolitan Police for 28-years.

MR. EVANS: Your present address sir?

MR. EIST: Having joined on the 14th of June, 1948. I finished at the rank of Chief Inspector. I also have private cottage known as Willow Cottage, 9 High Street, West Ratten in Cambridge here.

MR. EVANS: Now your date of birth, sir?

MR. EIST: 26th of March, 1929.

MR. ROGOVIN: Yes, E-I-S-T.

MR. ROGOVIN: I am Charles H. Rogovin, Special Counsel to the Committee.

MR. LINDLEY: Robin Lindley, Staff Attorney with the Committee.

MR. EVANS: And I am Edward Evans, Chief Investigator, U.S. House of Representatives, Subcommittee on Assassinations.

MR. EVANS: Okay, Mr. Eist, I'd like to take you back to on or about June 8th, 1968. I would like to know what your assignment was at that time?

MR. EIST: At that time, I was a sergeant, a Detective Sergeant with a group of men stationed at Scotland Yard known as the Flying Squad. I was under the command of a man called Butler, Thomas Butler who was a Chief - Detective Chief Superintendent

MR. EVANS: Did there come a time on that day, June 8th, 1964 - '68, when you were summoned to the Cannon Row Police Station.

MR. EIST: Yes, I use to at that time live at number 50 Row Crescent Cheshunt, spelled C-H-E-S-H-U-N-T, which is some 20 miles from the metropolis. I received a phone call at about 4 a.m. from Mr. Butler directing me to attend the Cannon Row Police Station where I would be given instructions.

MR. EVANS: Okay, and when you arrived there, what were your instructions from the Superintendent?

MR. EIST: When I arrived there I was told that there was an important prisoner and that I was to sit in the cell with him until relieved. I was to allow no one to enter the cell at any time. And generally guard the prisoner.

MR. EVANS: Okay. At that time did you know the identity of the prisoner?

MR. EIST: At that time all I knew was that it was a man that had been arrested at the London Airport in possession of a gun and there was some conversation that he was suspected of an armed robbery in London.

MR. EVANS: Okay. On this first tour of duty, how many hours were you with this person?

MR. EIST: I think on the first day I was relieved from duty at about 3 p.m. on that afternoon. I seem to recall that it was either a Saturday or a Sunday, it was certainly a weekend.

I think possibly it was a Sunday.

MR. EVANS: Did you return to the Cannon Row Police Station after you were relieved, did you subsequently return at a later hour?

MR. EIST: I did. It wasn't at that time that I did. I went back after having had some rest and relieved him, I believe I spent the night with the gentleman. I think it was on the Monday. That's what makes me pretty sure it was a Sunday. Because on the Monday, Mr. Butler told me that for security reasons I was to hold myself in readiness at all times, because this prisoner where ever he was moved would be handcuffed to me and that I would be the one person who was in charge of him. That is during his confinement in cells or transport from where ever he had to go to call to a prisoner or anything like that.

MR. EVANS: Well could you possibly estimate first the amount of time that you spent with this prisoner, from June 8th or thereabouts when you were first given this assignment until the time he left England on or about July 17th, 18th, 1968. It's difficult because after the first period I was with him possibly sitting in the cells with him for 10, 12, 15 hours, something like this. But thereafter, of course, he was remanded incidently to Wadsworth Prison, which is not the usual remand prison it's a high security prison, our prisoners are usually taken to Bixton. And I use to have to go to Wadsworth, go into the cellar at Wadsworth, be handcuffed to him and then taken to the court as we have a system in this country whereby a man cannot be remanded in custody for more than a week, that's

with regard to a case like this where you, then of course Extradition Proceedings were pending and taking place. It necessitated the prisoner being taken from the prison to the court at least once during the eight day period until you get a further remand. Which meant that use to go to Wadsworth Prison to collection him in connection with armed escorts, take him to the court where I would be placed with him in a cell at the court. And very often the wait there use to be two or three hours in length. And before the actual extradition proceedings started - you will appreciate - before the extradition started you will appreciate that the proceedings at the magistrate's court were very short, a matter of a half an hour or so, but of course we would have to get to court at least an hour before the proceedings started. So there was always a delay in where I was sitting in the cells with him. Once the proceedings started I not only sat in the cells with him but I had to sit in the dock next to him. I was in fact with this man the whole of the time that he wasn't in the prison officer's custody at Wadsworth Prison.

MR. EVANS: I see.

I'd like you at this time to make some comment as to the security procedures that your department took and I think those security procedures were taken at the request of the FBI, is that correct.

MR. EIST: That is correct.

MR. EVANS: Alright, would you say this is unusual security procedures that were followed?

MR. EIST: I would say that they are probably the finest security procedures that I have ever seen. And I have dealt with high-security-risk prisoners throughout my service.

MR. EVANS: Alright. Did there come a time in your association with the prisoner that you sort of gained, as one might gain confidence or you became not a confident maybe but a friend that he would sort of talk to as much as a convict or a suspect will become a friend to a police officer. Did there come a time when you felt yourself that he would confide or would talk to you?

MR. EIST: Yes, very much so. He just --

MR. EVANS: Would you tell me how this was established, originally?

MR. EIST: Well, I think on the very first morning -- I must mention that I am use to dealing with criminals of this caliber because I have been on the Flying Squad for a long time and I am use to dealing with people, low criminals in particular from the streets. I am -- I was sitting with this man on the very first morning, not aware of the actual seriousness of the situation on the first tour of duty. But the first inclination I had was when he was given a meal. And this may, I think, consisted of -- in fact I know it consisted of bacon, egg, sausage and beans, and it was just handed through to me, I had to hand it to him. And when I asked for utensils for him to eat it with the policeman refused. I had quite an argument with him because I couldn't see that man could a meal of this type with his fingers. But I was told that these were the instructions and that was that. I think because of that, just a silly situation, the

first time, this was after about three or four hours, the first time that the man who I was guarding permitted a smile and said something about "... thanks very much, good try.." to this effect, at least it broke the ice. Following that on that first morning there were conversations of just a general nature during which he asked me whether I could get him some magazines and I particularly remember that he wanted them on yachting. Well, when I left my tour of duty I sought authority and I was told that that would be possible. I got me some magazine from (inaudible) and gave them to him. His attitude at that time began to change some. He was getting a little friendly. But I must say that I wasn't too happy about him. I formed, particularly in the initial state, an opinion that this man had great criminal cunning and was possibly psychiatric. I say that because there would suddenly be a stump in any conversation we had and he would go into a shell and just look at me and look me up and down and look around the walls. And, in fact, at times it was quite an erie situation.

MR. EVANS: Did there come a time when he began to talk to you about his escape from prison in the United States?

MR. EIST: Yes. Yes, this came about because one must realize that when you spend a long time with a man, you just don't sit and look at each other you have got to talk about things. And I began to have general discussions with him as to the difference between the criminals of America and the criminals of England. Well, I didn't actually know that he was escaped from prison until he told me. And - I because

"Yeah, I had a lot of luck there." He said that he had tried to get out of prison before, and he said he just happend to be at the right place at the right time. And I'm almost positive that he mentioned a laundry truck, it could have been a garbage truck, but I think, I'm almost sure that it was a laundry truck. It happened to be standing there at a certain time just about to leave the gates and he came out through the gate, as I said, laundry truck, and I have some recollection of him saying that held on on the underneath of it.

MR. EVANS: Did he indicate that he had any assistance in that escape?

MR. EIST: No. It was a pure lucky -- I'm quite ppsitive of that. It was a pure lucky chance that he got out. Although he did tell me that he had tried before and failed.

MR. EVANS: All right. During your time that you spent with him and during your talk about Missouri State Prison, did you get the indication that, that he did not want to go back to Missouri State Prison?

MR. EIST: Very, very much so. There was something about that prison that he was fearful of in my opinion.

MR. EVANS: On occasion, or occasions arose when he sort of discussed some of his explorites in the States after he had escaped from prison, would you sort of give us what you can recall on that?

MR. EIST: Yeah, well he did in actual fact, again in general conversations with regard to American and English criminals, I would sort of size him off. How are you living white on the run?

things like that. I said well, did you have any help at all? I don't think it actually came out like this but it came out during the course of conversations like this, and the one person that he continually began to mention to me after this was his brother. He mentioned his brother. I seemed to recall that he mentioned he had other brothers. I thought, I seemed to think that he said he had a largest type family. But this was an elder brother, that is a brother that he looked up to as a father more than a brother. And he said things to me to the effect that the only person that he ever got any help from was of course his brother. He even went on to laugh about one occasion when he and his brother had robbed a store and on turning the corner, he had fallen out of the passenger seat. We had quite a laugh over this to be honest with you. This was sort of thing that was getting him going, getting him talking to break the if you like.

MR. EVANS: Uh, I'd like to ask you - during those times that you spoke with Ray in your conversations did he ever express a hatred for Blacks?

MR. EIST: Yes.

MR. EVANS: Would you sort of explain to me what he said, or the gist of the conversation?

MR. EIST: Well the conversations were - I mean there wasn't any doubt at all. He just hated Black people. He said so on many occasion. In fact he said he tried to get into Africa or was going to Africa to try and shoot some more. He also mentioned, there was some reference to a conversation to the foreign legion.

He didn't really expound on it because you must be aware that everytime I went to ask a question he just shut up and he would just sit there for periods of twenty minutes just looking at me, and one had to be very, very careful how you dealt with this man.

MR. EVANS: In other words --

MR. EIST: Quite frankly, I had visions of him going berserk at any minute when he was in these funny moods because he was, oh --

MR. EVANS: In other words you'd say that anytime you initiated a conversation or tried to clarify a point as to his criminal activity he would not respond?

MR. EIST: He would clam up.

MR. EVANS: And knowing that you jut allowed him to talk at his will.

MR. EIST: Yes.

MR. EVANS: When ever he wanted to talk about something.

MR. EIST: That's right. That's right, because I, I mean I then began to know the man and began to sort of note when to say something and then jsut leave it alone. Because as I say some of these periods of silence weren't exactly healthy...

MR. EVANS: During these conversations about the hatred of Blacks did he discuss with you his feelings about Blacks relative to he would kill some Black or he had a plan, or based on what he'd say did you get from that that that he had a plan to kill some Black?

MR. EIST: Yes, very much so.

He was telling me that for him to have shot a Black man of note in certain parts of America would make him into a National Hero anyway. He seemed absolutely mad about publicity. He really wanted it. He kept asking me, has anything else appeared in the papers today. And he'd also say to me "you haven't seen anything yet, you wait until the World press gets on it and I'm on television" and all this nonsense, you see. This was the very first time that the shooting of Luther King started to come into the conversation was when he was discussing publicity before that we really hadn't got to this at all, he wasn't discussing that. But his ego was such that he began to tell me about it, you know.

MR. EVANS: Did he want the papers every day, did you provide him with the --

MR. EIST: Yeah, No, I didn't because that was something that - you see following that initial time when he was in British custody he officially was under the protection of the prison authorities. Um, except for the time when he is going to court or back to the prison from court, or at the court when he was in official police custody and they would have frowned on the fact of me supplying him any sort of materials. But I did, in all honesty I did once or twice take him in bars of chocolate, I mean things like that. This really was because he began to look at me as the only friend he had in the country.

MR. EVANS: Well based on your conversation, did you form any opinion as to why he felt there would be some financial gain, if any at all from the fact that he was involved in the

MR. EIST: Well, yeah. There came a time when he began to tell me about the gun, a gun. And he began to tell me that he had thrown this gun away. Because, I mean, you know during his ramblings when he was talking, I mean he was talking quite freely until he thought I was trying to get something out of him, then when ever he got that impression, bang it would go again, you know.

MR. EVANS: But during these ramblings did he tell you what had happened?

MR. EIST: He told me that he had left this place, where ever the shooting had been, he told me that he left and he was coming out of there where he saw a policeman or something like that, and he said "that is the only time I made a mistake," he said, "I panicked then, and I threw the gun away." So, he said "all I know is they've got my fingerprints on that gun, but I should make a lot of money out of this. Then he went into something about the fact that he was doing a certain period of imprisonment at Missouri and that the only thing that the State, or where ever this shooting occurred would be able to pin on him was a conspiracy because they couldn't actually prove that he fired the gun, because according to him nobody saw him and all this and that and the other. He was quite open about this situation a conspiracy. And he mentioned, and I can't quite relate whether it was one to ten, or one to twelve, it was something like this that he told me that it was the maximum that he could for this conspiracy. And he seemed to be what we termed a backroom lawyer, in other words a criminal that had spent a lot

of time and knew a limited amount of law, rather it be right or wrong, but he thought that this was right. That point number one, he would serve this sentence, which he would be quite happy about, he would be quite happy about that, I remember him laughing over this. Furthermore, there was some situation where he had it in his mind that this would run in conjunction with the sentence that he was already doing, so therefore he would come out after this period, and that is where he really began to get interested and say to me "look I'm going to make..." first of all he mentioned "half a million dollars", later on it became a "quarter million dollars, whatever it was. He told me that his plan at this time now was to get a good lawyer, one he could trust, a mercenary lawyer who according to him because of the location of the death of Luther King, who hated Black people anyway like himself, he would have no shortage of friends, he'd have no shortage of fund raisers and he actually said that even the counsel, or the counsel's representative he would get them to go on television and get a quarter of a million dollars that way, apart from the books he could write and all the other things. He then became obsessed with money and told me all these things.

MR. EVANS: Did he -- Did he say that he had actually done it or did he say that he just threw the rifle down?

MR. EIST: Oh, no, no, during a course of conversation he definitely - he didn't actually come out with it, it was there in the conversation that he'd done it.

MR. EVANS: Did he express any sorrow?

MR. EIST: None at all, he was quite proud of it.

MR. EVANS: When he left the scene you said previously, or did he say a police car or a police officer, or you don't recall?

MR. EIST: He said that he saw police, I'm not sure whether he saw a policeman or police car, but he saw police.

MR. EVANS: Now these conversations that you had with the prisoner, and I think we can now say that it was James Earl Ray?

MR. EIST: That's right, it was.

MR. EVANS: Did you inform your superiors in these conversations?

MR. EIST: Yes, I did.

MR. EVANS: And who would that of been?

MR. EIST: I told Mr. Butler, I was keeping Mr. Butler informed of my conversations with him. I also left notes for him. The great difficulty according to Mr. Butler was, and he did tell me, he said the great difficulty of course is that none of this will be relevant except if something very important which people are not aware of came out of it. And I got the impression that what I was telling them, for instance --

MR. EVANS: Telling them, was this FBI?

MR. EIST: The FBI as well, yeah, Mr. McCray.

I got the impression all the time that what I was telling them they were aware of. I mean for instance the gun with the fingerprints on it. I had no knowledge of this, he told me this, I told them that, but they were aware of it, you know. So really and truly --

MR. EVANS: Do you recall relating to them the fact that Ray had admitted to you that he had killed Dr. Martin Luther King, or that it was your opinion based on what he had told you that he had actually perpetrated the --

MR. EIST: It was more an opinion, it was more than an opinion, you see, he was telling me that after the shooting when he left this place he panicked and threw the gun away, that was rather more than an opinion. I mean there isn't any doubt from the conversation that he told me that he was admitted to me that he had done the murder.

MR. EVANS: Could you explain to me - Superintendent Butler said that it was not relevant the fact the information he was giving you was not relevant is that - would he mean that it is not relevant under British law?

MR. EIST: Well, my understanding of the conversations of it was that it was under British law and American law, the fact is that I am having a conversation with a man who I haven't cautioned, who is not giving me answers to questions under caution and then there was some question then that it would be irrelevant in the states anyway because the man had not been informed of his rights when he is saying this. I think there is something like this going, but as I say, a long time ago and I can't find it. What ever happened any way was that Mr. Butler was aware and he went to America so he had the facts before him then and had they wanted anything further at that time, I have no doubt that he would have come and sent for me or something like that.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Eist was there any time that you told or related this story to anyone other than Superintendent Butler or Agent McCray? Did you tell anyone?

MR. EIST: Not until recently.

MR. EVANS: At that time did you tell an associate or a partner that you had been working with or any of your --

MR. EIST: I should think I told most of the squad, because you know when you are having a half a pint of whatever it is, you, I mean this wasn't something that you do every day. There wasn't any particular secret about it, all I thought was the man was a complete nut case.

MR. EVANS: Okay, do you recall anyone in particular, maybe, did you have a partner at that particular time that you worked with steadily?

MR. EIST: Yeah, in the squad you have a lot of partners, see. There was certainly no partner with me.

MR. EVANS: In this particular assignment.

MR. EIST: It was one man, one job you see.

MR. EVANS: Do you know --

MR. EIST: I should think there are people that you can get the records, the squad records, there are people who would be aware of this, there was this situation you know.

MR. EVANS: Did you know a Sgt. Ted Fuller?

MR. EIST: Yes, Sgt. Ted Fuller was confident of Mr. Butler's and he may have been at the time, he may have been aware of, because some - Mr. Butler was very fond of this officer. I should imagine that Mr. Butler had a confidant, but it wasn't me.

MR. EVANS: Oh, Mr. Eist, in your description of James Earl Ray, you continually refer to the fact that you thought he was a complete nut case. Would you sort of clarify that complete nut but --

MR. EIST: Yes, I would -- When I say that, perhaps that the wrong expression to use. I would describe Earl Ray as a man of great criminal intelligence, criminal cunning in other words, very great criminal cunning, shrewd - but through it all was coming a clear pathological pattern in my opinion. This man, I could look at this man as a policeman and say this man was capable of committing murder. He didn't -- quite frankly I wasn't too happy sitting there with him all the time.

He kept in between these conversations, he would sort of sit there and look at me you know, and his eyes were set back, you could see. But when we were talking in terms of the difference between American Criminals and English Criminals he was really shrewd and intelligent.

MR. EVANS: Well, would you say under British law that he could be considered to be criminally insane had he gone to trial here?

MR. EIST: No, Oh no. I wouldn't go that far, no way.

MR. EVANS: Alright, can you sort of go through the last time that you saw James Earl Ray, you were assigned with him that date, can you tell me how that came about in the security procedures that were followed by the Scotland Yard and the FBI?

MR. EIST: Yeah. At some stage I was summoned to Mr. Butler's office and told that on a certain day and possibly a day after, I

was to remain at the yard - take no assignments, and await instructions. There were several other officers at the time who were also given the same message. We did not know what it was for because if you do appreciate it we were also dealing with other jobs of fairly big magnitude and it was quite common for a squad of officers to be summoned to the yard and say, why you wait there until you get further instructions and things like that. I at this time, on this occasion I didn't associate it with this man Ray because although I knew extradition proceedings were finished and he was waiting to go, it just didn't, you know until I was told it didn't cross my mind. Anyway we waited in the Yard for I think two days actually and I think on the second day suddenly we were all summoned to Mr. Butler's office and given instructions as to what was going to happen. We went to Wadsworth Prison where I was taken into what I - the first time I'd ever been in there was a condemned cell actually and I was sat down next to Earl Ray. That's the first time I knew when we were on our way to Wadsworth that this was going to happen. Mr. Butler was a very shrewd man. To bamboozle the press there was a decoy van and cars, left Wadsworth Prison first, then we came out quietly afterwards and we went to Police Station where Earl Ray was sat in his cell, again I had to sit with him for several hours this time. There then came a time when Mr. Butler came in, he said, alright that's it handcuff me to Earl Ray, we were placed in a car, Mr. Butler sat in the car with me and there was a driver and we were then proceeded in a direction which I now know to be New Market. I didn't know then, of course, where we were going. During the trip though radio silence was

maintained because each one had their instructions and we finished up at, I think it was Laken Heath. And at Laken Heath I was sitting with Earl Ray when I know for a fact that the Col. in charge there made a telephone call to Mr. Hoover. Following that -- I even believe at that time that the plane was still in the air. But at that time the Col. spoke to -- I know that for a fact because I heard him -- following instructions from Mr. Hoover he summoned an aid, the aid went out and about 15 or 20 minutes later some guards came in and we all went out to the cars and whole convoy went across to a plane that was standing right in the middle of an airfield surrounded because a full emergency then was going on, guards, engines and fire engines, all that. We were taken on board the plane which was well guarded. In the plane I was taken to the back where some plane clothes men took Earl Ray from me, they then taped his hands, wrists and neck, placed him in a seat and at that moment they thanked us, they said "thank you very much gentlemen", and I think before we got back to the Col. the plane had taken off and gone. So, the security, I mention this because the security was so efficient and you know, something I think both can be proud of.

MR. EVANS: Based on your experiences, this is the most stringent security procedures that you have ever seen?

MR. EIST: That I've seen for one man, yeah, definitely.

MR. EVANS: In other words you would say that the people incharge, the FBI agents were exercising exceptional caution that nothing would happen to the prisoner?

MR. EIST: Very exceptional caution,

MR. EVANS: Sir, would you sort of tell us, this is 1978 and this occurred in 1968. Would you sort of tell us how you decided at this time to come forward with this information? What prompted you to come forward?

MR. EIST: Recently about two months I think it was there was a bit of publicity over here about certain things happening to do with Earl Ray and the shooting of Martin Luther King. There were inquiries and things going on. And I have a lot of Americans coming here, and I was talking to an American couple who said this was probably important to the country's sake and I should do something about it and get in touch with the authorities, which I did, I phoned the FBI.

MR. EVANS: You phoned the FBI office in London?

MR. EIST: Yeah.

MR. EVANS: And were you subsequently interviewed by two agents from the FBI?

MR. EIST: I was, yes.

MR. EVANS: And did you relate to them basically the same story that you have now related to us?

MR. EIST: Yes, the same.

MR. EVANS: Would you give me the name of the couple that you spoke to?

MR. EIST: Well, I'd rather not, you know, because I only know them casually and they didn't, they don't come into this at all. They just in actual fact advised. I mean I never went into the conversation with them, I just said I had certain knowledge and this and that. And then they advised that I should contact

the appropriate authorities.

MR. EVANS: And then you thought that you would contact the FBI?

MR. EIST: That's right.

MR. EVANS: Are there any additional questions?

MR. ROGOVIN: Have you had occasion to talk to your former department?

MR. EIST: On this subject, no.

MR. ROGOVIN: And you are in retired status of the Metropolitan?

MR. EIST: Yes, yes. I'm on pension, yes.

MR. ROGOVIN: I think we noted, but for the record, you retired as a Detective Chief Inspector?

MR. EIST: Yes.

MR. EVANS: And that was a total of some 30 --

MR. EIST: 20, 28 and a half years.

MR. EVANS: 28½ years.

Okay, is there anything additional that you would like to add that might be of some assistance to us?

MR. EIST: Not really, except to say if you want my impression of Earl Ray, Earl Ray, and from what he told me. Gentlemen, for what it is worth, I haven't any doubt in my mind that he did that on his own. For whatever reason he did it on his, but he did it on his own. If it had been anything, or anybody behind him on that particular job that during the various and many conversations I had with him it would have come out.

MR. ROGOVIN: Should it be come of interest to the Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington, Mr. Eist, would you be willing, if requested, Mr. Eist, to do so to come to the United

States at government expense, of course, to testify at a public proceeding with regard to the knowledge you have of this matter?

MR. EIST: Yes.

MR. ROGOVIN: Thank-you sir.

MR. EVANS: Okay, thank you very much Mr. Eist for allowing us into your business location and taking the time to be interviewed by us.

MR. EIST: It's fine.

(End Of Tape and Side B)

Mr. PREYER. The Chair recognizes Mr. Blakey first before we go into that.

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. Chairman, I have asked the staff to go over to the research library and pull together all the copies we have that we can identify as related to the 20,000 words, and we have two copies of that material now; and, Mr. Chairman, it would be appropriate if you would direct the clerk to make available to Mr. Lane and Mr. Ray the materials that they made their motion for.

Mr. PREYER. The clerk is directed to present those materials to Mr. Ray and Mr. Lane.

Mr. LANE. Thank you very much.

Mr. PREYER. At this time, then, the committee will stand in recess. Since we were late starting today and we would like to move along as far as we can go, would it be agreeable with you to recess for 1 hour?

Mr. LANE. I think we would prefer the ordinary recess, Mr. Preyer. We have a lot of documents to go over. I am not sure we can finish this in the ordinary recess of 2 hours.

Mr. PREYER. Let me suggest that we recess for 1½ hours and I think that that would bring us to our normal time of 2 o'clock, and that should give you ample time.

The committee will shortly recess until 2 o'clock. Again, let me caution the audience to please remain seated and stationary while the witness, James Earl Ray, leaves the courtroom.

The committee stands recessed until two o'clock.

[Whereupon, at 12:28 p.m., the committee was recessed until 2 p.m. the same day.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. PREYER. The committee will come to order.

The Chair again cautions everyone in the audience to remain seated and to remain stationary when Mr. Ray is brought into the committee room. Will the marshals bring Mr. Ray into the hearing room? [Pause.]

Will the marshals inquire if there is going to be any prolonged delay?

[Mr. Ray was escorted into the hearing room.]

The Chair recognizes Mr. Devine.

Mr. DEVINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Ray, during the recess period, did you have an opportunity to examine in detail MLK exhibit No. F-92?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir, in detail.

Mr. DEVINE. It is described as an interview with Alexander Anthony Eist at the Greenman's Pub, Six-Mile Bottom, Cambridge, England, on August 4, 1978.

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DEVINE. I would like to ask you some questions, Mr. Ray, as it relates to this statement, and I will either ask them relative to what I consider pertinent parts of the statement or I will read the entire statement into the record, whatever best serves your purpose. Which do you prefer?

Mr. LANE. Whatever you would like to do, Mr. Devine.

Mr. DEVINE. Since you have had the entire statement, I will refer only to certain portions thereof. First of all, Mr. Chairman, may we have this admitted?

Mr. LANE. Excuse me.

Mr. DEVINE. If it has not already been so, MLK exhibit No. F-92.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Ray, he said on reflection he thinks he prefers you read the entire statement, if you do not mind doing that.

Mr. DEVINE. This is captioned "Interview with Alexander Anthony Eist at the Greenman's Pub, Six-Mile Bottom, Cambridge, England, on August 4, 1978."

Today's date is August 8, 1978—August 4, 1978. We are at the Greenman's Pub, Six-Mile Bottom, Cambridge, England. We are about to commence with the interview of Alexander Anthony Eist. Mr. Eist, we will start off by identifying the persons in the room, starting with Mr. Eist. Mr. Eist will you identify yourself please?

Mr. EIST. Yes. My name is Alexander Anthony Eist. I am now the licensee of the Greenman Public House, Six-Mile Bottom, Cambridge, here. I served in the Metropolitan Police for 28-years.

Mr. LANE. I am sorry to interrupt you. Since I read the document and there is some pressing other matter I might attend to, I wonder if I might be excused if all you are going to do is read that document and I will be back before you finish. Is that all right, Mr. Preyer?

Mr. PREYER. Is that all right, Mr. Ray?

Mr. RAY. Yes.

Mr. PREYER. That is agreeable with the Chair.

Mr. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman. Let me ask a question of counsel. Is it my understanding that Mr. Ray wishes this read?

Mr. LANE. I think Mr. Devine said he had his choice and Mr. Ray said it will be fine if it is all read.

Mr. DEVINE. Your request is that you may be permitted to vacate the table during the reading.

Mr. LANE. Yes, that was the second question. I think Mr. McKinney—

Mr. MCKINNEY. I wanted to make very clear who was requesting it because I would seriously object if counsel asked to vacate after requesting it be read.

Mr. LANE. I have already read it. It is a question of everybody else hearing it. I read it closely, very carefully.

Mr. DEVINE. May I continue, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. LANE. Thank you, Mr. Preyer.

Mr. DEVINE. Continuing where Mr. Eist was answering, he said:

I served in the Metropolitan Police for 28-years.

Mr. EVANS. Your present address, sir?

Mr. EIST. Having joined on the 14th of June, 1948. I finished at the rank of Chief Inspector. I also have a private cottage known as Willow Cottage, 9, High Street, West Ratten in Cambridge here.

Mr. EVANS. Now, your date of birth, sir?

Mr. EIST. 26th of March, 1929.

Mr. ROGOVIN. Yes, E-I-S-T.

I am Charles H. Rogovin, Special Counsel to the committee.

Mr. LINDLEY. Robin Lindley, Staff Attorney, with the committee.

Mr. EVANS. And I am Edward Evans, Chief Investigator, U.S. House of Representatives, Subcommittee on Assassinations.

Mr. EVANS. Okay, Mr. Eist, I'd like to take you back to on or about June 8, 1968. I would like to know what your assignment was at that time?

Mr. EIST. At that time, I was a sergeant, a Detective Sergeant with a group of men stationed at Scotland Yard known as the Flying Squad. I was under the command of a man called Butler, Thomas Butler who was a Chief-Detective Chief Superintendent.

Mr. EVANS. Did there come a time on that day, June 8, 1968, when you were summoned to the Cannon Row Police Station.

Mr. EIST. Yes, I use to at that time live at number 50 Row Crescent Cheshunt, spelled C-H-E-S-H-U-N-T, which is some 20 miles from the metropolis. I received a phone call at about 4 a.m. from Mr. Butler directing me to attend the Cannon Row Police Station where I would be given instructions.

Mr. EVANS. Okay, and when you arrived there, what were your instructions from the Superintendent?

Mr. EIST. When I arrived there I was told that there was an important prisoner and that I was to sit in the cell with him until relieved. I was to allow no one to enter the cell at any time. And generally guard the prisoner.

Mr. EVANS. Okay. At that time, did you know the identity of the prisoner?

Mr. EIST. At that time all I knew was that it was a man that had been arrested at the London Airport in possession of a gun and there was some conversation that he was suspected of an armed robbery in London.

Mr. EVANS. Okay. On this first tour of duty, how many hours were you with this person?

Mr. EIST. I think on the first day I was relieved from duty about 3 p.m. on that afternoon. I seem to recall that it was either a Saturday or a Sunday; it was certainly a weekend. I think possibly it was a Sunday.

Mr. EVANS. Did you return to the Cannon Row Police Station after you were relieved, did you subsequently return at a later hour?

Mr. EIST. I did. It wasn't at that time that I did. I went back after having had some rest and relieved him, I believe I spent the night with the gentleman. I think it was on the Monday. That's what makes me pretty sure it was a Sunday. Because on the Monday, Mr. Butler told me that for security reasons I was to hold myself in readiness at all times, because this prisoner, wherever he was moved, would be handcuffed, would be handcuffed to me and that I would be the one person who was in charge of him. That is, during his confinement in cells or transport from wherever he had to go to call a prisoner or anything like that.

Mr. EVANS. Well, could you possibly estimate first the amount of time that you spent with this prisoner from June 8 or thereabouts when you were first given this assignment until he left England on or about July 17, 18, 1968.

I believe Mr. Eist was then responding.

It's difficult because after the first period I was with him possibly sitting in the cell with him for 10, 12, 15 hours, something like this. But thereafter, of course, he was remanded incidentally to Wadsworth Prison, which is not the usual remand prison; it's a high security prison. Our prisoners are usually taken to Bixton.

And I use to have to go to Wadsworth, go into the cellar at Wadsworth, be handcuffed to him and then taken to the court, as we have a system in this country whereby a man cannot be remanded in custody for more than a week; that's a seven-day remand. And, therefore, throughout any stay, particularly with regard to a case like this where you, then of course extradition proceedings were pending and taking place.

It necessitated the prisoner being taken from the prison to the court at least once during the eight-day period until you get a further remand. Which meant that you use to go to Wadsworth Prison to collect him in connection with armed escorts, take him to the court where I would be placed with him in a cell at the court.

And very often the wait there use to be two or three hours in length. And before the actual extradition proceedings started—you will appreciate—before the extradition started you will appreciate that the proceedings at the magistrate's court were very short, a matter of a half an hour or so, but of course we would have to go to court at least an hour before the proceedings started.

So, there was always a delay in where I was sitting in the cells with him. Once the proceedings started I not only sat in the cell with him, but I had to sit in the dock next to him. I was in fact with this man the whole of the time that he wasn't in the prison officer's custody at Wadsworth Prison.

Mr. EVANS. I see.

I'd like you at this time to make some comment as to the security procedures that your department took and I think those security procedures were taken at the request of the FBI, is that correct.

Mr. EIST. That is correct.

Mr. EVANS. Alright, would you say that the security procedures that were followed were unusual?

Mr. EIST. I would say that they are probably the finest security procedures that I have ever seen. And I have dealt with high-security-risk prisoners throughout my service.

Mr. EVANS. Alright. Did there come a time in your association with the prisoner that you sort of gained, as one might gain confidence or you became not a confidant maybe but a friend that he would sort of talk to as much as a convict or a suspect will become a friend to a police officer. Did there come a time when you felt yourself that he would confide or would talk to you?

Mr. EIST. Yes, very much so. He just—

Mr. EVANS. Would you tell me how this was established, originally?

Mr. EIST. Well, I think on the very first morning—I must mention that I am use to dealing with criminals of this caliber because I have been on the Flying Squad for a long time and I am used to dealing with people, low criminals in particular from the streets. I am—I was sitting with this man on the very first morning, not aware of the actual seriousness of the situation on the first tour of duty.

But the first inclination I had was when he was given a meal. And this may, I think, consisted of—in fact I know it consisted of bacon, egg, sausage and beans, and it was just handed through to me. I had to hand it to him. And when I asked for utensils for him to eat it with the policeman refused.

I had quite an argument with him because I couldn't see how that man could eat a meal of this type with his fingers. But I was told that these were the instructions and that was that. I think because of that, just a silly situation, the first time, this was after about three or four hours, the first time that the man who I was guarding permitted a smile and said something about " * * * thanks very much, good try * * *" to this effect, at least it broke the ice.

Following that, on the first morning there were conversations of just a general nature during which he asked me whether I could get him some magazines and I particularly remember that he wanted them on yachting. Well, when I left my tour of duty I sought authority and I was told that that would be possible. I got some magazines and gave them to him. His attitude at that time began to change some.

He was getting a little friendly. But I must say that I wasn't too happy about him. I formed, particularly in the initial state, an opinion that this man had great criminal cunning and was possibly psychiatric. I say that because there would suddenly be a stump in any conversation we had and he would go into a shell and just look at me and look me up and down and look around the walls. And, in fact, at times it was quite an eerie situation.

Mr. EVANS. Did there come a time when he began to talk to you about his escape from prison in the United States?

Mr. EIST. Yes. Yes, this came about because one must realize that when you spend a long time with a man, you just don't sit down and look at each other; you have got to talk about things. And I began to have general discussions with him as to the difference between the criminals of America and the criminals of England.

Well, I didn't actually know that he was escaped from prison until he told me. And—I because I said that was very good. And then he began to tell me, he said "Yeah, I had a lot of luck there." He said that he had tried to get out of prison before, and he said he just happened to be at the right place at the right time.

And I'm almost positive that he mentioned a laundry truck, it could have been a garbage truck, but I think, I'm almost sure that it was a laundry truck. It happened to be standing there at a certain time just about to leave the gates and he came out through the gate, as I said, laundry truck, and I have some recollection of him saying that he held on to the underneath of it.

Mr. EVANS. Did he indicate that he had any assistance in that escape?

Mr. EIST. No. It was a pure lucky—I'm quite positive of that. It was a pure lucky chance that he got out. Although he did tell me that he had tried before and failed.

Mr. EVANS. All right. During your time that you spent with him and during your talk about Missouri State Prison, did you get the indication that, that he did not want to go back to Missouri State Prison?

Mr. EIST. Very, very much so. There was something about that prison that he was fearful of in my opinion.

Mr. EVANS. On occasion, or occasions arose when he sort of discussed some of his exploits in the States after he had escaped from prison, would you sort of give us what you can recall on that?

Mr. EIST. Yeah, well he did in actual fact, again in general conversations with regard to American and English criminals, I would sort of size him off. How are you living while on the run? And, he was telling me the usual way, holding up small stores and things like that.

I said well, did you have any help at all? I don't think it actually came out like this but it came out during the course of conversations like this, and the one person that he continually began to mention to me after this was his brother. He mentioned his brother. I seemed to recall that he mentioned he had other brothers. I thought, I seemed to think that he said he had a large type family.

But this was an elder brother, that is a brother that he looked up to as a father more than a brother. And he said things to me to the effect that the only person that he ever got any help from was of course his brother. He even went on to laugh about one occasion when he and his brother had robbed a store and on turning the corner, he had fallen out of the passenger seat. We had quite a laugh over this to be honest with you. This was sort of a thing that was getting him going, getting him to talk to break the ice, if you like.

Mr. EVANS. Uh, I'd like to ask you—during those times that you spoke with Ray in your conversations did he ever express a hatred for Blacks?

Mr. EIST. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Would you sort of explain to me what he said, or the gist of the conversations?

Mr. EIST. Well, the conversations were—I mean there wasn't any doubt at all. He just hated Black people. He said so on many occasion. In fact he said he tried to get into Africa or was going to Africa to try and shoot some more. He also mentioned, there was some reference to a conversation to the foreign legion. He didn't really expound on it because you must be aware that every-time I went to ask a question he just shut up and he would just sit there for periods of twenty minutes just looking at me, and one had to be very, very careful how you dealt with this man.

Mr. EVANS. In other words—

Mr. EIST. Quite frankly, I had visions of him going berserk at any minute when he was in these funny moods because he was, oh—

Mr. EVANS. In other words, you'd say that any time you initiated a conversation or tried to clarify a point as to his criminal activity he would not respond?

Mr. EIST. He would clam up.

Mr. EVANS. And knowing that you just allowed him to talk at his will.

Mr. EIST. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Whenever he wanted to talk about something.

Mr. EIST. That's right. That's right, because I, I mean I then began to know the man and began to sort of note when to say something and then just leave it alone. Because as I say some of these periods of silence weren't exactly healthy.

Mr. EVANS. During these conversations about the hatred of Blacks did he discuss with you his feelings about Blacks relative to he would kill some Blacks or he had a plan, or based on what he'd say did you get from that that that he had a plan to kill some Blacks?

Mr. EIST. Yes, very much so.

He was telling me that for him to have shot a Black man of note in certain parts of America would make him into a national hero anyway. He seemed absolutely mad about publicity. He really wanted it. He kept asking me, "Has anything else appeared in the papers today?" And he'd also say to me "you haven't seen anything yet, you wait until the world press gets on it and I'm on television" and all this nonsense, you see. This was the very first time that the shooting of Luther King started to come into the conversation was when he was discussing publicity. Before that, we really hadn't got into this at all, he wasn't discussing that. But his ego was such that he began to tell me about it, you know.

Mr. EVANS. Did he want the papers every day, did you provide him with the—

Mr. EIST. Yeah, No, I didn't because that was something that—you see following that initial time when he was in British custody he officially was under the protection of the prison authorities. Um, except for the time when he is going to court or back to the prison from court, or at the court when he was in official police custody and they would have frowned on the fact of me supplying him any sort of materials.

But I did, in all honesty I did once or twice take him in bars of chocolate, I mean things like that. This really was because he began to look at me as the only friend he had in the country.

Mr. EVANS. Well, based on your conversation, did you form any opinion as to why he felt there would be some financial gain, if any at all, from the fact that he was involved in the killing?

Mr. EIST. Well, yeah. There came a time when he began to tell me about the gun, a gun. And he began to tell me that he had thrown this gun away. Because, I mean, you know during his ramblings when he was talking, I mean he was talking quite freely until he thought I was trying to get something out of him, then whenever he got that impression, bang it would go again, you know.

Mr. EVANS. But during these ramblings did he tell you what had happened?

Mr. EIST. He told me that he left this place, wherever the shooting had been, he told me that he left and he was coming out of there when he saw a policeman or something like that, and he said "that is the only time I made a mistake," he said, "I panicked then, and I threw the gun away."

So, he said "all I know is they've got my fingerprints on that gun, but I should make a lot of money out of this." Then he went into something about the fact that he was doing a certain period of imprisonment at Missouri and that the only thing that the State, or wherever this shooting occurred would be able to pin on him was a conspiracy because they couldn't actually prove that he fired the gun, "—it said 'the fired the gun.' I think it was probably a typo.—" because according to him nobody saw him and all this and that and the other.

He was quite open about this situation a conspiracy. And he mentioned, and I can't quite relate whether it was one to ten, or one to twelve, it was something like this that he told me that it was the maximum that he could get for this conspiracy. And he seemed to be what we termed a backroom lawyer, in other words a criminal that had spent a lot of time and knew a limited amount of law, rather it be right or wrong, but he thought that this was right.

That point number one, he would serve this sentence, which he would be quite happy about, he would be quite happy about that, I remember him laughing over this. Furthermore, there was some situation where he had it in his mind that this would run in conjunction with the sentence that he was already doing, so, therefore, he would come out after this period, and that is where he really began to get interested and say to me "look I'm going to make * * *" first of all he mentioned "half a million dollars"; later on it became a "quarter million dollars", whatever it was.

He told me that his plan at this time now was to get a good lawyer, one he could trust, a mercenary lawyer who according to him because of the location of the death of Luther King, who hated Black people anyway like himself, he would have no shortage of friends, he'd have no shortage of fund raisers and he actually said that even the counsel, or the counsel's representative he would get them to go on television and get a quarter of a million dollars that way, apart from the books he could write and all the other things. He then became obsessed with money and told me all these things.

Mr. EVANS. Did he—Did he say that he had actually done it or did he say that he just threw the rifle down?

Mr. EIST. Oh, no, no, during a course of conversation he definitely—he didn't actually come out with it, it was there in the conversation that he'd done it.

Mr. EVANS. Did he express any sorrow?

Mr. EIST. None at all, he was quite proud of it.

Mr. EVANS. When he left the scene you said previously, or did he see a police car or a police officer, or don't you recall?

Mr. EIST. He said that he saw police, I'm not sure whether he saw a policeman or police car, but he saw police.

Mr. EVANS. Now these conversations that you had with the prisoner, and I think we can now say that it was James Earl Ray?

Mr. EIST. That's right, it was.

Mr. EVANS. Did you inform your superiors in these conversations?

Mr. EIST. Yes, I did.

Mr. EVANS. And who would that have been?

Mr. EIST. I told Mr. Butler, I was keeping Mr. Butler informed of my conversations with him. I also left notes for him. The great difficulty according to Mr. Butler was, and he did tell me, he said the great difficulty of course is that none of this will be relevant except if something very important which people are not aware of came out of it. And I got the impression that what I was telling them, for instance—

Mr. EVANS. Telling them, was this FBI?

Mr. EIST. The FBI as well, yeah, Mr. McCray.

I got the impression all the time that what I was telling them they were aware of. I mean for instance the gun with the fingerprints on it. I had no knowledge of this, he told me this, I told them that, but they were aware of it, you know. So really and truly—

MR. EVANS. Do you recall relating to them the fact that Ray had admitted to you that he had killed Dr. Martin Luther King, or that it was your opinion based on what he had told you that he had actually perpetrated the—

MR. EIST. It was more an opinion, it was more than an opinion, you see, he was telling me that after the shooting when he left this place he panicked and threw the gun away, that was rather more than opinion. I mean there isn't any doubt from the conversation that he told me that he was admitting to me that he had done the murder.

MR. EVANS. Could you explain to me—Superintendent Butler said that it was not relevant the fact the information he was giving you was not relevant is that—would he mean that it is not relevant under British law?

MR. EIST. Well, my understanding of the conversations of it was that it was under British law and American law, the fact is that I am having a conversation with a man who I haven't cautioned, who is not giving me answers to questions under caution and then there was some question then that it would be irrelevant in the States anyway because the man had not been informed of his rights when he is saying this.

I think there is something like this going, but as I say, a long time ago and I can't find it. Whatever happened anyway was that Mr. Butler was aware and he went to America so he had the facts before him then and had they wanted anything further at that time, I have no doubt that he would have come and sent for me or something like that.

MR. EVANS. Mr. Eist, was there any time that you told or related this story to anyone other than Superintendent Butler or Agent McCray? Did you tell anyone?

MR. EIST. Not until recently.

MR. EVANS. At any time did you tell an associate or a partner that you had been working with or any of your—

MR. EIST. I should think I told most of the squad, because you know when you are having a half a pint of whatever it is, you, I mean this wasn't something that you do every day. There wasn't any particular secret about it, all I thought was the man was a complete nut case.

MR. EVANS. Okay, do you recall anyone in particular, maybe, did you have a partner at that particular time that you worked with steadily?

MR. EIST. Yeah, in the squad you have a lot partners, see. There was certainly no partner with me.

MR. EVANS. In this particular assignment.

MR. EIST. It was one man, one job you see.

MR. EVANS. Do you know—

MR. EIST. I should think there are people that you can get the records, the squad records, there are people who would be aware of this, there was this situation you know.

MR. EVANS. Did you know a Sergeant Ted Fuller?

MR. EIST. Yes. Sergeant Ted Fuller was a confidant of Mr. Butler's and he may have been at the time, he may have been aware of, because some—Mr. Butler was very fond of this officer. I should imagine that Mr. Butler had a confidant, but it wasn't me.

MR. EVANS. Oh, Mr. Eist, in your description of James Earl Ray, you continually refer to the fact that you thought he was a complete nut case. Would you sort of clarify that complete nut but—

MR. EIST. Yes, I would—when I say that, perhaps that is the wrong expression to use. I would describe Earl Ray as a man of great criminal intelligence, criminal cunning in other words, very great criminal cunning, shrewd—but through it all was coming a clear pathological pattern in my opinion. This man, I could look at this man as a policeman and say this man was capable of committing murder. He didn't—quite frankly, I wasn't too happy sitting there with him all the time.

He kept in between these conversations, he would sort of sit there and look at me you know, and his eyes were set back, you could see. But when we were talking in terms of the difference between American criminals and English criminals he was really shrewd and intelligent.

MR. EVANS. Well, would you say under British law that he could be considered to be criminally insane had he gone to trial here?

Mr. EIST. No, oh, no, I wouldn't go that far, no way.

Mr. EVANS. All right, can you sort of go through the last time that you say James Earl Ray, you were assigned with him that date, can you tell how that came about in the security procedures that were followed by the Scotland Yard and the FBI?

Mr. EIST. Yeah. At some stage I was summoned to Mr. Butler's office and told that on a certain day and possibly a day after, I was to remain at the yard—take no assignments, and await instructions. There were several other officers at the time who were also given the same message. We did not know what it was for because if you do appreciate it we were also dealing with other jobs of fairly big magnitude and it was quite common for a squad of officers to be summoned to the yard and say, why you wait there until you get further instructions and things like that.

I at this time, on this occasion I didn't associate it with this man Ray because although I knew extradition proceedings were finished and he was waiting to go, it just didn't, you know until I was told it didn't cross my mind.

Anyway we waited in the Yard for I think two days actually and I think on the second day suddenly we were all summoned to Mr. Butler's office and given instructions as to what was going to happen.

We went to Wadsworth Prison where I was taken into what I—the first time I'd ever been in there was a condemned cell actually and I was sat down next to Earl Ray. That's the first time I knew when we were on our way to Wadsworth that this was going to happen. Mr. Butler was a very shrewd man. To bamboozle the press there was a decoy van and cars, left Wadsworth Prison first, then we came out quietly afterwards and we went to ——— Police Station where Earl Ray sat in his cell, again I had to sit with him for several hours this time.

There then came a time when Mr. Butler came in, he said, all right, that's it handcuff me to Earl Ray, we were placed in a car. Mr. Butler sat in the car with me and there was a driver and we were then proceeded in a direction which I now know to be New Market. I didn't know then, of course, where we were going. During the trip though radio silence was maintained because each one had their instructions and we finished up at, I think it was Laken Heath.

And at Laken Heath I was sitting with Earl Ray when I know for a fact that the Colonel in charge there made a telephone call to Mr. Hoover.

Following that—I even believe at that time that the plane was still in the air. But at that time the Colonel spoke to—I know that for a fact because I heard him—following instructions from Mr. Hoover he summoned an aid, the aid went out and about 15 or 20 minutes later some guards came in and we all went out to the cars and the whole convoy went across to a plane that was standing right in the middle of an airfield surrounded because a full emergency then was going on, guards, engines, and fire engines, all that.

We were taken on board the plane which was well guarded. In the plane I was taken to the back where some plane clothes men took Earl Ray from me, they then taped his hands, wrists and neck, placed him in a seat and at that moment they thanked us, they said "thank you very much gentlemen," and I think before we got back to the Colonel the plane had taken off and gone. So, the security, I mention this because the security was so efficient and you know, something I think both can be proud of.

Mr. EVANS. Based on your experience, this is the most stringent security procedures that you have ever seen?

Mr. EIST. That I've seen for one man; yeah, definitely.

Mr. EVANS. In other words you would say that the people in charge, the FBI agents were exercising exceptional caution that nothing would happen to the prisoner?

Mr. EIST. Very exceptional caution.

Mr. EVANS. Sir, would you sort of tell us, this is 1978 and this occurred in 1968. Would you sort of tell us how you decided at this time to come forward with this information? What prompted you to come forward?

Mr. EIST. Recently about two months I think it was there was a bit of publicity over here about certain things happening to do with Earl Ray and the shooting of Martin Luther King. There were inquiries and things going on. And I have a lot of Americans coming here, and I was talking to an American couple who said this was probably important to the country's sake and I should do something about it and get in touch with the authorities, which I did, I phoned the FBI.

Mr. EVANS. You phoned the FBI office in London?

Mr. EIST. Yeah.

Mr. EVANS. And were you subsequently interviewed by two agents from the FBI?

Mr. EIST. I was, yes.

Mr. EVANS. And did you relate to them basically the same story that you have now related to us?

Mr. EIST. Yes, the same.

Mr. EVANS. Would you give me the name of the couple that you spoke to?

Mr. EIST. Well, I'd rather not, you know, because I only know them casually and they didn't, they don't come into this at all. They just in actual fact advised. I mean I never went into the conversation with them. I just said I had certain knowledge and this and that. And then they advised that I should contact the appropriate authorities.

Mr. EVANS. And then you thought that you would contact the FBI?

Mr. EIST. That's right.

Mr. EVANS. Are there any additional questions?

Mr. ROGOVIN. Have you had occasion to talk to your former department?

Mr. EIST. On this subject, no.

Mr. ROGOVIN. And you are in retired status of the Metropolitan?

Mr. EIST. Yes, yes. I'm on pension, yes.

Mr. ROGOVIN. I think we noted, but for the record, you retired as a Detective Chief Inspector?

Mr. EIST. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. And that was a total of some 30——

Mr. EIST. 20, 28 and a half years.

Mr. EVANS. 28½ years.

Okay, is there anything additional that you would like to add that might be of some assistance to us?

Mr. EIST. Not really, except to say if you want my impression of Earl Ray, Earl Ray, and from what he told me. Gentlemen, for what it is worth, I haven't any doubt in my mind that he did that on his own. For whatever reason he did it on his, but he did it on his own. If it had been anything, or anybody behind him on that particular job that during the various and many conversations I had with him it would have come out.

Mr. ROGOVIN. Should it become of interest to the Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington, Mr. Eist, would you be willing, if requested, Mr. Eist, to do so to come to the United States at Government expense, of course, to testify at a public proceeding with regard to the knowledge you have of this matter?

Mr. EIST. Yes.

Mr. ROGOVIN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. EVANS. Okay, thank you very much Mr. Eist for allowing us into your business location and taking the time to be interviewed by us.

Mr. EIST. It's fine.

Mr. DEVINE. Now, Mr. Lane and Mr. Ray, I would like to point out to both of you that, and emphasize this, that this committee just recently received this information, and it is not necessarily accepting the information as totally true, accurate, or credible. We are investigating Mr. Eist and his background, to assess the accuracy and reliability of this statement. We are asking you about this statement at this time solely to see if it refreshes your recollection and to obtain all information you can tell us about the events you were involved in and what may pertain to this statement. I would ask you at this time, Mr. Ray, if the statement I have just read to you is accurate or inaccurate or whatever assessment you wish to make of it.

Mr. RAY. Well, first, Mr. Devine, I think that is probably the most damaging statement that has been made against me. It quotes me as making an oral statement admitting guilt in a murder charge. I think it refers to me as insane. So I would like to comment rather extensively on this statement and it is false, but did you say you wanted to ask me questions about specific allegations in the statement directed against me?

There are certain allegations in the statement referring to me. Did you want to question me about those allegations? Then after you did that I would appreciate if I could comment just briefly on some of—

Mr. DEVINE. Well, if you would care to comment in any way you wish, you go ahead, you have the freedom to do so.

Mr. RAY. First I have a clipping here from the Washington Post on August 10, 1978. It quotes Congressman Mendel Davis as saying this committee intended to crucify me.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Mendel Davis—

Mr. RAY. I think they are doing their best so I am—

Mr. DEVINE. I will comment, Mr. Ray, that Mr. Mendel Davis, although a member of Congress, is not a member of this select committee.

Mr. LANE. It actually says that he quotes a member of your committee as having said, "We are going to nail James Earl Ray to the cross." That according to Mendel J. Davis, Democrat of South Carolina, is what one member of the Assassinations Committee told him this week, of the forthcoming public hearings. So he is a Congressman who is quoting one of the members of this committee. That is what Mr. Ray was referring to.

Mr. DEVINE. This is not responsive to the question. My question to you, Mr. Ray, is: After having listened to this statement given to staff of the select committee by retired chief inspector Mr. Eist, whether this is accurate or inaccurate, and if you can prove that there are inaccuracies, would you please point them out?

Mr. RAY. I will have to attempt to prove they are mostly inaccurate.

First, when I was arrested in London in 1968, I believe it was, one of the first things I did was send a statement to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the attorney representing me, Mr. Ramsey Clark, denying that I would make any type of oral statement either to policemen or possibly convicts if I was confined with inmates. I think this statement was in the newspapers. Over the years, I made several similar statements, because I know one of the prosecution's favorite tactics when they have a weak case is to try to get someone in your presence, then he will make up a story. I am sure if there are any lawyers on this committee they will remember that tactic. Over the years I made several similar denials. The last one I made is dated August 4, 1975. This is to Mr. Ray Ashley. He is attorney general of Tennessee. And it referred to criminal indictment 16445, *State v. Ray*. That is the King case. I will read three paragraphs instead of reading the whole letter.

The first two paragraphs:

Dear Sir: With reference to the above-cited criminal indictment, the defendant therein has assumed it necessary for legal reasons over the past several years—that is, subsequent to his arrest under said indictment—to make certain disclaimers in writing similar to the instant one below.

The defendant feels these disclaimers are necessary because of the State's apparent excessive zeal in prosecuting the matter, as the matter pertains to the defendant, even including the utilization of biopeddlers and communication industry, for example, George McMillan.

Now, I will turn to the last paragraph.

Therefore, it would follow that the above disclaimers would be legally useless. However, such disclaimers are not meant to be oriented toward a jury—or meant to be oriented toward a jury rather than exclusively the former. The former referred to prosecuting attorneys.

Anyway, in respect to the statement, I believe Mr.—what is his name—Eist, I think he commented that I was seeking publicity. Of course when you file for a new trial or something there is naturally going to be a little publicity involved in it, you can't avoid that. In reference to my contacts with representatives of the media, I mostly avoided those until 1975. I think up until 1975 I may have had two or three interviews, and that didn't pertain to the case; it pertained to conditions of confinement, solitary confinement.

The other matter that Mr. Eist referred to was the issue of money. What was it I was supposed to make, a million or half a million?

I will start on the half or quarter of a million.

Since my arrest in this case I haven't taken a cent from the communications industry or no other source. I have been offered considerable amounts of moneys. Gerald Franks, I believe he is a Massachusetts author, he offered me \$1,000 an hour for an interview, which I turned down. George McMillan, I just referred to, he offered me \$5,000 for a contract, which I turned down. In 1968 and the 1969 period, William Bradford Huie offered me \$10,000, which I turned down.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Ray.

Mr. RAY. I just have one more, and that is it.

Approximately 5 or 6 months ago the author, William Bradford Huie, offered me \$225,000 if I would take full responsibility for the King murder. I think this committee knows about this offer because my brother tape recorded the conversation, give the tape to Mr. Lane; he provided the tape to this committee.

Mr. LANE. That is correct.

Mr. RAY. I never received a cent from the communications industry in respect to this case.

Mr. LANE. I wonder if I could make a very brief comment because I agree with Mr. Ray; this is perhaps the most damaging statement he ever made against Mr. Ray, and I am impressed with your statement, Mr. Devine, that you are going to investigate further.

When you do, and I want to thank the indulgence of the committee for giving me a few minutes to leave to talk with an English barrister who told me that Mr. Eist was dismissed from the metropolitan police force in London in disgrace under charges of theft and perjury which were lodged against him, that he was investigated by A-10 of the Internal Police Branch of the Corruption Department of Scotland Yard and they concluded he was guilty of corruption. But the Crown or the prosecutor, one Henry Pownell, recently charged in open court that your witness, whose record you read to the American people, that he is "a corrupt police official, a disgrace to the English police force."

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Lane.

Mr. LANE. He has been placed on trial for accepting bribes and involvement in jewel robberies throughout London, including the great Hatton Garden jewel robbery in the Hatton Garden jewelry district in 1974, and it has been alleged in open court that Eist set up and established conspiracies to commit jewel robberies throughout all of England and on numerous occasions Mr. Eist has given evidence in court, it has been stated under oath by others, that he invented oral confessions and committed perjury in relating them. If that is true, if

this information is true, about Mr. Eist's information, which has just been given to me, if it was in all of the newspapers as this lawyer told me, then I don't know why your investigator in London couldn't have found that out by reading any of the newspapers and if this is true, and if it was in the newspapers, this committee has engaged in the most irresponsible conduct probably in the long history of Congress, and that is an awful long history of irresponsible conduct.

Mr. PREYER. In a desire to be completely fair to you, the Chair has allowed you to bring out those matters which you would have been allowed to bring out, although more properly they would have come at the end of Mr. Ray's testimony, under our rule.

I will point out once again that Mr. Devine indicated this testimony is not being offered as evidence of the truth of those statements. The committee does not make any statement as to the credibility of the witness and Mr. Ray was only being asked whether the statement was true and any comments he may—

Mr. LANE. If you knew of this man's background, it was a height of irresponsibility not to inform the American people about that background. Yes, if I did not receive a phone call from the English lawyer, the American people would not know of the deceit of this committee. This is perhaps the most outrageous thing this committee has done. It is outrageous, and the American people are watching this and are judging you more than they are judging anyone else here in the arena.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Devine is recognized.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Chairman, I am not sure that the answers given by Mr. Ray were responsive to the inquiry. I said initially we do not vouch for the credibility and authenticity of the background of the officer that was keeping you in custody, that spent a lot of time with you, but I simply ask you whether or not the statements contained in this statement obtained by committee staff were accurate or inaccurate, and would you please state in what portion they are inaccurate?

Mr. RAY. I never discussed the case with any English policeman, so all the statements in there are inaccurate.

Mr. DEVINE. All of the statements are inaccurate?

Mr. RAY. As far as I know. He is apparently a psychology student, so I am not going to pass any expert judgment on his qualifications as a psychiatrist.

Mr. DEVINE. We will let that stand on the record.

Mr. LANE. Under these circumstances, I want to talk with my client. I am not sure it is possible to go on any further with the kind of deceit and deception of this committee. I would like a recess to talk with my client to see how to proceed. I have never in 28 years of practicing law ever seen anything as terrible, as outrageous—

Mr. PREYER. At this time, we will consider that.

The committee will stand in recess. Is 5 minutes sufficient for you? 10 minutes?

Mr. LANE. Half an hour.

Mr. MCKINNEY. May I make a statement?

Mr. PREYER. Mr. McKinney.

Mr. MCKINNEY. I think the American people should know that this statement which the committee has assigned no veracity to whatsoever, was handed to counsel an hour and a half before we came back into session. Counsel would now like time to evidently discuss this statement with his client.

I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the proper time for counsel to have done that would have been during our recess rather than his getting into a vehicle, driving to a television station and doing a television show.

Would you please keep in order?

Mr. LANE. I did not ask for a recess to discuss this document but to discuss what I found out 5 minutes ago after I returned from the Panorama program.

Mr. MCKINNEY. I am addressing my remarks to the Chair and not counsel. I think counsel had time to question the veracity of this before he allowed his client to ask that it be read in its entirety. It was his client that made the request. I would simply say to you, Mr. Chairman, a half an hour recess is ludicrous under these conditions. If there is plenty of time to drive across town, do a television interview, and drive back to this committee, half an hour recess is unwarranted.

Mr. LANE. We are not asking for time to discuss this but to discuss the outrageous conduct of the committee and our determination whether we want to go any further.

Mr. MCKINNEY. I don't wish to be addressed by you.

Mr. LANE. That is of little concern to me.

Mr. PREYER. The committee will stand in recess for 10 minutes, and I will ask the members of the audience to remember the caution: Please be seated and remain stationary when Mr. Ray is leaving the committee room.

[A 10-minute recess was taken.]

Mr. PREYER. Will the marshals bring Mr. Ray into the committee room.

[The marshals escorted Mr. Ray into the committee room.]

Mr. PREYER. Will Mr. Lane be in shortly, Mr. Ray?

[Mr. Lane entered the committee room.]

Mr. LANE. I request an opportunity to make a statement for 1 minute to the committee on this question, 1 minute.

Mr. PREYER. Before you are given that opportunity, the Chair wants to repeat the statement that Mr. Devine made, which I think has been lost sight of in all the confusion.

Mr. Devine said this, "I want to emphasize that this committee has only recently received this information"—that is the statement of this witness—"and is not necessarily accepting the truth of it. We are investigating Mr. Eist and his background to assess the accuracy and the reliability of this statement. We are asking you about this statement at the current time solely to see if it refreshes your recollection, and to obtain all the information you can tell us about events you were involved in which may pertain to this statement."

I think that has been completely misconstrued. Mr. Ray was given this document over lunch. We wanted to give him the opportunity to comment on it. We will call this witness before the committee so that his credibility can be assessed. He will have the chance to explain any statements that he may have made. The committee did not read this statement into the record. We intended to just ask Mr. Ray whether the statement that he had read was true or false. It was at your request that it was read into the record. So, again, this committee does not vouch for the credibility of this statement, and we intend to call this witness to explain his statement at a later time.

Mr. LANE. May I have one—

Mr. PREYER. You are recognized, Mr. Lane, for 1 minute.

Mr. LANE. Thank you, Mr. Preyer. First of all, during the questioning, it was clear that this witness told your investigator, that he did not mention this to anyone for 10 years, evidently. Even when Mr. Ray was involved in an extradition hearing in London when the U.S. Government couldn't get any reliable evidence to extradite him, this man, this chief inspector had all this information, his full confession and never mentioned it to anyone.

Now, years later when an American couple, who he was not required to name, he was not required by your investigator to supply, right in here, asked him about the case, he decided to come forward and issue this statement.

It is not true that we were given the option of having Mr. Ray merely say true or false. Mr. Devine said, I can either question you about portions of the document or read the entire document. In other words, the relevant and most damaging portions, we are sure, would have been read. That would be the normal procedure. So it was a question of placing this in the entire context because we felt that very likely the section about how I never told anybody in the last 10 years might not be read to the American people while the most damaging portions were. It is for that reason.

But we didn't have that choice and since this committee has photostatic copies of various documents and given them to the news media, literally behind our back, we never know what you are passing out to the news media and what you're not. So even though a document may not be read into the record, it may nevertheless be published in the Washington Post the next morning if your clerk has several copies made and given to the press.

In fact, on numerous occasions I found that has been the only place I could get copies for myself.

Mr. PREYER. Are you ready to proceed at this time, Mr. Lane?

Mr. LANE. Yes. I would just like to say one last thing, that the statement that Mr. Devine made that we are not vouching for this was made after the statement was read and after it was known that I was out there making phone calls about a matter which I thought to be of great concern. I have not left this hearing room except on that occasion, and one could presume this was the matter I was investigating, it was not until then, that Mr. Devine—

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. Chairman, it might be appropriate to note at this time the phone call Mr. Lane ultimately received was initially received in our offices. It was not received by him individually. It was received in our offices and we relayed to the Capitol police, who found Mr. Lane. This information was brought to Mr. Lane's attention because we, the committee and the committee staff, decided to get it to him, as indeed we should. And the inference he has left in the record is false and it should be recognized as such.

Mr. LANE. You didn't give me the message about the contents of this, just as a phone call from a person in London—in Los Angeles.

Mr. PREYER. Do you have further questions, Mr. Devine?

Mr. LANE. False statement again, Mr. Blakey.

Mr. DEVINE. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the Martin Luther King Subcommittee, Mr. Fauntroy.

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Chairman, as you know, we have three mandates in this committee. One, to determine who killed Martin Luther King, Jr.; second, was he assisted in any way by anyone and, third, what was the performance of the investigative agencies of this Government with respect to that assassination.

I have been preparing myself to interrogate Mr. Ray with respect to a number of some 21 conspiracy allegations and those conspiracy allegations will require a considerable time to cover, and I am under great time pressure at this point to not only include at least three or four other witnesses that I think the committee and the American people ought to hear today, but also to go through the complexities of several conspiracy allegations which we are mandated to explore.

For that reason, as reluctant as I am to give up the opportunity to question our witness with respect to these allegations at this time, I think it is the better part of wisdom that as a committee we continue the interrogation of Mr. Ray at a later time, at a time that would give me the time I need to raise the very serious questions which I have, and enable us to get on to two or three very important witnesses that I insist, Mr. Chairman, that we as a committee cover today.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair feels this should be a committee decision rather than the decision of the Chair. If I may speak to Chairman Stokes and the ranking members and any others who wish to come forward. I will be just a moment. [Pause.]

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Fauntroy?

Mr. FAUNTROY. Before you rule, let me also say, as you know, I was prepared to begin my questioning of the witness this morning. I fully intended to take much of the day interrogating him on the conspiracy allegations, and I am very disappointed that I am not able to do that. I had recommended that we hold these hearings at this time because the chairman had assured me that in conversation with the witness and with Mr. Lane, they had available to them all of the materials and documents that they felt necessary to prepare themselves for cross-examination on these conspiracy matters.

I do very reluctantly give up that opportunity now, but I insist, again, that I have that opportunity to interrogate Mr. Ray on these matters.

Chairman STOKES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FAUNTROY. I will be very happy to yield to the distinguished chairman.

Chairman STOKES. I would just like to say we were given that assurance from them that they had everything they needed.

Mr. EDGAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FAUNTROY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EDGAR. Just to clarify the situation, when Mr. Ray comes back at some future time, the subject that we will be dealing with at that time, at least initially, will be the issue of conspiracy; is that correct?

Mr. FAUNTROY. Among other things, Mr. Edgar. The fact is that the American people are concerned about who killed Martin Luther King, Jr., but also whether or not the person who assassinated him had any help, and I am, quite frankly, a little frustrated at this point that I have not had the time to get into that very serious matter.

Mr. FITHIAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FAUNTROY. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. FITHIAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to be sure, before you proceed, that the witness and his counsel do, indeed, have in their possession the 20,000 words and any other documents from which we are going to proceed; that is, any documents of substance from which we are to proceed when we deal with the conspiracy question. Does Mr. Ray have in his possession now the 20,000 words which his counsel raised this morning?

Mr. LANE. No, we raised it yesterday. We do have this document. I think there may be less than 20,000 words, but I know you call it the 20,000-word document. We have this document. We asked for it yesterday. We have it today. We don't have everything we may need.

For example, if you are going to try to add any more documents of this kind from England, this kind of trash, we would like to have some advance notice. We don't know what you're planning, but so far as we're concerned, I believe that we are prepared to proceed, now that we have this material and Mr. Ray has had an opportunity to read it. That is not to say that if you start asking Mr. Ray questions about secret reports that you have or knew police officers whose memories have been refreshed a decade later that we are not going to ask to look at that document or any document around it. So far as we know, we are prepared now to answer all the questions.

Mr. FITHIAN. Further inquiry, Mr. Chairman. The staff excerpts that have been printed as a Government document that relate to all the testimony that Mr. Ray has given, is that now in the possession of Mr. Ray and his counsel?

Mr. MCKINNEY. Will the gentleman from Washington yield?

Mr. FAUNTROY. It is my time. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MCKINNEY. I would just like to say to the chairman as ranking member of the Martin Luther King Subcommittee, I was prepared to go into somewhat extensive questioning this morning. I had read all of the testimony that Mr. Ray has given to the committee at Brushy Mountain, and my impression from the testimony was that the committee had given the witness, as well as his attorney, everything that they desired. I found out today that was not true as far as the counsel is concerned for the witness.

So I want to make doubly sure that we have a definite statement from both the witness and counsel, before they leave here today, that except for new material which we will give them, they have absolutely everything they want at the present time. With that assurance, we can avoid this problem with delay and all the other problems we have had at these hearings.

Mr. LANE. First of all, of course, we don't have the transcript of today's hearing, probably because it's not finished yet, but we would like that to be made available to us. That is a document we don't have. It's understandable you have not been able to give it to us yet.

We would like to have, and we have asked this past, we would like to have all of the FBI reports dealing with Mr. Ray's movements around the country and all the reports that you have indicating where Mr. Ray was from the middle of March until the death of Dr. King on April 4, 1968. There is no way that Mr. Ray has, over the years,

been able to go into the hotels and motels of Decatur, Ala., and various other hotels and motels where he believes he stayed in Clinton, Miss., I think, and get that information.

Very likely the FBI took it many, many, years ago in any event. If you have those documents, instead of trying to surprise Mr. Ray with them, if you can afford those documents to him so he can examine them, it may refresh his recollection. Perhaps he has made some errors about dates of where he stayed 10 years ago. In terms of the Huie document—did you want to say something, sir?

Mr. PREYER. I was going to say, I don't think we can go through every one of the documents at this point.

Mr. LANE. Oh.

Mr. PREYER. But I do want to assure you that the committee will make available to you, will take under advisement any requests that you have before we resume any hearings here.

Mr. LANE. One more point, if I could, about this, and that is Mr. Ray believes that this is not the completed Huie material, and I have never seen this until today. Perhaps he can tell you what's missing.

Mr. PREYER. Well, we will go into that at the appropriate time. The matter before us right now is whether to recess or not.

This is the first week of a series of hearings in this matter. We will resume again in November. The committee does have several other important witnesses to hear today. We have inconvenienced those witnesses long enough. It is the opinion of the committee that we should recess the James Earl Ray portion of the hearings until a later date, probably in November. So at that time and in the meantime, we will make available to you and discuss with you whatever documents you might need, and we will make available today's transcript, of course, to you.

Mr. LANE. I take it that we can make a closing argument——

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. PREYER. When we resume again, we will, of course, at the conclusion of the testimony make the time available to you for closing arguments and closing statements.

Mr. LANE. Thank you.*

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Chairman, at this time——

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Fauntroy?

Mr. FAUNTROY. I just want to emphasize we ought to get started now. We have some crucial witnesses which I think it important the committee hear.

Mr. PREYER. The Chair again warns everyone to please remain seated while Mr. Ray is being escorted from the hearing room.

[Mr. Ray left the hearing room.]

Mr. PREYER. The committee will recess in a few moments for 5 minutes and it will be necessary for everyone in the audience to leave the room during that 5-minute period. That includes all of us, the committee, representatives of the media.

The committee will stand recessed for 5 minutes.

[A brief recess was taken.]—

Chairman STOKES. The subcommittee will come back to order.

In this section of the hearings this afternoon, the committee will hear several witnesses that relate to testimony given by the former

*See pp. 561-631, *infra* for traditional material sent to the committee by Mr. Ray to supplement his public hearing testimony.

witness, Mr. James Earl Ray, and witnesses referred to by his counsel, Mr. Lane. The Chair at this time recognizes Professor Blakey, staff director.

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. Chairman, in Mr. Ray's testimony of yesterday and the day before an issue was raised as to where Mr. Ray was on April 1 and thereafter. Certain physical documents were shown to Mr. Ray, a laundry slip and a page from a book relating to that laundry slip.

Mr. Ray's counsel and Mr. Ray himself challenged the authenticity of those documents. He challenged them in the context of a promise by Mr. Ray that if the committee could show that he was in Atlanta at the appropriate time, he would take public responsibility for the Martin Luther King assassination.

It is useful, therefore, that the committee hear the testimony of the individual who prepared those documents and have the opportunity to see the original documents themselves. For this reason, it would be appropriate to call, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Estelle Peters, who was an employee of the Piedmont Laundry in Atlanta in 1968. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman STOKES. Would you just raise your right hand, please?

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. PETERS. As far as I know.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Dodd.

Mr. DODD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Peters, I wonder if you would do the committee a favor by stating your full name and your date of birth for the record, please.

STATEMENT OF ANNIE ESTELLE PETERS

Mrs. PETERS. Annie Estelle Peters, July 3, 1907.

Mr. DODD. Mrs. Peters, if you would do the committee a favor and try to speak right into that microphone in front of you.

Mrs. PETERS. OK.

Mr. DODD. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Peters, are you appearing today before this committee totally voluntarily?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DODD. Could you please tell the committee what your present occupation is?

Mrs. PETERS. I am retired now.

Mr. DODD. When did you retire?

Mrs. PETERS. I retired 6 years ago.

Mr. DODD. About 1972?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DODD. Were you formerly employed by the Piedmont Laundry in Atlanta, Ga.?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, I was.

Mr. DODD. And can you tell the committee during what period of time you were employed by the laundry?

Mrs. PETERS. From 1967 to 1969.

Mr. DODD. So that in March and April of 1968 you were employed by the laundry; is that correct?

Mrs. PETERS. Right.

Mr. DODD. Would you tell the committee what your job was at the laundry?

Mrs. PETERS. Counter clerk.

Mr. DODD. And can you explain to the committee what your job functions as counter clerk included?

Mrs. PETERS. Well, customers came in and I would greet them and ask them if I could help them. Sometimes it was bringing in laundry or they were going to pick up some.

Mr. DODD. Can you tell me how many people normally worked on the counter at any given day in the laundry?

Mrs. PETERS. Well, there was only one of us and I was off on Thursdays and they had a lady to relieve me.

Mr. DODD. Can you tell the committee what the store hours were for the Piedmont Laundry?

Mrs. PETERS. From 7—6:45 'til 6 o'clock at night.

Mr. DODD. Could you tell the committee what your hours were?

Mrs. PETERS. The same thing, 6:45 to 6 o'clock.

Mr. DODD. And it was your testimony that, as I just understood you, Thursdays were normally your days off?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes.

Mr. DODD. And what day, if any, was the laundry closed?

Mrs. PETERS. Sundays.

Mr. DODD. So every other day of the week it was open?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes.

Mr. DODD. Is that correct?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes.

Mr. DODD. Did you have a vacation in 1968?

Mrs. PETERS. Well, I had a right smart of a vacation, I reckon. On June 17 I was in a wreck, and on July 4, lost a brother in death and I was out about 7 weeks.

Mr. DODD. When was the car accident?

Mrs. PETERS. The day of May 17.

Mr. DODD. Of May?

Mrs. PETERS. Right.

Mr. DODD. So you did not take a vacation prior to May 17, 1968?

Mrs. PETERS. No.

Mr. DODD. Do you recall the week that Dr. King was assassinated in 1968?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes; I do.

Mr. DODD. Were you at work on that week?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes; I was.

Mr. DODD. Were you at work on Monday, April 1?

Mrs. PETERS. No; I wasn't at work on the 4th. I was at work on April 5.

Mr. DODD. All right. That Thursday you were not at work?

Mrs. PETERS. The 4th day was my day off.

Mr. DODD. So you were at work on Monday, April 1, and on Friday, April 5?

Mrs. PETERS. Right.

Mr. DODD. Could you, Mrs. Peters, describe for the committee, in your own words, what the normal business practices were when a customer arrived at your laundry? Let's start first with leaving off laundry. When a customer walked in the door of the Piedmont Laundry in April 1968, what were the normal business practices; how did you deal with that customer?

Mrs. PETERS. Well, I kind of felt close to my customers, they were all real nice, and I would get up and greet them, of course, with the usual morning greeting and ask them if I could help them; and most of them at that time of day would bring in laundry and dry cleaning, but occasionally some would pick it up.

Mr. DODD. Well, can you tell the committee—let's assume you have someone coming in with some laundry.

Mrs. PETERS. Sometimes they would be standing at the door waiting for me to unlock it.

Mr. DODD. All right. And if someone arrived with some laundry, how would you deal with them; how would you handle them; what was the business practice; what went on?

Mrs. PETERS. As a rule, if there was one of them and I had time I would completely write up the ticket. If I didn't, I would lay it aside until I waited on the next customer and got their names and what type service they wanted.

Mr. DODD. So you had a receipt that you would fill out?

Mrs. PETERS. We had a ticket we would write their names on and give them the back copy of it.

Mr. DODD. How many—

Mrs. PETERS. If they wanted it. If they didn't, we would just drop it in the garbage.

Mr. DODD. How many receipt tickets were there?

Mrs. PETERS. There were four tickets to each—four parts to each ticket.

Mr. DODD. And you gave one of those to the customer?

Mrs. PETERS. If they liked to have their receipts.

Mr. DODD. And the other three went where?

Mrs. PETERS. Well, one went to the main office, one came back to me, and then the main top ticket was put on the bundle of laundry or dry cleaning.

Mr. DODD. Did you normally write the date on the ticket, the date that the customer arrived with laundry?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes; we did. We dated our book, put it on the counter and dated the book for the day that we were working.

Mr. DODD. Let me keep your attention, if I can, just on the receipt, first, and then we will get to the book, OK?

Mrs. PETERS. All right.

Mr. DODD. So you would first of all put the date on the ticket?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes; the name and the date on the ticket and just tear it off.

Mr. DODD. You would normally write the name of the customer down?

Mrs. PETERS. Right. We always did that.

Mr. DODD. Would you put their address down?

Mrs. PETERS. We didn't request their address because we didn't have home service.

Mr. DODD. Did you make out separate slips for dry cleaning and a separate slip for laundry?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, we did.

Mr. DODD. Did you ask the customer whether or not they would like any special kind of service?

Mrs. PETERS. If they wanted starch or wanted a finished bundle, part of it fluffed and part of it finished, which we call a homestic bundle.

Mr. DODD. What about the service itself, a special or regular service, in terms of when they could get the laundry back?

Mrs. PETERS. We had a special service. If they got it in by 9 they could get it back by 4 the same day. But if they came after 9-9:30, when the relay boy picked up the morning pickup, then they could get it back the next day. Or if they wanted regular service, that was 3 days.

Mr. DODD. All right. Could you tell me briefly now that you filled out the ticket and you have the customer's laundry, what did you do with the laundry itself?

Mrs. PETERS. We would take our tickets and go through the laundry and see what they had and list the articles on the ticket and wrap it up and send it to the plant for cleaning or laundry.

Mr. DODD. What time did the pickups occur?

Mrs. PETERS. Well, sometimes it would be 9 and sometimes it would be 9:30. It just depended on how traffic was and how fast they could get to and from the plant to the call office.

Mr. DODD. What are you telling me, in effect, is that you didn't actually do the laundry or drycleaning right there; it went out to a plant?

Mrs. PETERS. No, we had to send it back to the plant.

Mr. DODD. Would the plant itself make any notation on the receipt when it got to the laundry?

Mrs. PETERS. Well, now, like a homestic bundle, a finished bundle of laundry, usually we would bag that and just put the ticket and the marker would mark it in.

Mr. DODD. And would they stamp any date on it which would indicate when they received it?

Mrs. PETERS. The only date they would stamp was the day that they figured the tickets for that day's work and they would stamp the date on only.

Mr. DODD. Mrs. Peters, I would like to, and I would ask the clerk to show you MLK exhibit No. F-59, if I may, please.

[MLK exhibit F-59 was received into the record.]

PIEDMONT LAUNDRY
 Jackson 5-8393 Atlanta, Georgia Date April 1 1968
 Name Eric Galt
 Address _____
 Source _____ Mark _____
 3-PC SUIT _____ PRICE _____
 2-PC SUIT _____
 COATS Beck ck. 6.5
 TROUSERS key 6.5
 OVERCOATS _____
 SHIRTS _____
 1 TIES 2 pk w/ tan 4 1/2 ST 2.5
 JACKETS _____
 DRESSES _____
 BELTS _____
 SKIRTS _____
 FLOUSES _____
 SUITS _____
 COATS _____
 SWEATERS _____
 BLANKETS _____
 RETURN T _____
 155

PIEDMONT LAUNDRY
 Jackson 5-8393 Atlanta, Ga. Date April 1 1968
 Name Eric Galt
 SOURCE C83 MARK EXH3 MARKER A LOT 10 PIN NO. _____
 NO STARCH ☒ REG ☐ M T W T F S _____
 LT. STARCH ☐ ON HANGERS ☐ 19-30
 HVY. STARCH ☐ FLUFF DRY ☐ folded
 3 Shirts (2-B) _____
 1 Drawers _____
 1 Undershirts _____
 1 Pajamas _____
 1 Union Suits _____
 1 Sox Pr _____
 1 Handkerchiefs _____
 1 Polo Shirts _____
 1 Shorts _____
 1 Pants _____
 1 Coat _____
 1 Jackets _____
 1 Overall Comb _____
 1 Bath Robes _____
 1 Bath Towels _____
 1 Wash _____
 1 Laundry Soap _____
 1 Hand Sponges _____
 1 Sheets _____
 1 Pillow Cases _____
 TOTAL _____
 STARCH

MLK EXHIBIT F-59

I would also ask that that exhibit be placed on our display board. It has been up once before.

We are going to give you a copy here, Mrs. Peters. You can have it right in front of you. That which is on the wall is an enlarged version of what you have right in front of you. What I would like to do if I could, Mrs. Peters, is ask you some specific questions about the exhibit that you have in front of you, if I may; is that all right?

Mrs. PETERS. All right.

Mr. DODD. First of all, does this exhibit represent the type of receipt—

Mrs. PETERS. Right.

Mr. DODD [continuing]. That you gave to customers at the Piedmont Laundry in April of 1968?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes.

Mr. DODD. And do you recognize this ticket?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, I do.

Mr. DODD. And, Mrs. Peters, is the handwriting on that slip your handwriting?

Mrs. PETERS. The date and the name and on the drycleaning ticket the articles, and on the other one I checked off "no starch," because that was what he asked for. I have 19 — 30. That was page 19 and line 30 that I put his drycleaning on, I mean his laundry on, and on the 19 and 31 I put the drycleaning.

Mr. DODD. Let me go back with you, if I can, to see if I understand you correctly. At the very top of both receipts there is the date April 1, 1968. That is your handwriting?

Mrs. PETERS. That is correct.

Mr. DODD. The name "Eric Galt," that is in your handwriting; is that correct?

Mrs. PETERS. That is my writing.

Mr. DODD. All right. Coming down further, we see next to coats and trousers and ties various words written in there.

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, that was a black check coat, a gray pair of trousers, a tie, white with tan stripes, I believe.

Mr. DODD. OK.

Mrs. PETERS. I would have to put my glasses on.

Mr. DODD. Looking at the other receipt as well, are the date and the name in your handwriting?

Mrs. PETERS. Right.

Mr. DODD. And would you——

Mrs. PETERS. "No starch" and folded in my handwriting.

Mr. DODD. Right above that line there is a block that has source, mark, marker, and lot number.

Mrs. PETERS. Right under the name?

Mr. DODD. Yes. Would you explain?

Mrs. PETERS. C-83 was the number of my call office. EGC-83 was Mr. Galt's laundry mark. And the "A" is the girl that marked it in, and it was in lot 10.

Mr. DODD. Marked it in where, Mrs. Peters?

Mrs. PETERS. Down at the plant.

Mr. DODD. And the lot number 10, is that the lot number his laundry was in?

Mrs. PETERS. Ten is the lot number that the laundry was done in.

Mr. DODD. Directly under that you have "no starch." You checked that?

Mrs. PETERS. And folded. He wanted no starch and he wanted his laundry folded.

Mr. DODD. All right. And then the number over to the right-hand side is 19 — 30. What does that indicate?

Mrs. PETERS. The 19 is the page that I had it on in the book, and line 30 is the line I had it under.

Mr. DODD. Then there is, appears to be a stamp that looks like April 2, 1968.

Mrs. PETERS. That is the day the girl figured the ticket.

Mr. DODD. What girl?

Mrs. PETERS. At the main office.

Mr. DODD. All right. I would now like to ask the clerk and the Chair if I may have introduced as an exhibit, Mr. Chairman, the logbook for the Piedmont Laundry, Atlanta, Ga. I would like that to be given an appropriate identification number and marked as an MLK exhibit.

Chairman STOKES. Is that the original logbook?

Mr. DODD. This is the original logbook from the Piedmont Laundry. But I will ask Mrs. Peters to go through it to identify the book, if I could, Mr. Chairman. I would like the clerk to present it to her at this time, and I would like it marked as an exhibit.

Chairman STOKES. It will be marked as F-106A and without objection, entered into the record.

[The document referred to was marked for identification as MLK exhibit F-106A, entered into the record, and follows:]

Mr. DODD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MLK EXHIBIT F-106-A

DATE Tuesday March 12 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Kylach Arturals	1 shirt	ST	35		3-14-68
	2	K. Kielind	1 suit	DC	99		3-18-68
	3	"	1 suit	DC	99		3-18-68
	4	Indrew Howles	1 trousers	DC	85		3-18-68
	5	Starr Brown	1 shirt	DC	65		3-14-68
	6	J. G. Burnett	5 shirts	ST	1 24		3-24-68
	7	William Reeves	1 coat & bro. PK	DC	65		3-18-68
	8	"	4 shirts	ST	99		3-18-68
	9	W. F. Henderson	1 suit 1 tie 1 tie	DC	1 89		3-16-68
	10	"	4 shirts	ST	99		3-16-68
	11	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24		3-16-68
	12	Paul Alloguiz	6 shirts	ST	1 49		3-13-68
	13	Robert L. Hoffman	6 shirts	ST	1 49		3-16-68
	14	Jimmy Hill	4 shirts	ST	99		3-14-68
	15	"	4 shirts	ST	99		3-14-68
	16	"	1 suit	DC	99		3-14-68
	17	"	3 trousers	ST	1 19		3-14-68
	18	James Bishop	1 shirt	ST	99		3-14-68
	19	"	4 shirts	ST	99		3-14-68
	20						
	21						
	22						
	23	Wednesday March 13, 1968					
	24	D. H. Lucott	4 shirts	ST	99		
	25	Donald L. Moore	4 shirts	ST	99		3-21-68
	26	"	1 suit brown	DC	99		3-21-68
	27	Mike Alwood	1 coat & tie	DC	1 50		4-5-68
	28	G. H. Kershham	5 shirts	ST	1 24		3-15-68
	29	Granul Carter	1. 3pc suit white	DC	1 85		3-15-68
	30	"	1 suit DC ST	DC	99		3-15-68
	31	"	1 tie black shirt	DC	1 19		3-15-68
	32	J. Cardona	1 tie 1 pop shirt	DC	1 30		3-14-68
	33	"	4 shirts	ST	99		3-14-68
	34	Ray Green	1 suit bro. pk	DC	99		3-18-68
	35	S. J. Weiss	1 suit gray	DC	99		4-12-68
	36	"	2 trousers gray	DC	1 30		6-20-68
	37	H. J. Smyth	4 shirts	ST	99		3-14-68
	38	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24		3-14-68
	39	J. J. Kelly	1 suit tie	DC	1 24		3-14-68
	40	"	1 suit odd tie	DC	1 64		3-14-68
	41	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24		3-14-68
	42	"	1 black sweater	DC	1 15		3-14-68
	43	"	1 dress material	DC	1 82		3-14-68
	44	Jack Canahan	2 trousers 1 coat	DC	1 95		3-15-68
	45	"	1 coat 1 trousers	DC	1 30		3-15-68
	46	"	1 coat 2 trousers	DC	1 95		3-15-68
	47	Mr. Marbe	1 trousers gray	DC	65		3-9-68
	48	"	1 shirt	ST	35		3-14-68
	49	Mavis Wilson	6 shirts	ST	1 49		3-13-68
	50	"	2 shirts 1 pair socks	ST	1 04		3-30-68

Wednesday March 13 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Jim Milani	4 shirts	St	99		3-14-68
	2	" "	5 shirts	St	1 24		3-14-68
	3	" "	1 suit brown dk	dc	99		3-14-68
9:30	4	" "	1 suit green	dc	99		3-14-68
	5	Jimmy Kame	1 dress Blouse	dc	1 25		3-15-68
	6	Chuck Gooduff	7 shirts	St	1 74		3-15-68
	7	Mr. Shih	1 shirt	St	35		3-18-68
	8	Ra. Gao	4 trousers	dc	2 14		3-16-68
	9	" "	1 knit shirt	St	65		3-14-68
	10	John Ingram	4 shirts	St	79		3-14-68
	11	John Shagmuk	1 shirt 1 pants	St	87		3-20-68
	12	Thomson Richardson	2 shirts 2 T-shirts 1 pants	St	1 32		3-20-68
	13	C E Kamla	4 shirts	St	99		3-21-68
	14	" "	4 shirts	St	99		3-21-68
	15	B. H. Treise	6 shirts	St	1 24		3-15-68
	16	" "	1 jacket 1 pants 4 shirts	St	1 11		3-15-68
	17	Ben Sengling	1 white bathing suit	dc	65		Noted
	18	Barbara Duke	2 clocks 1 belt	dc	1 30		3-15-68
	19	Wesley Burwick	2 shirts	dc	1 30		3-15-68
	20	E. Hoffman	1 child's shirt	dc	92		3-14-68
	21	J B Chachuan	1 suit gray	dc	99		3-15-68
	22	Wm E. MacKenzie	4 sweaters	dc	4 00		3-23-68
	23	Jeff Howell	1 trousers	dc	65		3-21-68
	24	" "	2 shirts	St	54		3-21-68
	25	Ra. Lawer	1 dress 1 sweater	St	2 15		3-14-68
	26	" "	2 shirts 1 sweater	dc	1 95		3-14-68
	27	A. S. Burton	1 pair of trousers	St	1 46		3-15-68
	28	E. H. Hoffman	1 pair gray socks	dc	90		3-21-68
	29	Bob Shihomi	1 trousers	dc	65		3-20-68
	30	" "	4 shirts	St	99		3-20-68
	31	" "	4 shirts	St	79		3-20-68
	32	Glenn Kaper	1 pair of trousers	St	1 77		3-20-68
	33	Bill S. Shagmuk	1 pair, blue	dc	65		3-14-68
	34	Jack Kasper	4 shirts	St	99		3-14-68
	35	Mr. Yarnster	1 pair of trousers	St	2 00		3-14-68
	36	" "	1 coat white fur	dc	7 50		3-14-68
	37	" "	3 polo shirts	dc	1 95		3-14-68
	38	" "	1 shirt	St	35		3-14-68
	39						
	40						
	41						
	42	Thursday March 14, 1968					
	43	Ma. Dabb	3 trousers	dc	1 49		3-15-68
	44	Nary Dabb	1 dress 2 shirts	dc	2 60		4-8-68
	45	Billy Road	1 coat 1 pair shirt	dc	1 30		3-16-68
	46	" "	3 shirts	St	80		3-16-68
	47	J B Roach	2 trousers	dc	1 30		3-15-68
	48	" "	4 shirts	St	99		3-15-68
	49	Thomas Spens	1 pair of trousers	St	1 60		3-15-68
	50	" "	7 shirts	St	1 74		3-15-68

Thursday March 14-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Thomas Spiers	1 trousers	DC	65		3-15-68
	2	E. Sharp	2 shirts	ST	54		3-15-68
	3	Bill Kever	7 shirts	ST	174		3-28-68
	4	Miss B. B. Stewart	1 Coat Blue	DC	150		3-19-68
	5	C. J. Kings	4 shirts	ST	99		3-21-68
	6	C. L. Adcock	1 shirt	ST	35		3-23-68
	7	" "	1 suit med	DC	99		3-23-68
	8	" "	1 suit blue	DC	99		3-23-68
	9	" "	1 suit 1 raincoat	DC	215		3-23-68
	10	R. M. Baird	1 suit gray	DC	99		3-15-68
	11	" "	3 shirts	ST	80		3-15-68
	12	C. J. Jones	6 shirts	ST	174		3-18-68
	13	" "	7 shirts	ST	174		3-18-68
	14	C. A. Tullien	1 suit 1 top	DC	164		3-16-68
	15	R. M. Dastgheer	1 suit 1 top	DC	99		3-16-68
	16	" "	2 shirts	ST	54		3-16-68
	17	R. M. Dastgheer	5 shirts	ST	124		3-15-68
	18	Jackie A. Allen	1 coat 1 black	DC	150		3-18-68
	19	Ed. Green	7 shirts	ST	174		3-15-68
	20	Pat. McPherson	1 dress blue	DC	130		3-19-68
	21	J. K. Mullins	1 trousers	DC	65		3-22-68
	22	" "	3 shirts	ST	80		3-22-68
	23	D. Arthur	1 suit gray	DC	99		3-21-68
	24	" "	2 shirts	ST	54		3-21-68
	25	Bill. Callen	2 sweaters	DC	300		3-30-68
	26	" "	1 top 1 sweater	DC	140		3-15-68
	27	" "	6 shirts 1 pants	ST	201		3-15-68
	28	W. W. Hester	2 shirts	ST	54		3-16-68
	29	" "	7 shirts	ST	174		3-16-68
	30	" "	1 trousers	DC	65		3-16-68
	31	Max. Smith	1 shirt	ST	35		3-18-68
	32	Paylock. Sutton	2 shirts	ST	54		3-15-68
	33	Shirley. Koon	1 dress 1 suit 1 pants	DC	137		3-15-68
	34	R. D. Mutton	1 shirt 2 pants	ST	265		3-14-68
	35	B. Bailey	2 trousers	DC	130		3-18-68
	36	" "	5 shirts	ST	124		3-18-68
	37	E. W. Moore	3 shirts	ST	90		3-22-68
	38						
	39						
	40	Friday March 15-1968					
	41	Burke. Lister	2 dress blue	DC	70		4-10-68
	42	" "	4 shirts	ST	50		4-10-68
	43	" "	4 shirts	ST	50		4-10-68
	44	Miss. M. M. M. M. M.	1 dress 1 pants	DC	100		3-15-68
	45	" "	2 trousers	DC	99		3-15-68
	46	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		3-15-68
	47	" "	3 pants	ST	173		3-15-68
	48	Sam. Burton	3 trousers	DC	149		3-14-68
	49	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		3-14-68
	50	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		
	51	W. W. M. M. M.	4 shirts	ST	191		

Friday March 15 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Jack Kienow	1 suit black	dc	99		3-15-68
	2	"	2 shirts	st	54		3-19-68
	3	Lynda Guter	1 suit black suit	dc	1 50		3-16-
	4	Gary Lee	1 suit, 1 trs	dc	1 64		3-18-68
	5	Mrs J. D. Brown	1 shirt gold	dc	65		3-18-68
	6	C. Conrad	1 suit gray	dc	99		3-14-68
	7	"	2 trousers	dc	1 30		3-15-68
	8	Joe Hamilton	1 suit gray st	dc	99		3-20-68
930	9	"	4 shirts	st	99		3-20-68
	10	Charles Murphy	1 sweater	dc	65		3-18-68
	11	T. Gowan	5 shirts 1 trs	st	1 24		3-22-68
	12	"	5 shirts, 2 trs	st	2 16		3-22-68
	13	Bobby Wright	4 shirts	st	99		3-22-68
	14	"	5 shirts	st	1 24		3-24-
	15	Edmund Taylor	4 shirts	st			3-28-
	16	Lee Johnson	5 shirts	st	1 24		4-3-68
	17	"	1 suit	dc	99		4-3-68
	18	"	1 suit 1 trs	dc	1 64		4-3-68
	19	"	1 coat, 2 trs	dc	1 45		4-3-68
	20	J. C. Nielson	1 jacket gray	dc	1 00		3-18-68
	21	Mrs J. B. Walker	4 shirts	st	99		3-23-
	22	R. P. Walder	4 shirts	st	99		3-17-
	23	Adeline Hassen	misc laundry	fluff	1 64		3-14-
	24						
	25	Saturday March 16, 1968					
	26	B. D. Chambers	6 shirts	st	1 49		3-16-
	27	J. D. Decker	Misc. Laundry	st	2 17		3-16-
930	28	Dr. R. E. Watson	3 trousers	dc	1 49		3-16-
	29	George Carazo	5 shirts	st	1 24		3-23-
	30	Mrs. Mary Ann McHenry	finished laundry	fluff	3 45		4-16-68
	31	Wm. Jackson	4 shirts	st	99		4-22-68
	32	"	4 shirts	st	99		3-23-68
	33	Carl Miller	6 shirts	st	1 49		3-23-
	34	K. M. Bantled	1 suit black	dc	99		3-24-68
	35	"	2 shirts	st	54		3-20-68
	36	B. Sussan	1 shirt 1 sock	dc	1 86		3-24-68
	37	Dr. Zimmerman	1 coat gray	dc	1 00		
	38	"	1 suit gray st	P.O.	50		3-27-
	39	H. H. Clary	5 shirts	st	1 24		3-21-
	40	R. J. Wilson	4 shirts	st	99		3-20-
✓	41	"	4 shirts	st	99		3-20-
	42	"	5 shirts	st	1 24		3-20-
	43	"	12pc suit blue	dc	1 30		3-20-
	44	"	11 coat knuckle	dc	65		3-20-
	45	"	2 coats 1 skirt	dc	1 95		3-22-
	46	H. A. Johnson	1 trs blue zipper	dc			3-23-
	47	"	3 trousers	dc	1 49		3-23-
	48	"	Misc. Laundry	fluff	1 82		3-23-
	49	Mrs Robert Day	1 white suit	dc	1 50		
	50	"	2 white 1 sweater	dc	2 50		3-27-

DATE Saturday March 16, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	D. A. Bell	4 shirts	ST	99	3-23-68
	2	Robert Tate	1 dress 1 skirt	DC	1 30	3-22-68
	3	"	1 dress 1 black	DC	2 15	3-22-68
	4	Ronda Simmell	1 Coat 1 skirt	DC	65	3-20-68
	5	"	3 Trainers Blue	DC	1 19	3-20-68
	6	"	2 shirts	ST	54	3-20-68
	7	Allen Remov	1 Raincoat gold	DC	2 75	3-19-68
	8	"	5 Blouses	ST	2 27	3-19-68
	9	R. J. Lorrain	1 Blue knit suit	DC	3 06	3-20-68
	10	"	4 shirts	ST	99	3-20-68
	11	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	3-20-68
	12	M. Manning	1 (trousers)	DC	65	3-20-68
	13	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	3-20-68
	14	Charles Alston	3 shirts 1 Turtl	ST	86	3-21-68
	15	Betty Sample	2 dresses	DC	2 60	3-23-68
	16	L. Deford	6 shirts	ST	1 19	3-22-68
	17	O. R. Jenkins	1 pants 1 short 1 shirt	ST	1 14	3-21-68
	18	B. B. Hunter	5 shirts	ST	1 24	3-21-68
	19	"	6 shirts	ST	1 19	3-21-68
	20	Betty Smith	1 mod dress 1 dry	Flat	2 18	1-6-67
	21	W. H. Hardwick	4 shirts	ST	99	3-23-68
	22	"	4 shirts	ST	99	3-23-68
	23	G. A. McCracken	1 suit 1 tie	DC	1 64	3-20-68
	24	"	7 shirts	ST	1 74	3-20-68
	25	L. Harrison	9 shirts	ST	2 23	3-23-68
	26	E. P. Robinson	6 shirts	ST	1 19	3-21-68
	27					
	28					
	29	Monday March 18, 1968				
	30	S. M. Rhy	2 trousers	DC	1 30	3-18-68
	31	"	1 skirt	ST	35	3-18-68
	32	K. C. Berkley	4 shirts	ST	99	3-23-68
	33	"	4 shirts	ST	99	3-23-68
	34	"	2 trousers	DC	1 30	3-23-68
	35	John Slacumb	3 shirts 2 pants	ST	1 82	3-20-68
	36	"	1-200 dress 1 skirt	DC	1 85	4-18-68
	37	"	1 suit 1 black	DC	2 15	4-18-68
	38	"	1 black 2 sweaters	DC	2 05	4-18-68
	39	"	1 coat 1 jacket	DC	1 05	3-20-68
	40	"	1 coat 2 ties	DC	1 95	3-30-68
	41	"	3 trousers	DC	1 19	4-18-68
	42	"	1 tie 1 short 1 jacket	DC	1 95	3-30-68
	43	"	1 suit	DC	99	3-29-68
	44	"	1 suit	DC	99	3-30-68
	45	"	1 suit	DC	99	3-30-68
	46	Wallace Hamlett	1 jacket	ST	59	3-18-68
	47	C. Murlough	6 shirts	ST	1 19	3-23-68
	48	W. H. H. H.	1 skirt 1 sweater	DC	1 35	3-22-68
	49	G. H. H.	1 mod laundry	ST	4 11	3-21-68
	50	H. H. H.	1 trousers	DC	65	3-21-68

Monday, DATE March 18, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
4-30	1	A. H. Farnell	4 shirts 3 pants	ST	2	51	3-21-68
	2	William L. Roberts	4 shirts	ST		99	3-22-68
	3	Frank McCormick	2 shirts	ST		94	4-1-68
	4	"	2 shirts and P.D.	DC	1	30	4-1-68
	5	"	1 shirt 1 sweater	DC	1	35	4-1-68
	6	Robert J. Alexander	5 shirts	ST	1	24	3-20-68
	7	"	6 shirts	ST	1	29	3-20-68
	8	"	6 shirts	ST	1	29	3-20-68
	9	Jackie Thornton	3 pr. suit	DC	1	85	4-1-68
	10	P.D. Thaddeus	3 shirt	ST		80	3-21-68
	11	J. E. Lasky	1 shirt	ST		35	3-26-68
	12	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	3-26-68
	13	Clairne Sutton	1 dress 1 coat	DC	3	00	3-21-68
	14	Ruth Cooper	1-3 pr. suit	DC	1	95	3-20-68
	15	"	1-2 dresses 1 suit	DC	2	29	3-20-68
	16	"	2 dresses	DC	3	00	3-20-68
	17	"	1 coat 1 cd	DC	1	50	3-20-68
	18	Hazel Kirkpatrick	1 dress 1 sweater	DC		65	3-19-68
	19	"	1 blouse	DC		65	4-6-68
	20	"	2 shirts 1 black	DC	1	49	4-6-68
	21	J. E. Shigley	4 shirts	ST		99	3-21-68
	22	Betty Lamb	1 Rain coat	DC	1	50	3-21-68
	23	R. M. Triangle	1 pr. suit 1 sweater	ST	1	00	3-21-68
	24	"	1 sweater 2 pants	ST	1	25	3-21-68
	25	"	4 shirts	ST		99	3-21-68
	26	A. H. Mason	5 shirts	ST	1	24	3-21-68
	27	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	3-21-68
	28	"	6 shirts	ST	1	29	3-21-68
	29	Joe C. Stone	3 shirts	ST		80	3-22-68
	30	K. P. Williams	6 shirts	ST	1	49	3-20-68
	31	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	3-20-68
	32	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	3-20-68
	33	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	3-20-68
	34	J. E. Lasky	1 tie 1 sweater	DC	1	30	3-26-68
	35	Janey Fiddle	2 dresses	DC	2	60	4-4-68
	36	B. Wang	1 black suit	DC	2	00	3-20-68
	37	"	2 dress black	DC	3	50	3-20-68
	38	C. M. Hoden	1 suit 1 cd	DC		99	3-22-68
	39	"	1 suit 1 blue	DC		99	3-22-68
	40	"	4 shirts	ST		99	3-22-68
	41	Kenneth Hayes	1 coat 1 gray	DC		65	3-20-68
	42	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	3-20-68
	43	R. H. Smith	3 trousers	DC	1	49	3-21-68
	44	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	3-21-68
	45	L. Bluhm	6 shirts	ST	1	49	3-21-68
	46	A. J. Kurnell	3 trousers	DC	1	49	3-21-68
	47	"	4 shirts	ST		99	3-21-68
	48	Phillip Blum	4 shirts	ST		99	3-23-68
	49	"	4 shirts	ST		99	3-23-68
	50	H. C. Stanley	1 Rain coat	DC	1	50	3-20-68

Monday, March 18-1968

NUMBER	DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
1		W.C. Stanley	4 trousers	RC	2	14	3-20-68
2		" "	3 shirts	ST		80	3-20-68
3		" "	4 shirts	ST		99	3-20-68
4		Charlene Bligh	1 dress green	RC	1	50	3-21-68
5		Grady McQueen	1 suit gray	RC		50	3-22-68
6		" "	1 tro blue	RC		68	3-25-68
7		" "	2 shirts	ST		54	3-25-68
8		J. L. Bragdon	1 suit 1 Reef	RC	1	25	3-21-68
9		" "	1 suit green	RC		50	3-21-68
10		Wm. W. Garton	1 spread table	flat	1	00	4-2-68
11		" "	finished Laundry	flat	1	28	4-2-68
12							
13							
14							
15		Tuesday, March 19-68					
16		Billy Menden	1 shirt	ST		35	3-21-68
17		" "	1 trousers	RC	1	35	3-21-68
18		Bobby Cook	4 shirts	ST		99	3-22-68
19		M. Mercer	1 shirt damaged	ST		1	3-22-68
20		" "	3 shirts	ST		80	3-22-68
21		" "	1-3pc suit gray	RC	1	30	3-22-68
22		K. P. Buefer	1 trousers	RC		65	3-24-68
23		Donald Johnson	1 coat, 1 jacket, 1 hat	RC	1	75	3-30-68
24		K. Leacy	1 trousers	RC		65	3-23-68
25		" "	finished Laundry	flat	1	10	3-23-68
26		H. E. McCallum	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-18-68
27		B. H. Duncan	3 trousers	RC	1	29	3-23-68
28		S. Tabers	3 trousers	RC		149	3-25-68
29		Edna Nelson	1 suit coat	RC		65	3-19-68
30		John Hattich	6 shirts	ST	1	49	3-21-68
31		" "	6 shirts	ST	1	49	3-21-68
32		" "	mixed Laundry	ST	1	89	3-21-68
33		" "	mixed Laundry	ST	5	46	3-21-68
34		Frank Johnston	4 shirts	ST		99	3-23-68
35		" "	4 shirts	ST		99	3-23-68
36		" "	5 shirts	ST	1	24	3-23-68
37		" "	5 shirts	ST		-	3-23-68
38		Theron Stewart	1 big dress suit	RC	1	50	3-22-68
39		M. E. Caldwell	1 trousers	RC		65	3-26-68
40		" "	5 shirts	ST	1	24	3-26-68
41		" "	5 shirts	ST	1	24	3-26-68
42		Olga Perkins	1 dress 1 skirt	RC	1	35	Picked up
43		" "	3 shirts	RC	1	49	3-22-68
44		Paul Spary	1 trousers gray	RC		65	3-22-68
45		" "	1 shirt	ST		35	3-22-68
46		L. Nafio	1 suit 1 tro	RC	1	64	3-27-68
47		J. Whipple	1 trousers	RC		65	3-22-68
48		" "	2 shirts 1 pants	ST	1	86	3-22-68
49		J. L. Butler	3 trousers	RC	1	30	3-22-68
50		Charles W. Smith	1 trousers	RC		65	3-22-68

Tuesday, ^{DATE} March 19-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Charles Boncetto	3 shirts	ST	90	3-22-6
	2	Don Duncan	1 trousers	ST	65	3-28-6
	3	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	3-28-6
	4	Wilen Kerner	1 Navy coat gold	ST	10	3-21-
	5	"	5 Blouses etc	ST	10	3-21-
	6	Eyle Bradford	1-3/4 Coll shirt suit	ST	1 85	3-23-
	7	Public Budget	1 Blouses tan	ST	75	3-22-6
	8	Berry Otto	1 trousers	ST	65	3-23-6
	9	"	2 shirts	ST	54	3-23-6
	10	C. B. Brasley	3 shirts	ST		3-23-6
	11	Virginia Kibbey	1 dress Tanager	ST	1 30	3-27-6
	12	R. P. Mollan	1 suit Laundry	ST	2 16	3-21-6
	13					
	14					
	15	Wednesday March 20, 1968				
	16	J. J. Stiles	6 shirts	ST	1 49	4-1-6
	17	Charles Blough	5 shirts tan	ST	1	3-21-6
	18	David Wade	6 shirts	ST	1 44	3-23-6
	19	"	2 shirts 2 P. Cases	Flat	1 00	3-23-6
	20	"	4 trousers	ST	2 14	3-23-6
	21	J. E. Shackley	4 shirts	ST	99	3-21-6
	22	"	1 sweater	ST	75	3-21-6
	23	"	3 trousers	ST	1 49	3-21-
	24	J. S. Chatham	6 shirts	ST	1 49	3-20-6
	25	"	Mixed Laundry	Flat	1 00	3-20-6
	26	"	1 Case & Suit	ST	1 50	3-20-6
	27	"	1 odd suit	ST	99	3-20-6
	28	J. H. D. Young	1 suit Gray	ST	50	3-21-
	29	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	3-21-
	30	"	6 shirts	ST	1 44	3-21-
	31	John Howell	Finished Laundry	ST	1 30	3-20-6
	32	"	1 trousers Gray	ST	65	3-20-6
	33	"	3 trousers	ST	1 49	3-20-6
	34	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	3-20-6
	35	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	3-20-6
	36	James Edward	1 coat Blue	ST	50	3-20-
	37	"	1 coat 1/2's	ST	1 30	3-20-
	38	"	Finished Laundry	ST	1 66	3-20-6
	39	H. H. Roberts	1 trousers tan	ST	65	3-23-
	40	"	4 shirts	ST	99	3-23-
930	41	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	3-23-
	42	Lorraine Turner	1 Blue suit dress	ST		4-20-6
	43	B. H. Duncan	1 suit Brown	ST		3-23-
	44	Ed Rogers	4 shirts	ST	99	3-23-
	45	"	4 shirts	ST	99	3-23-
	46	"	3 shirts 1 jacket	ST	1 39	3-22-
	47	L. Offenbergers	8 shirts	ST	1 98	3-22-
	48	"	8 shirts	ST	1 98	3-22-
	49	B. L. Jordan	4 shirts	ST	99	3-23-
	50	March Lindholm	2 overalls	ST	1 52	3-23-

		DATE		NUMBER		NAME		ADDRESS		TYPE SERVICE		AMOUNT		DATE SOLD	
		DATE		NUMBER		NAME		ADDRESS		TYPE SERVICE		DOLL. CENTS		DATE SOLD	
				1		Robert Hard		7 shirts		ST	1	74		3-25-68	
				2		" "		1 suit gray		dc		09		3-25-68	
				3		" "		2 coats 1 pair		dc	1	38		3-25-68	
				4		Miss Whitfield		3 trousers		dc				3-26-68	
				5		" "		mixed laundry		buff	1	46		3-26-68	
				6		" "		8 shirts		ST	1	98		3-26-68	
				7		Ken Olsen		6 shirts		ST	1	49		3-22-68	
				8		Harry Barnes		1 trousers		dc		65		3-22-68	
				9		" "		4 shirts		ST		99		3-22-68	
				10		" "		4 shirts		ST		99		3-22-68	
				11		Mrs L Burt		1-2pc dress blue		dc		130		3-21-68	
				12		G. McKenney		1 shirt		ST		35		3-25-68	
				13		Daniel Nelson		3 trousers		dc		149		3-22-68	
				14		" "		4 shirts		ST		99		3-22-68	
				15		" "		5 shirts		ST		174		3-22-68	
				16		Harry Reese		2 trousers		dc		165		3-22-68	
				17		" "		6 shirts		ST		149		3-22-68	
				18		Kelly Woodard		1 tro. Presonly		dc		65		3-25-68	
				19		Kelch Luttonal		1 trousers		dc		65		3-21-68	
				20		" "		3 shirts		ST		80		3-21-68	
				21		Rob Alvarez		1 suit green		dc		50		3-27-68	
				22		" "		3 trousers		dc				3-27-68	
				23		" "		2 tros (pewter)		dc		200		3-27-68	
				24		Walter McDonald		mixed laundry		buff	1	00		3-21-68	
				25		" "		7 shirts		ST		174		3-21-68	
				26		Tim. Foster		2 shirts		ST		54		3-23-68	
				27		Glenn Cooper		Miss Laundry		ST		244		3-27-68	
				28		Eva Hagan		5 shirts		ST		124		3-21-68	
				29		" "		13pc suit		dc		233		3-21-68	
				30		" "		2 dresses		dc		260		3-21-68	
				31		" "		1 dress 1 suit		dc		219		3-21-68	
				32		" "		12pc 1 suit		dc		249		3-21-68	
				33		" "		1 suit gray		ST		99		3-21-68	
				34		" "		3 trousers		dc		149		3-21-68	
				35		Theresa March		21, 1968							
				36		R. Tylea		red coat, underwear		dc		310		4-18-68	
				37		" "		blue coat, 1 pair		dc		214		4-18-68	
				38		M. Manning		2 shirts, on H.		ST		54		3-26-68	
				39		Ray Dagen		5 shirts on H.		ST		134		3-22-68	
				40		" "		Black suit		dc				3-22-68	
				41		" "		orange cream sweater		dc		70		3-22-68	
				42		J. B. Rouch		7 shirts		ST	1	74		3-22-68	
				43		Jeff Russell		3 shirts on H.		ST		80		3-27-68	
				44		" "		Black pants		pc				3-27-68	
				45		B. H. Duncan		Brown suit		dc		65		3-23-68	
				46		J. Spunangle		old suit		dc		99		4-6-68	
				47		" "		Blue shirt, underwear		dc	1	35		4-6-68	
				48		B. E. Bodwin		gray blue suit		dc		99		3-25-68	
				49		" "		gray suit		dc		99		3-25-68	
				50		Brad Carroll		Habit on H.		ST		99		3-23-68	

DATE Thursday March 21, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Brad Carroll	4 shirts on H	ST	99		3-23-68
	2	Donald Moore	Black suit	DC	99		3-29-68
	3	"	4 shirts on H	ST	99		3-29-68
	4	C. E. Kamla	4 shirts on H	ST	99		4-28-68
	5	"	4 shirts on H	ST	99		3-29-68
	6	Mr. Quertach	Blue dress	DC	1 35		3-23-68
	7	W. E. Gonia	shirts etc	Flat	2 30		3-26-68
	8	W. E. Garrison	gray pants	DC	65		4-20-68
	9	K. Gortwale	1 shirt on H	ST	35		3-23-68
	10	"	Blue pants	DC	65		3-23-68
	11	R. P. Melton	shirts pants	ST	79		3-26-68
	12	Carl Houston	rain coat, 1/2 gyp	DC	2 80		3-23-68
	13	Sam Ramsey	4 shirts on H	ST	99		3-22-68
	14	"	"	ST	99		3-22-68
	15	W. H. Gray	Brown suit	DC	99		3-23-68
	16	"	Black suit	DC	99		3-23-68
	17	"	red suit	DC	99		3-23-68
	18	"	cream coat	DC	65		3-23-68
	19	J. Torre	shirts on H	ST	1 47		3-28-68
	20						
	21						
	22						
	23	Friday March 22 - 1968					
	24	J. Barnes	3 trousers	DC	1 49		3-29-68
	25	"	7 shirts 2 pants	ST	2 06		3-29-68
	26	Leandra Mitchell	Mixed Laundry	Fluff	1 28		3-23-68
	27	Billy Hodard	3 shirts 1 pants	ST	1 00		3-25-68
	28	"	Mixed Laundry	Fluff	1 32		3-25-68
	29	Ernest Dule	Mixed Laundry	Fluff	1 00		3-25-68
	30	"	2 trousers	ST	1 30		3-25-68
	31	"	5 shirts 5 pants	ST	3 76		3-25-68
	32	"	4 shirts	ST	99		3-25-68
	33	H. Buile	2 shirts	ST	54		3-23-68
	34	"	Mixed Laundry	Fluff	1 00		3-23-68
	35	F. Cox	4 shirts	ST	99		3-27-68
	36	"	Mixed Laundry	ST	2 70		3-27-68
	37	M. Morse	1 dress 1 sweater	DC	2 80		3-30-68
	38	"	1 - 3pc. suit blue	DC	1 85		3-30-68
	39	Lee Hamilton	Bakery	ST	80		3-23-68
	40	Johnny Stewart	1 pants repair	ST	52		3-27-68
	41	"	2 shirts 1 pants	ST	1 06		3-27-68
	42	W. S. Cutler	1 shirt	ST	35		3-23-68
	43	"	Mixed Laundry	Fluff	1 00		3-23-68
	44	J. T. Looney	1 sweater	ST	65		3-23-68
	45	"	1 sweater	ST	52		3-23-68
	46	Lyneish McAllen	slippers to stitch	DC	1 00		3-23-68
	47	Sam Burton	3 trousers	DC	1 49		3-22-68
	48	"	4 shirts 1 pants	ST	1 51		3-22-68
	49	"	4 shirts 1 pants	ST	1 51		3-22-68
	50	L. A. Meyers	1 suit 1 tie 1 vest	DC	2 14		3-23-68

Friday March 22-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Herman Long	2 trousers 2 jackets	dc	2 80	3-23-68
	2	"	5 shirts	st	1 24	3-23-68
	3	"	6 shirts	st	1 49	3-23-68
	4	"	6 shirts	st	1 49	3-23-68
2-30	5	Benny Spence	1 blue st dress	dc	1 30	3-23-68
	6	R. M. Graham	4 trousers	dc	2 14	3-25-68
	7	"	7 jackets	st	1 74	3-25-68
	8	Alena Jenkins	2 child dresses	dc	1 50	Picked up
	9	R. M. Drangle	1 suit blue	dc	99	3-23-68
	10	"	2 trousers	dc	1 30	3-23-68
	11	"	2 shirts 1 polo shirt	st	80	3-23-68
	12	J. R. Mullins	5 shirts	st	1 24	4-5-68
	13	"	2 trousers 1 tie	dc	1 55	4-5-68
	14	Tom Saba	1 suit blue	dc	99	3-28-68
	15					
	16					
	17					
	18	Saturday March 23-1968				
	19	C. Castor	1 suit 1 coat	dc	1 64	3-23-68
	20	"	3 trousers	dc	1 49	4-5-68
	21	"	3 polo shirts	dc	1 95	4-5-68
	22	"	3 polo shirts	dc	1 95	4-5-68
	23	"	3 polo shirts	dc	1 95	4-5-68
	24	"	2 shirts 1 tie 1 polo shirt	dc	2 60	4-5-68
	25	"	1 shirt 1 tie	st	35	4-5-68
	26	"	1 suit 1 tie	dc	1 50	3-29-68
	27	"	1-3pc. long coat	dc	1 95	3-29-68
	28	"	2 blue hand dresses	dc	3 00	3-29-68
	29	"	1 dress 1 coat	dc	3 00	3-29-68
	30	C. Mustang	4 shirts	st	99	3-25-68
	31	Donell Lee	4 trousers	dc	2 14	3-25-68
	32	"	6 shirts	st	1 49	3-25-68
	33	Francis Roberts	finished laundry	flat	1 40	3-25-68
	34	Dr. Sheppard	1 suit	dc	99	3-26-68
	35	J. S. Chubb	5 shirts	st	1 24	3-25-68
	36	Will Koster	5 shirts	st	1 24	3-25-68
	37	"	mixed Laundry	flat	1 28	3-25-68
	38	Henry Marlow	1 suit black	dc	99	3-23-68
	39	Mr. R. L. Watson	1 red suit	dc	99	3-27-68
	40	"	1 tie 1 polo shirt	dc	1 30	3-27-68
	41	"	4 shirts 7	st	1 74	3-27-68
	42	M. A. Johnson	1 shirt 1 tie	dc	65	4-5-68
	43	"	5 shirts	st	1 24	4-5-68
	44	"	finished laundry	flat	1 28	4-5-68
	45	"	mixed laundry	flat	1 10	4-5-68
	46	Jack Lerner	4 shirts	st	99	4-10-68
	47	Mr. Jeff	4 shirts	st	99	3-30-68
	48	Mr. Jeff	4 shirts	st	99	3-30-68
	49	Mr. Ellison	1 trousers	dc	65	3-30-68
	50	"	finished laundry	st	3 03	3-30-68
	51	Don Lee	6 shirts	st	1 49	3-25-68

Saturday March 23-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	R. P. Jelden	4 shirts	ST	99	3-29-68
	2	S. J. Mellick	1 tie, gold	DC	35	4-15-68
	3	"	3 shirts	ST	80	3-27-68
	4	A. M. Jackson	4 shirts	ST	99	4-4-68
	5	Mrs Betty Harwick	Finished Laundry	Flat	1 82	3-25-68
	6	W. C. Buckach	1 odd suit	DC	99	3-28-68
	7	R. C. Buckley	1 suit 1 tie	DC	1 64	4-26-68
	8	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-26-68
	9	H. A. Crews	1 suit	DC	99	4-6-68
	10	"	1 tie 1 sweater	DC	1 35	4-6-68
	11	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-6-68
	12	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-6-68
	13	J. B. Lathen	1 trousers	DC	65	3-30-68
	14	"	4 shirts	ST	99	3-30-68
	15	Susan Lathen	Finished Laundry	Flat	1 00	3-30-68
	16	"	Model Laundry	Aug	1	3-30-68
	17	Joe Hamilton	1 coat 1 tie	DC	1 30	3-30-68
	18	"	3 shirts	ST	80	3-30-68
x	19	Charles Brock	1 odd suit	DC	99	3-28-68
	20	"	1 coat 2 ties	DC	1 95	3-28-68
	21	Paul Miller	2 trousers	DC	1 30	3-29-68
	22	"	4 shirts	ST	99	3-29-68
	23	Mrs E. Meeker	Finished Laundry	Flat	1 82	4-26-68
	24	Betty Temple	2 dresses 1 belt	DC	3 00	4-3-68
	25	"	Finished Laundry	Flat	1 30	4-3-68
	26	Mrs J. B. Meeker	3 shirts 2 shorts	ST	1 24	4-1-68
	27	J. Cannon	6 shirts	ST	1 49	3-30-68
	28	Harriet Baker	1 dress blue	DC	1 50	4-29-68
	29	Gene Syphax	1 striped shirt	DC	1 00	3-22-68
	30	W. F. Hardwick	1-3pc suit blk	DC	1 30	3-25-68
	31	"	1-3pc suit brn	DC	99	3-25-68
	32	"	1-3pc sport green	DC	99	3-25-68
	33	"	4 shirts	ST	99	3-25-68
	34	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	3-25-68
	35	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	3-25-68
	36	Gene's Girlfriend	1 dress white & blue	DC	1 50	3-29-68
	37	Luella Washington	1 dress pink & white	DC	2 00	3-30-68
	38	J. Bradford	Finished Laundry	Flat	1 00	3-29-68
	39	Don Lee	4 trousers	DC	2 14	3-25-68
	40					
	41					
	42	Monday March 25 1968				
	43	Melrose Hospital	1 jacket white	ST	59	3-25-68
	44	Central Bank	1 trousers gray	DC	65	3-25-68
	45	Meeker Mural	1 shirt 2 pants	ST	1 41	3-25-68
	46	"	3 shirts 1 pants	ST	1 34	3-25-68
	47	"	4 shirts	ST	99	3-25-68
	48	J. G. Coffer	2 trousers	DC	1 30	3-25-68
	49	Mr. H. Adams	1 white & pink shirt	DC	65	3-27-68
	50	Mrs. P. Brown	10pc yellow & white shirt	DC	1 95	3-27-68

DATE Monday March 25 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	E. B. Calhoun	1 dress shirt	Dr	1	30	3-28-68
	2	" "	1 pair pants	Dr		99	3-28-68
	3	" "	4 shirts	Dr		99	3-28-68
	4	" "	4 shirts	Dr		99	3-28-68
	5	Bryan Williams	3 trousers	Dr	1	49	3-28-68
930	6	" "	3 trousers	Dr	1	49	3-28-68
	7	Jeddie Jones	2 trousers	Dr	1	30	3-30-68
	8	" "	4 shirts	Dr		99	3-30-68
	9	J. L. Leasing	1 trousers	Dr		65	4-13-68
	10	" "	2 shirts	Dr		54	4-13-68
	11	"Mr. Nick	2 shirts	Dr		89	4-4-68
	12	C. Fisher	2 coats	Dr	1	30	4-2-68
	13	" "	3 trousers	Dr	1	49	4-2-68
	14	Bill Jayne	1 suit black	Dr		99	3-27-68
	15	" "	5 shirts	Dr		80	3-27-68
	16	Jimmy Hill	1 trousers	Dr		65	3-27-68
	17	" "	4 shirts	Dr		99	3-27-68
	18	F. McKinstry	knicker laundry	Dr	1	10	3-28-68
	19	Mrs. P. B. Buck	1 coat beige	Dr	1	50	3-28-68
	20	B. Bailey	5 shirts	Dr	1	24	3-27-68
	21	Jae. A. Moore	3 shirts	Dr		80	3-29-68
	22	R. B. Samuel	1 suit gray	Dr	1	35	3-28-68
	23	" "	4 shirts	Dr		99	3-28-68
	24	J. L. Wilson	5 shirts	Dr	1	24	3-29-68
	25	" "	6 shirts	Dr	1	49	3-29-68
	26	" "	2 trousers	Dr	1	30	3-29-68
	27	" "	3 trousers	Dr	1	49	3-29-68
	28	" "	3 trousers	Dr	1	49	3-29-68
	29	Berlene Curry	1 suit blue flannel	Dr		99	4-6-68
	30	W. C. Cook	7 shirts	Dr	1	74	3-26-68
	31	B. McKinney	1 shirt	Dr		35	3-28-68
	32	Grady McElwain	1 suit gray	Dr		99	4-3-68
	33	" "	3 shirts	Dr		80	4-3-68
	34	Wanda Henson	3 shirts per shirt	Dr		99	3-30-68
	35	" "	4 shirts	Dr		99	3-30-68
	36						
	37						
	38						
	39	Tuesday March 26th					
	40	Estelle Peters	2 dresses	Dr	1	20	3-30-68
	41	" "	2 dresses 1 hat	Dr	1	20	3-30-68
	42	Alto S. Meyer	knicker laundry	Dr	1	28	3-30-68
	43	" "	5 shirts 10 handker	Dr	2	26	3-30-68
	44	" "	6 shirts	Dr	1	49	3-30-68
	45	" "	knicker laundry	Dr	1	20	3-30-68
	46	H. Grails	knicker laundry	Dr	2	91	3-28-68
	47	P. Redmond	4 shirts	Dr		99	3-28-68
	48	Jae. Anderson	3 shirts	Dr		80	4-8-68
	49	" "	4 shirts	Dr		99	4-8-68
	50	J. Leasing	knicker laundry	Dr	1	28	3-30-68

Tuesday March 26, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SEC
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Miss Betty Taylor	1 coat Blue	Do	1.50		3-27-68
	2	John J. Gaffan	Finished Laundry	flat	3.10		4-22-68
	3	Emily Brown	2 shirt dress	Do	2.50		3-27-68
	4	K. Rantzen	1 suit Gray	Do	90		3-27-68
	5	"	1 suit Brown	Do	90		3-27-68
	6	"	3 shirts	St	80		3-27-68
	7	" M. Baird	7 shirts	St	1.70		3-28-68
	8	"	1 suit Bro st	Do	90		3-28-68
	9	"	1 suit gray	Do	99		3-28-68
	10	"	3 trousers	Do	1.49		3-28-68
	11	J. M. Coney	1 spec (uniform)	Do	99		3-27-68
	12	"	3 shirts	St	80		3-27-68
	13	" P. R. Jones	1 shirt	St	35		3-27-68
	14	W. J. Jenkins	1 black suit hat	Do	1.50		4-5-68
	15	"	3 shirts	Do	1.45		10-12-68
	16	G. E. Kufrey	7 shirts	St	1.74		3-29-68
	17	Do Sheppard	3 shirts, 1 tie	St	1.34		3-30-68
	18	R. M. Brangle	Finished Laundry	flat	1.00		3-29-68
	19	"	3 shirts	St	80		3-27-68
	20	"	2 trousers	Do	1.30		3-27-68
	21	"	1 suit Brown	Do	99		3-27-68
	22	H. E. Chadwell	5 shirts	St	1.24		4-8-68
	23	John Jordan	5 shirts	St	1.24		3-30-68
	24	"	5 shirts	St	1.24		3-30-68
	25	"	2 trousers	Do	1.35		3-30-68
	26	"	3 trousers	Do	1.99		3-30-68
	27	Estelle Peters	1 trousers	Do	35		3-30-68
	28	P. B. Gagnon	1 trousers blue	Do	65		3-28-68
	29	Charles Desrosiers	2 trousers	Do	1.30		3-29-68
	30	"	2 shirts	St	54		3-29-68
	31	B. Keener	4 shirts	St	99		4-2-68
	32	"	5 shirts	St	1.24		4-2-68
	33	Madison Jones	1 shirt, beige	Do	65		3-29-68
	34	Robert Thompson	2 shirts	St	54		4-4-68
	35	R. F. Board	2 trousers	Do	1.30		3-28-68
	36	"	Finished Laundry	flat	1.00		3-28-68
	37	Robert Hoffman	9 shirts	St	2.23		3-30-68
	38	H. Cook	1 suit gray	Do	99		4-2-68
	39	Vernon Heeter	3 shirts	St	80		3-29-68
X	40	"	1 shirt	St	35		3-29-68
	41	"	1 spec suit	Do	1.35		3-29-68
	42	"	4 trousers	Do	2.14		3-29-68
27	43	Charles Blough	1 child's dress	Do	75		3-28-68
	44	"	4 shirts	St	99		3-28-68
	45	C. S. Bann	1 blouse black	Do	NO		4-18-68
	46						
	47						
	48						
	49						
	50						

DATE Wednesday March 27-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Hauerbach	1 shirt 1 blouse	dc	1	30	3-29-68
	2	"	1 suit	dc		99	3-29-68
	3	Thomas Hanson	Mixed Laundry	Thuff	2	72	3-30-68
	4	Bill Jaynes	1 suit 1 tie	dc	1	64	3-27-68
	5	"	2 shirts	ST		54	3-27-68
	6	R F Boan	1 shirt	ST		35	3-28-68
	7	Richard Roberts	2 Long White Coats	ST	1	16	3-30-68
	8	"	6 shirts	ST		149	3-30-68
	9	"	6 shirts	ST		149	3-30-68
	10	C Martin	1 sweater	dc		60	3-30-68
	11	"	4 shirts	ST		99	3-30-68
	12	Rummy Hume	1 suit 1 neck tie	dc	1	30	3-28-68
	13	"	1 suit 1 dress	dc	2	60	4-1-68
	14	Jerry Reese	1 shirt 1 pair	ST		54	3-30-68
	15	J A Mullis	1 mixed Laundry	ST		178	3-29-68
	16	"	2 trousers	dc	1	30	3-29-68
	17	"	1 suit	dc		99	3-29-68
	18	Blaine Sutton	1 shirt 1 shirt 1 pair	dc	1	75	3-29-68
	19	G A Duggan	1 suit 1 blue	dc		99	4-3-68
	20	G Rudob	4 shirts	ST		99	3-29-68
	21	J L Jenkins	2 shirts 1 pair	ST		108	3-28-68
	22	"	1 coat 1 tie	dc	1	30	3-30-68
	23	W H Howell	2 shirts 2 pants	ST		160	4-1-68
	24	M Manning	1 pair 1 pair	ST		54	4-6-68
	25	"	1 mixed Laundry	ST		NC	3-30-68
	26	Betty Beach	1 dress 1 white	dc	1	50	3-30-68
	27	"	1 dress 1 suit	dc	2	80	3-30-68
	28	Over Products	1 mixed Laundry	ST		100	4-3-68
	29	D J Hines	1 shirt 1 sweater	ST		NC	4-29-68
	30	Dale Jones	1 pair 1 dress	dc	1	75	4-10-68
	31	"	1 pair 1 suit	dc	1	75	4-10-68
	32	"	1 pair 1 dress	dc	1	50	4-10-68
	33	Bob Alvarez	7 shirts	ST		174	3-29-68
	34	"	2 ties 1 pair shirt	dc	1	75	3-29-68
	35	Jeff Lawler	1 sweater	dc		65	4-1-68
	36	"	2 shirts	ST		54	4-1-68
	37	Susan Raley	1 dress 2 shirts	dc	1	30	3-28-68
	38	Thursel	March 28 1968				
	39	Glenn G. Grier	1 mixed	ST	2	16	4-6-68
	40	Donald Lee	5 shirts on H	ST	1	24	3-28-68
	41	"	1 pair 1 suit	dc		99	3-28-68
	42	F Coy	1 mixed	ST		293	4-2-68
	43	"	gray pants	dc		65	4-4-68
	44	L Dyle	1 mixed	ST	2	46	3-29-68
	45	Norman Richardson	2 shirts 1 pair	ST	1	58	4-3-68
	46	Deana Nuf	white 1 pair 1 white pair	dc	1	19	4-2-68
	47	E Harp	2 shirts	ST		56	3-29-68
	48	Wanch Moeley	1 mixed	Thuff	1	46	3-28-68
	49	"	3 shirts	ST		80	3-28-68
	50	"	4 shirts on H	ST		99	3-28-68

Thursday, DATE March 28, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Warren Mackley	1 odd suit, 1 Tan pant	DC	1	64	3-28-68
	2	O.W. Puckett	4 shirts on H	ST		99	3-30-68
	3	Mr. Wingo	4 shirts, 1 pants	ST	1	49	4-2-68
	4	M. Wall	1-3 pc black stripes	DC	1	24	4-1-68
7-15	5	V. M. Teague	3 shirts on H	ST	1	24	4-2-68
	6	B. Beasley	1 shirt on H	ST		35	3-29-68
	7	"	1 odd suit	DC		99	3-29-68
	8	Richard Mize	2 shirts on H	ST		54	3-30-68
	9	Bill Ogden	6 shirts on H	ST	1	49	4-1-68
	10	"	Bas., Bas. ck. pants	DC	1	30	4-1-68
	11	J. Dimmock	3 pc Blue suit	DC	1	35	3-30-68
	12	J. Graham	7 shirts	ST	1	74	3-30-68
	13	W. E. Kamla	Black & ck pants	DC		65	3-29-68
	14	E. E. Kamla	4 shirts, on H	ST		99	4-6-68
	15	"	Black pants	DC		65	4-6-68
	16	R. O. Rodgers	3 shirts	ST		8	3-29-68
	17	"	Black, Brown pants	DC	1	35	3-29-68
	18	E. L. Harrell	Black suit pants	DC	1	64	4-1-68
	19	Lucy Wingley	2 men, 1 baby pants	DC	1	49	4-11-68
	20	"	Yel. sweater, yel. shirt tops	DC	1	95	4-11-68
	21	"	Gold, Hair, yellow sh.	DC	1	49	4-11-68
	22	Lincoln Gortwale	4 shirts on H	ST		99	3-29-68
	23	"	3 pair pants	DC		65	3-29-68
	24	Bethel Bell	16 shirts on H	ST	1	49	4-3-68
	25	A. Stewart	2 pc Blue dress	DC	1	50	3-29-68
	26	Adelbert Sasser	mixed	ST	1	00	4-2-68
	27						
	28						
	29						
	30	Friday, March 29, 1968					
	31	Sam Byrsten	3 pants	ST	1	52	3-29-68
	32	Sam Burton	4 shirts	ST		99	3-29-68
	33	"	4 shirts	ST		99	3-29-68
	34	La Bates	1 suit	DC		99	3-30-68
	35	"	4 shirts	ST		99	3-29-68
	36	R. L. Duncan	5 shirts	ST	1	24	3-30-68
	37	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	3-30-68
	38	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	3-30-68
	39	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	3-30-68
	40	D. Lombard	1 suit Blue	DC		99	4-1-68
	41	"	1 suit Gray	DC		99	4-1-68
	42	"	3 shirts	ST		90	4-1-68
	43	Don Brian	3 trousers	DC	1	49	3-30-68
	44	"	3 shirts (sleeve)	ST	1	49	3-30-68
	45	"	4 shirts	ST		99	3-30-68
	46	Brad Canell	4 shirts	ST		99	3-30-68
	47	"	4 shirts	ST		99	3-30-68
	48	Charles Holmes	2 trousers	DC	1	30	3-30-68
	49	"	4 shirts, 1 pair	ST		99	3-30-68
	50	"	4 shirts	ST		99	3-30-68

Friday March 29-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Charles Holmes	4 shirts	ST	99		3-30-68
	2	R. K. Chawla	1 suit	SC	99		3-30-68
	3	"	7 shirts	ST	1 74		3-30-68
	4	Lee Seabron	2 trousers	SC	1 30		3-30-68
	5	T. C. Casey	1 suit gray	SC	99		4-3-68
	6	Miss J. O. Clark	finished laundry	ST	1 82		5-7-68
	7	R. P. Valdez	4 shirts	ST	99		4-4-68
	8	Harry Reese	1 trousers	SC	65		4-8-68
	9	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-8-68
	10	McFarlane	1 white jacket	ST	65		4-2-68
	11	R. P. Williams	4 shirts	ST	99		4-2-68
	12	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-2-68
	13	N. Auerbach	1 coat, 1 blouse	SC	1 30		4-8-68
	14	R. M. Drange	1 pair shirt 1 tie	SC	1 30		3-30-68
	15	"	3 shirts	ST	80		3-30-68
	16	G. L. Barton	mixed laundry	ST	1 10		4-12-68
	17	Bob Alvord	1 trousers	SC	65		4-5-68
	18	W. Childers	1 gray suit dress	SC	1 50		4-8-68
	19	"	1 shirt 2	ST	35		4-8-68
	20	Miss G. W. Bostwick	1 suit 1 shirt	SC	1 64		5-2-7
	21	W. L. G. Lottwick	2 coats 1 tie	SC	1 75		4-16-68
	22	M. L. Goldberg	4 shirts	ST	99		4-4-68
	23	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-4-68
	24	Edly Wright	2 trousers	SC	1 30		3-30-68
	25	"	3 trousers	SC	1 19		3-30-68
	26	"	4 shirts	ST	99		3-30-68
	27	"	4 shirts	ST	99		3-30-68
	28	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24		3-30-68
	29	E. L. M. M. M. M.	4 shirts	ST	99		4-4-68
	30	J. L. R. G. G. G.	4 shirts	ST	99		4-5-68
	31	"	1 sport suit	SC	99		4-5-68
	32	"	1 suit 1 gray	SC	99		4-5-68
	33	"	1 suit green	SC	99		4-5-68
	34	R. L. L. L.	1 pc suit 1 gray	SC	99		4-2-68
	35	Donald L. Moore	3 trousers 1 belt	SC	2 14		4-13-68
	36	"	3 shirts	ST	80		4-13-68
	37	P. L. L. L.	6 shirts	ST	1 49		4-6-68
	38						
	39						
	40	Saturday March 30, 1968					
	41	Jack Hudgert	1 odd suit	SC	99		4-9-68
	42	"	1 suit	SC	99		3-30-68
	43	"	1 suit	SC	99		3-30-68
	44	R. D. D. D.	3 shirts	ST	99		4-6-68
	45	W. L. L. L.	1 trousers	SC	65		4-6-68
	46	P. L. L. L.	4 shirts	ST	99		4-2-68
	47	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-2-68
	48	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-2-68
	49	"	1 suit green	SC	99		4-2-68
	50	"	1 suit blue	SC	99		4-2-68

DATE Saturday March 30, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	D. L. Adcock	1 suit Gray	dc	99		4-2-6
	2	" "	1 suit Red & Blue	dc	99		4-2-6
	3	" "	3 trousers & pair	dc	1.19		4-2-6
	4	" "	1-3pc L. suit	dc	1.95		4-2-6
	5	Marion Pearson	1 6pc suit	dc	99		4-5-6
	6	Jan Henderson	1 cream & blue	dc	1.50		4-16-6
	7	R. Jenkins	1 jacket & blue pants	dc	1.00		4-10-6
	8	" "	1 suit & trousers	dc	1.66		4-16-6
	9	" "	5 shirts	st	1.25		4-10-6
	10	J. Watson	1 dress black	dc	1.30		4-2-6
	11	E. E. Fortenberry	4 shirts	st	99		4-4-6
	12	" "	4 shirts	st	99		4-4-6
	13	B. Badgley	6 shirts	st	1.40		4-1-6
	14	P. A. Gordon	4 shirts	st	99		4-6-6
	15	" "	4 shirts	st	99		4-6-6
	16	Mrs Robert Day	1 blanket tan	dc	1.90		11-9-6
	17	Bob Evans	1 black & blue	dc	1.00		4-3-6
	18	John Inman	4 shirts	st	99		4-1-6
	19	Mr. Luff	5 shirts	st	1.34		4-5-6
	20	" "	5 shirts	st	1.24		4-5-6
	21	Bill Callin	1 jacket blue	dc	75		4-1-6
	22	" "	1 jacket & trousers	dc	2.05		4-1-6
	23	" "	4 shirts & pants	st	1.74		4-1-6
	24	" "	1 washed & laundry	st	1.70		4-5-6
	25	Harold Clayton	1 case & case	st	54		4-13-6
	26	Alberta Tate	2 dresses & 2 hats	st	3.00		4-6-6
	27	A. Butler	2 suits N.C.	dc	4.60		4-6-6
	28	E. Harner	1 coat blue	dc	2.50		4-5-6
	29	" "	1 coat beige	dc	1.50		4-5-6
	30	" "	2 dresses 11' & 12' & 13'	dc	3.00		4-5-6
	31	Anne Mc Kinnis	1 blouse & 1 skirt	dc	1.50		4-4-6
	32	Ma Mastrianni	3 trousers	dc	1.49		5-15-
	33	" "	3 trousers	dc	1.49		5-15-
	34	David Wade	2 shirts & 2 pants	st	1.00		4-6-6
	35	" "	1 blanket blue	dc	1.00		4-6-6
	36	" "	4 shirts	st	99		4-6-6
	37	" "	5 shirts	st	1.24		4-6-6
	38	Charles Piaton	3 shirts	st	80		4-3-6
	39	" "	1 medium & 1 small	st	1.00		4-3-6
	40	Bob Shinn	4 shirts	st	99		4-5-6
	41	" "	4 shirts	st	99		4-5-6
	42	" "	1-2pc dress blouse	dc	2.35		4-5-6
	43	" "	1 trousers	dc	1.05		4-5-6
	44	J. C. Shippard	2 shirts & 1 pair	st	1.06		4-6-6
	45	P. A. Gordon	2 shirts	st	54		4-6-6
	46						

Monday DATE April 1, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	D. M. Key	1-2pc suit	Dr	99		4-1-68
	2	"	3 shirts	St	80		4-1-68
	3	J. L. Stene	9 shirts	St	2 23		4-6-68
	4	"	1 apr suit	Dr	99		4-6-68
	5	"	1 apr suit	Dr	1 35		4-6-68
	6	"	1 suit 1 trs	Dr	1 64		4-6-68
	7	J. L. Connor	1 sweater	Dr	65		4-2-68
	8	"	7 shirts	St	1 74		4-2-68
	9	Brad Martin	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-6-68
	10	"	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-6-68
	11	C. Muntz	4 shirts	St	99		4-3-68
	12	"	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-3-68
	13	J. S. Calhoun	Mixed Laundry	Fluff	82		4-1-68
	14	"	1 sweater	Dr	65		4-6-68
	15	"	8 shirts	St	1 98		4-6-68
	16	"	1 suit 1 sweater	Dr	3 14		4-10-68
	17	Jim Bryan	1 apr suit	Dr	99		4-10-68
	18	Ronda Russell	4 sweaters	Dr	2 14		4-3-68
	19	"	6 shirts	St	1 14		4-3-68
	20	Buddy Clark	3 sweaters	Dr	1 14		4-2-68
	21	"	1 shirt 1 apr suit	St	54		4-2-68
	22	E. McKinnis	4 shirts	St	74		4-3-68
	23	Bugsy McGee	dress 1 apr suit	Dr	3 05		4-3-68
	24	John Blagum	3 shirts 3 aprs	St	2 30		4-3-68
	25	Thomas Boyd	1 dress 1 blue	Dr	1 30		4-3-68
	26	"	2 dresses 1 apr	Dr	2 80		4-3-68
	27	"	2 dresses 1 apr	Dr	2 60		4-3-68
	28	Mo & L. Wilson	1 shirt	Dr	65		4-11-68
	29	"	5 shirts 1 apr	St	1 74		4-11-68
	30	Eric Bell	under wear	St	1 10		4-5-68
	31	"	1 trs 1 coat 1 trs	Dr	1 55		4-5-68
	32	B. H. Duggan	3 sweaters	Dr	1 44		4-6-68
	33	Barbara Wade	1 coat	Dr	1 50		4-6-68
	34	Walter Johnson	2 shirts 1 apr 1 apr	St	2 54		4-6-68
	35	Mrs. Annie Elliott	1-3pc suit 1 shirt	Dr	1 85		4-20-68
	36	Orville Oliver	1-3pc dress 1 apr	Dr	2 40		4-6-68
	37	B. H. Hanz	7 shirts	St	1 74		4-4-68
	38	Joe O. Stene	1 sweater	Dr	65		4-5-68
	39	"	3 shirts	St	80		4-5-68
	40	H. Overback	1 apr 1 apr 1 apr	Dr	1 80		4-5-68
	41	H. J. Clayton	Mixed Laundry	Fluff	1 10		4-2-68
	42	E. E. Lee	4 shirts	St	99		4-3-68
	43	"	4 shirts	St	99		4-3-68
	44	Mrs. Berenburt	1 apr 1 apr 1 apr	Dr	1 10		4-5-68
	45	Mrs. P. B. Clark	2 aprs 1 apr	Dr	2 40		4-5-68
	46	Harry Ellis	1 sweater 1 apr	Dr	65		4-5-68
	47	R. O. Drangle	1 sweater	Dr	65		4-3-68
	48	"	2 shirts	St	54		4-3-68
	49	"	Mixed Laundry	Fluff	1 80		4-5-68
	50	Jeff. Powell	3 shirts	St	80		4-6-68

Monday DATE April 1 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Jeff. Howell	2 trousers	DC	1 30	4-6-6
	2	G. L. Harrell	4 shirts	ST	99	4-3-6
	3	D. Rocco	1-2pc suit	DC	99	4-2-6
	4	Cludrey Stone	3 trousers	DC	1 49	4-2-6
	5					
	6					
	7					
	8	Tuesday April 2-68				
	9	Estelle Peters	2 dresses, 1 pair of pants	DC	1 20	4-5
	10	Charles Blough	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-3-6
	11	Bill Gato	Wiped Laundry	FLUF	3 80	4-11-6
	12	Bernard Long	1 Rain Coat 1 skirt	DC	2 25	4-2-6
	13	"	2 dresses	DC	2 80	4-2-6
	14	"	2 dresses	DC	3 00	4-2-6
	15	"	1 suit, 1 CC bag	DC	99	4-2-6
	16	"	1 suit Black	DC	99	4-2-6
	17	"	1 suit black st	DC	99	4-2-6
	18	"	1 suit Black	DC	99	4-2-6
	19	G. Samakas	3 trousers	DC	1 49	4-3-6
	20	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-3-6
	21	Dary Hill	1 trousers	DC	65	4-3-6
	22	"	1 shirt	ST	35	4-3-6
	23	A. H. King	4 shirts	ST	99	4-5-6
	24	Sue Staders	1-2pc dress	DC	1 75	4-4-6
4/6	25	"	1 dress, 1 skirt	DC	2 29	4-4-6
	26	L. Leacy	finished 3 fluffdy	FLUF	1 10	4-10-6
	27	J. P. Audichon	Wiped Laundry	FLUF	1 64	4-5-6
	28	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-16-6
	29	"	11 shirts	ST	99	4-5-6
	30	J. Lipp	4 shirts	ST	99	4-3-6
	31	J. Hijo	1 suit, 1 rug	DC	99	4-5-6
	32	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-5-6
	33	Bugman Jerome	1-2pc dress	DC	1 30	4-4-6
	34	L. A. Berkley	1 suit 1 trs	DC	1 64	4-6-6
	35	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-6-6
	36	Bab. Barker	2 trousers	DC	1 30	4-3-6
	37	"	4 shirt	ST	99	4-3-6
	38	"	4 shirt	ST	99	4-3-6
	39	Jim Milern	4 shirt	ST	99	4-10-6
	40	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-10-6
	41	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-10-6
	42	Frank McCormick	9 pairs shirt	ST	1 35	4-12-6
	43	"	8 shirts	ST	1 98	4-12-6
	44	C. D. Cresting	4 shirts	ST	99	4-6-6
	45	Ben Douglas	1 trousers	DC	65	5-1-6
	46	Robert Miller	1 dress, 1 pair dress	DC	2 80	4-2-6
	47	"	1 coat 3 trousers	DC	1 45	4-5-6
	48	Bobby Collins	1 coat 1 pair	DC	65	4-6-6
	49	"	1 dress 1 skirt 1 pants	DC	3 84	4-6-6
	50	Sam Lysen	2 shirts	ST	54	4-4-6

Tuesday April 2 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	James Allen	4 shirts	ST	99		4-5-68
	2	E. H. Beacham	1-2pc suit	DC	99		4-10-68
	3	"	2 shirts	ST	54		4-10-68
	4	Edward G. Givens	2 shirts	ST	54		4-3-68
	5	Chuck Stachy	3 trousers	DC	1 14		4-4-68
	6	"	6 shirts	ST	1 14		4-4-68
	7	"	1 trousers & spin	DC	1 00		4-10-68
	8	Jo Miles	2 coats	DC	1 30		4-5-68
	9	"	6 shirts	ST	1 14		4-5-68
	10	4 Coat	1 suit	DC	99		4-4-68
	11	"	Mixed Laundry	ST	2 72		4-5-68
	12	Gary Dash	1 tie 1 pair shirt	DC	1 30		4-3-68
	13	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-3-68
	14	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-3-68
	15	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24		4-3-68
	16	"	3 pants 1 jacket	ST	1 00		4-5-68
	17	J. James	1 pair shirt	DC	65		4-10-68
	18	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24		4-10-68
	19						
	20						
	21						
	22	<i>Wednesday April 3 1968</i>					
	23	Garry H. G. Givens	1-3 trousers	DC	1 49		4-20-68
	24	G. H. Givens	1 coat white	DC	3 00		4-5-68
	25	Bruce Givens	1 dress blue & 1 shirt	DC			4-4-68
	26	Vernon Givens	2 shirts 1 pants	ST	1 06		4-13-68
	27	Jo Givens	1 shirt 1 pair over	ST	1 00		11-13-68
	28	Randall Givens	2 shirts 1 pants	ST	1 08		4-6-68
	29	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24		4-6-68
	30	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24		4-6-68
	31	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24		4-6-68
	32	"	1 suit 1 coat	DC	1 65		4-6-68
	33	"	3 trousers	DC	1 49		4-6-68
	34	"	3 trousers	DC	1 49		4-6-68
	35	"	2 coats	DC	1 30		4-6-68
	36	"	3 sweaters	DC	3 00		4-6-68
	37	"	3 sweaters	DC	3 00		4-6-68
	38	"	3 sweaters	DC	3 00		4-6-68
	39	"	3 sweaters	DC	3 00		4-6-68
	40	"	1 suit 1 pair	DC	1 28		4-6-68
	41	Garry H. Givens	3 shirts	ST	80		4-5-68
	42	Garry H. Givens	finished laundry	ST	2 96		4-8-68
	43	"	3 slacks	DC	1 49		4-8-68
	44	"	2 dresses	DC	3 50		4-8-68
	45	"	2 dresses	DC	3 00		4-8-68
	46	"	1 dress shirt	DC	1 50		4-8-68
	47	"	1 slacks suit	DC	1 50		4-8-68
	48	L. Blum	Mixed Laundry	ST	2 36		4-5-68
	49	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-5-68
	50	C. M. Pullen	1 suit	DC	99		5-4-68

DATE <u>Wednesday April 3-68</u>						
DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Johnny Still	2 trousers	DC	1 49	4-6
	2	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 95	4-6-6
	3	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-6-6
	4	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-6-6
	5	Gale Bradford	1 dress green	DC	1 30	4-6-6
	6	W. D. Drungle	1 suit, blue	DC	99	4-5-6
	7	James J.	4 shirts	ST	99	4-6-6
	8	W. D. Bradford	6 shirts	ST	1 49	4-4
	9	W. D. White	2 shirts	DC	1 98	4-6
	10	" "	1 trousers	DC	65	6-5
	11	" "	1 dress	DC	1 30	6-5
	12	Carl Hamilton	2 trousers	DC	1 30	4-6-6
	13	C. Ruiz	4 shirts	ST	99	4-6-6
	14	T. Martin	4 shirts	ST	99	4-6-6
	15	Thurs	April 4, 1968			
	16	Vina Wellborn	white blouse	DC	65	4-6-6
	17	Larry Lee	4 shirts on H.	ST	99	4-5-6
	18	" "	4 " " "	ST	99	4-5-6
	19	Ethel Evans	3 pc red suit	DC	1 20	4-10-6
	20	Linda Mitchell	mix ed	ST	1 64	4-5-6
	21	J. C. Oyer	mix ed	ST	3 27	4-4-6
x	22	" "	Black, pants	DC	65	4-4-6
	23	Henry Oyer	5 shirts on H.	ST	1 24	4-5-6
	24	R. Tyler	36. blue (C) 2 shirts, 1 shirt	ST	1 82	4-1-6
	25	Bill Tate	5 shirts on H.	ST	1 24	4-11-6
	26	" "	Black, gold, pants	DC	1 30	4-11-6
	27	C. T. Koup	mix ed	ST	3 30	4-5-6
	28	Bill Tate	Black suit	DC	1 54	4-11-6
	29	C. Martin	4 shirts on H.	ST	99	4-12-6
	30	Dr. R. B. Bateman	2 ch, 1 Blue pants	DC	1 49	4-5-6
	31	" "	6 shirts on H.	ST	1 49	4-5-6
	32	" "	gold, orange, pants	DC	1 20	4-5-6
	33	Mike Musard	2 shirts, on H.	ST	54	4-4-6
	34	" "	Blue suit	DC	99	4-4-6
	35	James Riordan	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-13-6
	36	" "	10 " "	ST	2 48	4-13-6
	37	G. A. Wolfe	2 pc White dress	DC	1 50	4-8-6
38	38	M. Wall	Blue pants	DC	65	4-11-6
	39	any Reese	3 shirts on H.	ST	80	4-12-6
	40	" "	ch, blue pants	DC	1 35	4-12-6
	41	T. Nofis	Blue coat	DC	65	4-5-6
	42	Bill & Jerry	2 Kees, gray pants	DC	2 14	4-6-6
	43	" "	2 shirt on H.	ST	80	4-6-6
	44	A. Buss	ch, gray, tan pants	DC	1 49	4-8-6
	45	" "	5 shirts on H.	ST	1 24	4-8-6
	46	" "	5 shirts on H.	ST	99	4-8-6
	47	D. Hollingshead	3 shirts on H.	ST	80	4-8-6
	48	" "	2 Red, gray pants	DC	1 49	4-8-6
	49	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
	50	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

DATE _____

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Dodley	6 shirts on H.	ST	1	49	4-8-68
	2	Frank Simpson	Blue suit	DC		99	4-11-68
	3	G. B. Valdes	4 shirts on H.	ST		99	4-6-68
	4	E. James Motley	4 shirts	ST		99	4-10-68
	5	Eddie Wright	2 Pcs., 1 Blue suit	DC	1	46	4-10-68
	6	"	4 shirts on H.	ST		99	4-10-68
	7	H. M. Jackson	5 shirts on H.	ST	1	24	4-13-68
	8	W. L. Hardwick	4 shirts on H.	ST		99	4-5-68
	9	"	4 " " "	ST		99	4-5-68
	10	"	5 " " "	ST	1	24	4-5-68
	11	M. Bazarac	4 shirts on H.	ST		99	4-8-68
	12	W. W. Swart	4 pants	DC	2	14	4-8-68
	13	"	4 shirts on H.	ST		99	4-8-68
	14	" " "	4 " " "	ST		99	4-8-68
	15	" " "	4 " " "	ST		99	4-8-68
	16	"	6 " " "	ST	1	46	4-8-68
	17	Emile Battistone	2 shirts on H.	ST		54	4-5-68
	18	C. Beren	2 pairs green gold dress	DC	12	00	4-11-68
	19	J. C. Stone	1 Krs Brown, 1 pair	DC		00	4-5-68
	20	H. Quails	4 shirts	ST		99	4-10-68
	21						
	22						
	23	Friday April 5-1968					
	24	Billie Hays	2 dresses	DC	1	20	4-9-68
	25	O. B. Hays	2 trousers	DC	1	30	4-8-68
	26	Sam Buxton	4 shirts	ST		99	4-5-68
	27	"	4 shirts	ST		99	4-5-68
	28	"	4 pants	ST		99	4-5-68
	29	Mr. Manning	2 shirts 1 shirt	ST		188	4-6-68
	30	Mr. Manning	1 trousers	DC		65	4-6-68
	31	James Yess	3 shirts 2 T. shirt	ST	1	10	4-8-68
	32	L. Wiggles	1 trousers	DC		65	4-6-68
	33	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	4-6-68
	34	Rice Harris	2 trousers	DC	1	30	4-6-68
	35	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	4-6-68
	36	Charles Carter	2 trousers	DC	1	30	4-10-68
	37	Rupert Ward	6 shirts	ST	1	49	4-20-68
	38	Richard Miller	1 trousers	DC		65	4-17-68
	39	Wesley Jenkins	various 1 shirt 1 shirt	DC	1	49	4-31-68
	40	Leo Alvarez	1 pants, 1 shirt	ST		65	4-6-68
	41	"	4 shirts	ST		99	4-6-68
	42	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	4-6-68
	43	J. P. Mullins	2 P.O. trousers	DC	1	30	4-19-68
	44	"	4 shirts 1 pants	ST	1	61	4-19-68
	45	Bill Nelson	3 trousers	DC	1	49	4-10-68
	46	"	4 shirts 1 pants 1 shirt	ST	2	51	4-10-68
	47	"	1 trousers	ST		77	4-10-68
	48	Don Pinner	1 trousers	DC		65	4-6-68
	49	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	4-6-68
	50	John Rupert	1 coat 1 trousers	DC	1	65	4-18-68

Friday DATE April 5-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT	DATE PAID
				RECEIPT	DOLL. CENTS	
		M. Hall	2 shirts No. 1000			4-12
	1	Mr. Shick	1 suit shirt	St	35	4-5
	2	Wm. H. Gurner	1 tan jacket	Ac	75	4-5
	3	"	5 shirts	St	1 24	4-5
	4	W. A. Johnson	1 trousers	Ac	65	4-13-6
	5	"	4 shirts	St	99	4-13-6
	6	"	Washed Laundry	flat	1 00	4-13-6
	7	"	Mixed Laundry	fluff	1 10	4-13-6
	8	John D. Young	1 suit green	Ac	99	4-16-6
	9	"	2 trousers	Ac	1 30	4-16-6
	10	"	7 shirts	St	1 74	4-16-6
	11	Edm. Orville	Mixed Laundry	fluff	1 00	4-6-6
	12	"	4 shirts	St	99	4-6-6
	13	"	1 suit green	Ac	99	4-6-6
	14	"	3 trousers	Ac	1 49	4-6-6
	15	"	1 Raincoat	Ac	1	4-6-6
	16	C. H. Hays	1 trousers	Ac	25	4-16-6
	17	J. E. Shickley	1 coat	Ac	65	4-13-6
	18	"	3 trousers	Ac	80	4-13-6
	19	"	4 shirts	St	99	4-13-6
	20					
	21					
	22					
	23	Saturday April 6, 1968				
	24	A. A. Estes	Mixed Laundry	fluff	1 46	4-8-6
930	25	"	4 shirts	St	99	4-8-6
	26	C. Martin	3 shirts	St	80	4-10-6
	27	A. B. Turner	4 shirts	St	99	4-10-6
	28	Frances Piquette	Washed Laundry	flat	1 46	4-12-6
	29	L. H. Hoppell	1 overcoat	Ac	1 50	4-10-6
	30	"	1 overcoat	Ac	1 50	4-10-6
	31	James Jordan	5 shirts	St	1 24	4-12-6
	32	"	4 shirts	St	99	4-12-6
	33	"	4 shirts	St	99	4-12-6
	34	"	1 coat 1 suit shirt	Ac	1 35	4-12-6
	35	"	3 trousers	Ac	1 49	4-12-6
	36	"	3 trousers	Ac	1 49	4-12-6
	37	Francis Hewerton	1 Ben. Rain Coat	Ac	1 50	4-10-6
	38	L. C. Sheppard	3 shirts 2 pants	St	1 82	4-13-6
	39	A. A. Brown	1 suit gray	Ac	99	4-20-6
	40	"	1 suit gray	St	99	4-20-6
	41	"	4 shirts	St	99	4-11-6
	42	M. Manning	1 trousers	Ac	65	4-13-6
	43	"	1 shirt 1 pair shirt	St	54	4-13-6
	44	L. G. Gordon	5 shirts	St	1 24	4-20-6
	45	Phillip Manning	5 shirts	St	1 24	4-10-6
	46	Dan Brian	5 shirts	St	1 24	4-11-6
	47	"	5 shirts	St	1 24	4-11-6
	48	David Wade	4 shirts	St	1 24	4-12-6
	49	"	5 shirts	St	1 24	4-12-6
	50	M. Luff	2 shirts Ac	St	20	

Saturday April 6, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Paul Rozar	1 suit bek st	Do	99		4-17-68
	2	"	1 suit gray st	Do	99		4-17-68
	3	James Edwards	4 shirts	St	99		4-10-68
	4	Paul Miller	4 shirts	St	99		4-12-68
	5	"	7 shirts	St	1 74		4-12-68
	6	Brad Martin	1 trousers	Do	65		4-15-68
	7	"	1 Bathrobe	St	77		4-15-68
	8	"	6 shirts	St	1 49		4-15-68
	9	Ed Bentley	1 suit gray	Do	99		4-12-68
	10	"	4 shirts	St	99		4-12-68
	11	C. Butler	2 suits KC Summer	Do	4 66		4-13-68
	12	C. Hickey	1 suit 1 dress sliver	Do	10		4-12-68
	13	Good Hagan	1 trousers	Do	65		4-11-68
	14	"	4 shirts	St	99		4-11-68
	15	J. Lannon	8 shirts	St	1 49		4-13-68
	16	C. E. Dalgo	2 trousers	Do	1 30		4-18-68
	17	"	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-18-68
	18	"	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-18-68
	19	"	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-18-68
	20	C. Hudrick	1 Bl. Coat	Do	1 30		5-1-68
	21	"	Finished Laundry	Flat	1 00		5-1-68
	22	C. D. Batley	Finished Laundry	Flat	1 28		4-11-68
	23	C. Ruiz	1 shirt do over	St	10		4-10-68
	24	C. McKinney	1 shirt	St	35		4-10-68
	25	Jeff Fowler	2 trousers	Do	1 30		4-11-68
	26	"	2 shirts	St	54		4-11-68
	27	M. Murse	4 shirts	St	99		4-11-68
	28	"	1 shirt ink	St	35		4-11-68
	29	"	1 shirt apine	St	35		4-11-68
	30	"	1 suit gray Red	Do	99		4-11-68
	31						
	32						
	33						
	34	Monday April 8 - 1968					
	35	Rich. King	Finished Laundry	Flat	1 10		4-11-68
	36	C. B. Gracht	7 shirts	St	1 74		4-10-68
	37	C. B. Gracht	5 shirts	St	1 46		4-10-68
	38	"	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-10-68
	39	"	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-10-68
	40	"	3 trousers	Do	1 29		4-10-68
	41	"	1 Coat	Do	65		4-10-68
	42	Wid. Searcy	1 trousers	Do	65		4-15-68
	43	"	2 shirts 1 trunk	St	66		4-15-68
	44	Robert MacPiche	4 shirts	St	99		4-12-68
	45	Dudrey Stone	3 trousers	Do	1 29		4-10-68
	46	"	4 shirts	St	99		4-11-68
	47	"	4 shirts	St	99		4-10-68
	48	"	4 shirts	St	90		4-11-68
	49	E. Blades	1 jacket Red	Do	85		4-11-68
	50	"	1 suit gray	Do	99		4-11-68

Monday April 8, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	E. Gladys	1.2pc dress 1 blk skirt	Ac	3 35	4-15-68
	2	William Thompson	1.2pc dress 1 blk skirt	flat	1 82	4-11-68
900	3	Mr. Dick	1 shirt	st	35	4-12-68
	4	C. E. Kamla	4 shirts	st	99	4-13-68
	5	" "	4 shirts	st	99	4-13-68
	6	" "	4 shirts	st	99	4-13-68
	7	" "	1 coat, 2 ties	Ac	1 95	4-13-68
	8	John Cash	5 shirts	st	1 24	4-13-68
	9	" "	1 trousers / tie	Ac	90	4-11-68
	10	S. A. Rice	4 shirts	st	99	4-10-68
	11	R. M. Graham	4 shirts	st	99	4-11-68
	12	" "	4 shirts	st	99	4-11-68
	13	" "	4 shirts	st	99	4-11-68
	14	W. Overback	2 trousers	Ac	1 30	4-16-68
	15	" "	1 coat blue	Ac	1 50	4-16-68
	16	M. E. Caldwell	2 dresses 1 pc	Ac	56	4-20-68
	17	" "	1 dress black	Ac	1 50	4-20-68
	18	" "	1 trousers / tie	Ac	65	4-20-68
	19	" "	3 shirts	st	80	4-20-68
	20	" "	4 shirts	st	99	4-20-68
	21	" "	4 shirts	st	99	4-20-68
	22	Joe C. Stone	3 shirts	st	80	4-12-68
	23	Sam Jones	1 suit, gray ck	Ac	99	4-10-68
	24	" "	3 shirts	st	80	4-10-68
	25	H. D. Fiddett	2 shirts	st	54	4-13-68
	26	John Lyman	4 shirts	st	99	4-10-68
	27	Larry Reese	2 trousers	Ac	1 30	4-12-68
	28	" "	4 shirts	st	99	4-12-68
	29	Harry Barnes	4 shirts	st	99	4-22-68
	30	" "	4 shirts	st	99	4-11-68
	31	Vernon Hector	1 trousers	Ac	65	4-11-68
	32	" "	2 shirts	st	54	4-11-68
	33	" "	2 shirts	st	54	4-11-68
	34	Philip Thomas	4 shirts	st	99	4-13-68
	35	Phil Johnson	4 shirts	st	99	4-10-68
	36	" "	3 trousers	Ac	1 49	4-10-68
	37	" "	1 tie, 1 jacket	Ac	1 30	4-10-68
	38	Bob Shinn	1 trousers / tie	Ac	1 34	4-17-68
	39	" "	1 suit, blue ck	Ac	1 30	4-17-68
	40	Jack Risner	5 shirts	st	1 24	4-13-68
	41					
	42					
	43	Wednesday April 10th 1968				
	44	C. Martin	2 shirts, 1 coat	st	Nc	4-16-68
	45	D. W. Puckett	3 shirts	st	80	4-16-68
	46	" "	4 shirts	st	99	4-11-68
	47	Charles Blough	6 shirts	st	1 14	4-11-68
	48	Joe Dyer	1 ad & 1 suit	Ac	99	4-11-68
	49	" "	1.2pc dress 1 blk skirt	st	1 70	4-11-68
	50	C. E. Kamla	1 dress / tie	Ac	1 50	4-16-68

DATE Wednesday, April 10 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	C. E. Kamla	2 dresses	Sc	3	00	4-13-68
	2	" "	4 shirts	St		99	4-13-68
	3	Herman King	4 shirts	St		99	4-10-68
	4	" "	4 shirts	St		99	4-10-68
	5	" "	4 shirts	St		99	4-10-68
	6	" "	4 shirts	St		99	4-10-68
	7	Bunny Spence	1 dress Blue St	Sc	1	30	4-12-68
	8	Ed. Portnacker	4 shirts	St		99	4-13-68
	9	J. E. Jackson	3 trousers	Sc	1	49	4-11-68
	10	" "	3 ties	Sc		1 00	4-11-68
	11	Shelly Betty	1 Rain Coat tan	Sc	2	75	4-11-68
4.30	12	" "	2 dresses 1-3/4 size	Sc	3	57	4-11-68
	13	Ronda Farnell	1 suit, 1 coat	Sc	1	64	4-13-68
	14	" "	1 shirt	St		35	4-13-68
	15	Luddy Cook	2 trousers	Sc		1 30	4-11-68
	16	" "	2 shirts	St		54	4-11-68
	17	C. M. Pittman	1 suit Blue	Sc		99	4-13-68
	18	D. Franz	4 shirts	St		99	4-13-68
	19	" "	1-2/3 dress	Sc	1	88	4-13-68
	20	" "	2 trousers	Sc	2	60	4-13-68
	21	" "	2-2/3 dresses	Sc		70	4-13-68
	22	" "	2 dresses 1-2/3 d.	Sc	2	80	4-13-68
	23	Jimmy Hill	6 shirts	St		1 49	4-11-68
	24	Bob Alvarez	1 trousers	Sc		65	4-12-68
	25	" "	6 shirts	St	1	49	4-12-68
	26	B. Craig	2 black dresses	Sc	4	00	4-12-68
	27	" "	1 suit 1-2/3 size	Sc	1	30	4-12-68
	28	Little Peter	2 shirts	St		27	4-12-68
	29	" "	2 dresses	Sc	1	20	4-12-68
	30	" "	1 dress 1 shirt	Sc			4-12-68
	31	" "	1 finished laundry	St	2	26	4-12-68
	32	R. P. Valdes	4 shirts	St		99	4-17-68
	33	E. McKinney	4 shirts	St		99	4-13-68
	34	Charles Berkebile	2 trousers	Sc	1	30	4-15-68
	35	" "	3 shirts	St		80	4-15-68
	36	Gary Pitts	1 jacket, 1 pair	Sc	1	05	4-15-68
	37	" "	1 shirt	St		35	4-12-68
	38	Charles Salmer	5 shirts	St	1	24	4-12-68
	39	" "	6 shirts	St	1	49	4-12-68
	40	" "	2 trousers	Sc	1	30	4-12-68
	41	" "	2 sweaters	Sc	1	30	4-12-68
	42	D. L. Charlie	1 suit 1 trs	Sc	1	64	4-17-68
	43	James Bennett	1 suit	Sc		99	4-18-68
	44	" "	3 shirts	St		80	4-18-68
	45	J. Morris	4 shirts	St		99	4-11-68
	46	K. Leary	1 trousers	Sc		65	4-13-68
	47	" "	1 finished laundry	St	1	00	4-13-68
	48	C. B. Rowley	1 trousers	Sc		65	4-15-68
	49	" "	1 shirt	St		35	4-15-68
	50	Shawn Raper	1 finished laundry	St	2	17	4-16-68

DATE Thurs. April 11, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Geneva Green	2 pants, shirt	DC	89		4-11-68
	2	"	coat, tie	DC	54		4-11-68
	3	Jim Bayan	suit	DC	99		4-13-68
	4	Donald Lee	1 coat, 2 pants	DC	214		4-12-68
	5	"	6 shirts on H	ST	149		4-12-68
	6	J. R. Connor	3 pants	VC	149		4-13-68
	7	"	1 shirt on H	ST	174		4-13-68
	8	Sam Buxton	3 pants	DC	149		4-11-68
	9	"	4 shirts, 2 pants on H	ST	281		4-11-68
	10	Travis Wesson	shirt, suit	DC	99		4-11-68
	11	"	4 shirts on H	ST	99		4-11-68
	12	"	1 " " "	ST	99		4-11-68
	13	Ruth McMillin	black coat	DC	150		4-12-68
	14	M. Musard	4 shirts on H	ST	99		4-11-68
	15	"	4 shirts, 1 pants on H	ST	151		4-11-68
	16	"	Blue suit	DC	99		4-11-68
	17	"	Old " "	DC	99		4-11-68
	18	"	" " "	DC	99		4-11-68
	19	"	pants, 3 sweaters	DC	195		4-11-68
	20	"	H 2 shirts	DC	214		4-11-68
	21	M. J. Moore	hat + old suit	DC	124		4-13-68
	22	"	2 shirts on H	ST	54		4-13-68
	23	Bill Tate	mix. gd -	ST	236		4-13-68
	24	"	5 shirts on H	ST	124		4-12-68
	25	"	3 pants	DC	149		4-12-68
	26	Charles Keith	Christ suit	DC	60		4-15-68
	27	"	suit	DC			4-15-68
	28	"	Black vel. suit	DC	60		4-15-68
	29	"	3 ties	DC	75		4-15-68
	30	B. Carroll	5 shirts on H	ST	124		4-11-68
	31	Andrew Knowles	Blue pants	DC	65		4-15-68
	32	Mary Thomas	Black pants	DC	70		4-13-68
	33	T. Oppenburger	10 shirts	ST	248		4-13-68
	34	"	"	ST	273		4-13-68
	35	"	gray suit	DC	99		4-13-68
10:05	36	"	Black suit + pants	DC	164		4-13-68
	37	H. Patton	1 child gray suit	DC	70		4-13-68
	38	"	old suit	DC	99		4-13-68
	39	J. S. Walker	cord pants, shirt	DC	136		4-22-68
	40	"	6 shirts on H	ST	149		4-22-68
	41	Montine Coy	new robe + belt	DC	150		4-17-68
	42	"	Black dress + belt	DC	130		4-17-68
	43	"	Black coat	DC	150		4-17-68
	44	"	Black suit	DC	99		4-17-68
	45	"	Black in ch. suit	DC	99		4-17-68
	46	Bill Dyer	6 shirts on H	ST	149		4-15-68
	47	Henry Harold Jr	ch. pants	DC	65		4-13-68
	48	"	5 shirts	ST	124		4-13-68
	49	W. A. Johnson	yellow zipper 3 pants	DC	214		4-20-68
	50	E. Laine Moller	5 shirts	ST	124		4-17-68

DATE _____

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Richard Robert	5 shirts on H	St	1	24	4-13-68
	2	"	5 " "	St	1	24	4-13-68
	3	"	5 " "	St	1	24	4-13-68
	4	"	5 " "	St	1	24	4-13-68
	5	"	2 lat. coats	St	1	16	4-13-68
	6	G. E. Kamla	red, blue dress	DC	2	80	4-13-68
	7	J. E. Wilson	3 pants	DC	1	49	4-12-68
	8	"	2 pants	DC	1	49	4-12-68
	9	"	2 pants	DC	1	30	4-12-68
	10	"	3 shirts	St		80	4-12-68
	11	Kathleen Daly	white dress	DC	1	50	4-19-68
	12	"	Blue sweater	DC		70	4-19-68
	13	"	Blue sweater dress	DC	1	50	4-19-68
	14	J. Wolbe	tablecloth	Lat	1	00	4-13-68
	15	C. C. Laster	4 shirts on H	St		99	4-17-68
	16	Don Mercer	Odor suit	DC		99	4-13-68
	17	"	4 shirts on H	St		99	4-13-68
	18	J. H. Halpern	Odor suit	DC		99	4-15-68
	19	"	Blue suit	Lat		50	4-15-68
	20	Lucy Wigley	multi colored dress	DC	1	30	4-27-68
	21	"	2 pants	DC	1	30	4-27-68
	22	Era Hogan	4 shirts on H	St		99	4-13-68
	23	"	6 line suit	DC		99	4-13-68
	24	Jeff Powell	2 shirts/pants	St		106	4-16-68
	25	"	Blue pants	DC		65	4-16-68
	26	H. H. Waten	Blue suit	DC		99	4-18-68
	27						
	28						
	29						
	30	Friday April 12-1968					
	31	Harold Hume	1 sweater	DC		65	4-12-68
	32	J. H. Graham	7 shirts	St	1	74	4-13-68
	33	B. E. Henderson	Widol Laundry	Lat	2	50	4-13-68
	34	Jim Jordan	2 sweaters	St	1	30	4-27-68
	35	"	5 shirts	St	1	24	4-27-68
	36	K. C. Bexley	4 shirts	St		99	4-22-68
	37	C. P. Lee	4 shirts	St		99	4-17-68
	38	Larry Reese	1 Tiquier	DC		65	4-22-68
	39	"	4 shirts	St		99	4-22-68
	40	Lo Harner	1 raincoat	DC	1	50	4-19-68
	41	"	2 shirts	DC	1	94	4-19-68
	42	"	2 dresses	DC	2	80	4-19-68
	43	"	1-3pc dress	DC	1	95	4-19-68
	44	Janice Armstrong	2 skirts	DC	1	30	4-25-68
	45	John Sheehy	1 suit	DC		99	4-15-68
	46	"	4 shirts	St		99	4-17-68
	47	M. Morse	1 suit tan	DC		99	4-16-68
	48	"	1 suit, 1 tie	DC	1	24	4-16-68
	49	"	2 shirts	St		54	4-16-68
	50						

DATE Saturday April 13, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	C L Adcock	4 shirts	St	99		4-13-68
	2	" "	4 shirts	St	99		4-13-68
	3	" "	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-13-68
	4	" "	1 suit	St	99		4-13-68
	5	" "	1 suit	St	99		4-13-68
	6	" "	1 suit 1 trs	St	1 64		4-13-68
	7	" "	1 suit 1 trs	St	1 64		4-13-68
	8	" "	1 suit 1 trs 2 bls	St	3 20		4-13-68
	9	" "	1 dress 1 pair	St	1 30		4-13-68
	10	J S Meyer	finished laundry	flat	1 30		4-13-68
	11	" "	mixed laundry	flat	1 52		4-13-68
	12	" "	8 shirts 5 pants	St	2 48		4-13-68
900	13	" "	8 shirts 6 pants	St	2 58		4-13-68
	14	Johnson Charles	4 shirts	St	99		4-13-68
	15	J A Mullis	1 jacket	St	75		4-20-68
	16	" "	3 trousers	St	1		4-20-68
	17	" "	7 shirts	St	1 14		4-20-68
	18	" R. Danner	2 trousers	St	1 30		4-18-68
	19	" S. Crank	6 shirts	St	1 09		4-15-68
	20	" D. Gungling	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-16-68
	21	" "	6 shirts	St	1 49		4-16-68
	22	" "	1 rain coat	St	1 90		4-15-68
	23	" "	1 trs 2 pants	St	1 95		4-16-68
	24	R A Burdon	3 shirts	St	80		4-20-68
	25	Carol Evans	finished laundry	flat	1 00		4-17-68
	26	" M. Jackson	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-27-68
	27	" C. Sheppard	3 shirts 3 pants	St	2 30		4-20-68
	28	" Frank Simpson	5 shirts 4 pants	St	3 24		4-22-68
	29	" Hazel Andrews	2 sweaters	St	1 16		4-29-68
	30	" B. Butler	2 shirts blue	St	2 60		4-20-68
	31	" G. Cannon	7 shirts	St	1 74		4-20-68
	32	" K. K. Chawla	1 old suit	St	99		4-15-68
	33	" "	3 trousers	St	1 19		4-15-68
	34	" "	5 shirts	St	1 24		4-15-68
	35	" W. A. Johnson	1 suit blue	St	99		4-20-68
	36	" "	3 shirts	St	80		4-20-68
	37	" "	finished laundry	flat	1 48		4-20-68
	38	" "	mixed laundry	flat	1 00		4-20-68
	39	" Mr. Smith	1 shirt	St	35		4-19-68
	40	" Mrs. L. B. Wacker	2 bras 1 shirt	St	1 19		4-22-68
	41	" "	2 shirts	St	54		4-22-68
	42	" Charles Appeto	3 shirts	St	80		4-1-68
	43	" "	mixed laundry	flat	1 00		4-1-68
	44	" Betty P. Harwick	finished laundry	flat	1 92		4-19-68
	45	" J. Thomas	4 shirts	St	99		4-23-68
	46	" Jack Turner	2 shirts	St	54		5-4-68
	47						

Monday April 15-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	L. C. Nielsen	4 shirt 3 pants	St	2	49	4-18-68
	2	L. C. Nielsen	1 suit 1 tie	St	1	64	4-16-68
	3	Charles Clark	1 trousers	St	6	65	4-19-68
	4	Mary Spick	1 Blouse	St	4	71	4-15-68
	5	Betty Lemon	1 Raincoat, tie	St	1	52	4-15-68
	6	Mrs. P. Brown	Finished Laundry	flat	1	28	4-12-68
	7	Johnny DeCumb	Finished Laundry	flat	2	87	4-16-68
	8	P. S. Cape Hamm	1 Trousers, shirt	St	N.C.	N.C.	4-17-68
	9	" "	1 pair shirt	St	6	65	4-17-68
	10	" "	4 shirts	St	1	74	4-17-68
	11	" "	Finished Laundry	flat	1	46	4-17-68
	12	Henry Lane	2 trousers	St	1	30	4-16-68
	13	" "	3 trousers	St	1	49	4-16-68
	14	Art Hinge	5 shirts	St	1	24	4-19-68
	15	Frank Brown	1 shirt 1 pair collar	St	N.C.	N.C.	4-22-68
	16	M. Hendricks	1-2nd suit	St	9	99	4-17-68
	17	" "	2 Blouses	St	1	30	4-17-68
	18	" "	3 Shirts	St	1	49	4-17-68
	19	Anna Matthews	7 shirts	St	1	74	4-25-68
	20	H. D. Spirey	Finished Laundry	flat	1	00	4-15-68
	21	Ed. L. Smith	2 trousers	St	1	30	4-18-68
	22	Charles Keith	7 shirts	St	1	74	4-20-68
	23	" "	1 suit Green	St	4	99	4-20-68
	24	" "	1 suit Blue	St	1	49	4-20-68
	25	" "	1 suit Sweater	St	1	74	4-20-68
	26	Frank McCann	2 sweaters	St	1	50	4-23-68
	27	Walter Hanks	2 shirts	St	5	54	4-27-68
	28	" "	2 trousers	St	1	30	4-27-68
	29	Joe C. Stage	3 shirts	St	1	80	4-19-68
	30	Mrs. Jenkins	1 Rain Coat	St	1	50	4-12-68
	31	Robert Cleveland	2 Trousers	St	1	30	4-19-68
	32	" "	6 shirts	St	1	49	4-19-68
	33	M. E. Caldwell	Robert Kipin	St	1	70	4-20-68
	34	" "	1 suit Yellow	St	2	50	4-20-68
	35	Mrs. H. H. H. H.	1 dress Black	St	1	30	4-17-68
	36	M. E. H. H. H.	6 shirts	St	1	49	4-20-68
	37	M. E. H. H. H.	2 dresses White	St	1	95	4-18-68
	38	J. E. H. H. H.	1-2nd dress Black	St	1	95	4-26-68
	39	H. B. H. H. H.	8 shirts	St	1	98	4-18-68
	40	W. E. H. H. H.	2 shirts	St	5	54	4-19-68
	41	" "	1 trousers	St	6	65	4-19-68
	42	M. H. H. H. H.	2 shirts	St	5	54	4-20-68
	43	" "	1 tie Sweater	St	1	40	4-20-68
	44	" "	2 pants	St	1	02	4-20-68
	45	H. A. H. H. H.	1 shirt Gray	St	4	99	4-18-68
	46	" "	1 shirt 1 pair	St	1	64	4-18-68
	47	J. E. H. H. H.	6 shirts	St	1	47	4-23-68
	48	M. E. H. H. H.	1 Blouse 1 tie	St	6	65	4-18-68
	49	" "	1 shirt	St	3	35	4-19-68
	50	W. E. H. H. H.	2 shirts	St	5	54	

Monday, DATE April 15-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Paul Cheeks	3 shirts	SC	1	95	5-3-68
	2	"	8 shirts	ST	1	98	4-18-68
	3	H. F. Hurdwick	4 shirts	ST	99		4-17-68
	4	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-17-68
	5	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-17-68
	6	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	4-17-68
	7	"	1 suit Brown	SC	99		4-17-68
	8	"	1 suit Gray	SC	99		4-17-68
	9	Gene Morse	1 dress Salak	SC	1	95	4-17-68
	10	"	1 suit	SC	99		4-17-68
	11	"	1 suit old	SC	99		4-17-68
	12	K. Sata	Mrs. J. J. J. J.	ST	3	24	4-16-68
	13	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-16-68
	14	"	1 blanket Blue	SC	1	00	4-30-68
	15	Joan Livingston	1 shirt	ST	35		4-20-68
	16	M. Morse	2 shirts	ST			4-17-68
	17	Gene Hagan	3 shirts	ST	99		4-17-68
	18	J. E. Shockey	3 trousers	SC	1	49	4-20-68
	19	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-20-68
	20	Brady McElven	3 shirts	ST	80		4-18-68
	21	"	1 suit gray ^{Pharo} only	SC	50		4-18-68
	22	"	1 suit gray ^{Pharo} only	SC	99		4-18-68
	23						
	24						
	25	Tuesday, April 16-1968					
	26	David Madis	3 trousers	SC	1	49	4-20-68
	27	"	3 trousers	SC	1	49	4-20-68
	28	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	4-20-68
	29	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	4-20-68
	30	James Burton	4 shirts	ST	99		4-16-68
	31	J. Morse	5 shirts	ST	1	24	4-17-68
900	32	J. Leary	finished laundry	ST	1	20	4-20-68
	33	Jodie Jones	4 shirts	ST	99		4-19-68
	34	"	2 trousers	SC	1	30	4-19-68
	35	Mrs. O. Plummer	1 suit Rose	SC	99		4-19-68
	36	Frank McCormick	2 shirts	SC	1	00	4-23-68
	37	Jerry Thymek	1-3pc dress	SC	1	95	4-19-68
	38	Sharon Piff	2 dresses	SC	3	38	4-22-68
	39	"	1 black green	SC	1	20	4-22-68
	40	"	1 black green	SC	1	20	4-22-68
	41	Bill Cleary	2 trousers	SC	1	30	4-17-68
	42	"	1 shirt pink/ble	ST	87		4-17-68
	43	"	4 shirts	ST	99		4-17-68
	44	Kimberly Phillips	3 shirts	ST	80		4-17-68
	45	Jimmy Hill	1 coat No 18x	SC	1	95	4-18-68
	46	"	3 trousers	SC	1	49	4-18-68
	47	"	3 shirts	ST	80		4-18-68
	48	D. Parker	3 trousers	SC	1	49	4-22-68
	49	Gary Otto	1 trousers	SC	65		4-18-68
	50	"	2 shirts	ST	34		4-18-68

DATE Tuesday April 16, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Eva Hogan	1 shirt DO.	ST		NC	4-22-68
	2	" "	1 shirt	ST		35	4-22-68
	3	" "	1 trousers Bro	DO		65	4-22-68
	4	" "	1 suit dress	DO		NC	4-22-68
	5	H. P. Williams	5 shirts	ST		124	4-19-68
	6	" "	5 shirts	ST		124	4-19-68
	7	" "	6 shirts	ST		129	4-22-68
	8	Victor McDonald	1 shirt 2 pants	ST		134	4-17-68
	9	" "	4 shirts	ST		94	4-17-68
	10	" "	4 shirts	ST		94	4-17-68
	11	C. B. Beasley	1 trousers	DO		65	4-19-68
	12	" "	2 shirts	ST		54	4-19-68
	13						
	14						
	15	Wednesday April 17-1968					
	16	Charles Clark	1 trousers	DO		65	4-18-68
	17	Q. A. Benford	7 shirts	ST		174	4-14-68
	18	B. G. Luckett	4 shirts	ST		94	4-18-68
	19	H. Overbeck	1 shirt coat	DO		75.65	4-18-68
	20	Leola Mac Knight	1 dress	DO		120	4-20-68
	21	" "	2 trousers	DO		130	4-20-68
	22	" "	1 shirt	ST		35	4-20-68
	23	AP Lee	4 shirts	ST		94	4-24-68
	24	Frances Belton	finished laundry	ST		110	4-22-68
	25	Peggy Dean	1 2pc dress	DO		150	4-20-68
	26	Jeff Powell	1 trousers	DO		65	4-25-68
	27	" "	2 shirts	ST		54	4-25-68
	28	J. D. Bolinmore	3 shirts 9 pants	ST		170	4-20-68
	29	" "	6 shirts	ST		149	4-20-68
	30	" "	6 shirts	ST		149	4-20-68
	31	" "	6 shirts	ST		149	4-20-68
	32	" "	6 shirts	ST		149	4-20-68
	33	Norman Richardson	1 suit w/ jacket	DO		149	4-27-68
	34	A. Duggan	1 suit gray	DO		90	4-18-68
	35	" "	1 suit blue	DO		90	4-18-68
	36	Mary Montgomery	2 dresses	ST		260	4-22-68
	37	H. L. Stewart	2 trousers	DO		130	4-19-68
	38	Anna Tuck	1 Kim Coat	DO		150	4-25-68
	39	" "	1 2pc dress	DO		130	4-25-68
	40	Bab Skinn	4 shirts	ST		94	4-20-68
	41	" "	4 shirts	ST		94	4-20-68
	42	John B. Parker	1 coat	DO		65	4-20-68
	43	" "	3 trousers	DO		149	4-20-68
	44	" "	2 shirts	ST		54	4-20-68
	45	Carl Hunter	2 trousers	DO		130	4-20-68
	46	Karen Nation	2 dresses	DO		280	4-20-68
	47	Kene Mure	1 dress orange	DO		NC	4-19-68

DATE *Thursday April 18, 1968*

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Glenn Rogers	mixed	ST	1 57	4-20-68
	2	T. J. Immatt	4 shirts	ST	99	4-18-68
	3	Linda Kangier	1-3 green white coat	DC	1 64	4-18-68
	4	Frank Rushing	mixed	ST	2 50	4-22-68
	5	J. B. Roach	7 shirts	ST	1 74	4-19-68
	6	" "	Blue pants	DC	65	4-19-68
	7	M. Musard	4 shirts on H.	ST	99	4-18-68
	8	" "	Black pants white top	DC	1 64	4-18-68
	9	R. D. Bateman	3 shirts on H.	ST	1 24	4-18-68
	10	" "	2 Blue, gold pants	DC	1 49	4-18-68
	11	" "	checked pants, no top	DC	1 30	4-18-68
	12	Jim Jordan	Blue shirt, black pants	DC	1 64	4-27-68
	13	" "	3 shirts on H.	ST	80	4-27-68
	14	C. Calvin Jones	4 shirts on H.	ST	99	4-20-68
	15	" "	Green ck pants	DC	65	4-20-68
9:40	16	" "	mixed	ST	2 14	4-20-68
	17	James E. Duvalde	Blue coat	Pants	3	4-20-68
	18	" "	3 shirts, 1 top, 2 pants	ST	1 49	4-20-68
	19	" "	Blue gray shirt, ck pants	DC	1 64	4-20-68
	20	Eva Hogan	3 pants Brown pants, 2 tops	ST	2 00	4-22-68
	21	Jane Jason	yellow, black, blue, 4 tops	DC	3 65	5-6-68
	22	C. C. Carter	green pants	DC	65	4-23-68
	23	J. J. Daley	mixed	ST	1 57	4-22-68
	24	Glenn Perkins	Beige coat	DC	1 53	4-24-68
	25	Donald Lee	2 Blue, green pants	DC	1 49	4-20-68
	26	" "	3 shirts on H.	ST	80	4-20-68
	27	Donald Lee	nylon green pants	DC	1 05	5-4-68
	28	Johnny Doumont	3 shirts, 2 pants	ST	1 80	4-25-68
	29	David T. Green	2 shirts	ST	54	4-20-68
	30	P. W. & Co.	1 reflected	Hat	1 00	5-8-68
	31	P. W. Porterfield	3 shirts on H.	ST	80	4-20-68
	32	Don Mercer	4 shirts on H.	ST	99	4-20-68
	33	J. J. Graham	Blue shirt	DC	99	4-19-68
	34	" "	2 white shirts	DC	1 36	4-19-68
	35	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-19-68
	36	J. R. Conner	green pants	DC	65	4-26-68
	37	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	4-26-68
	38	D. Lasser	mixed	ST	1 15	4-20-68
	39	T. Dimiche	Blue shirt	ST	35	4-20-68
	40	T. "	7 shirts	ST	1 74	4-20-68
	41	" "	Black shirt	DC	99	4-20-68
	42	T. Morris	4 shirts on H.	ST	99	4-19-68
	43	Wes. Hobbs	green dress	DC	1 20	4-22-68
	44	T. Brodgon	gray tan coat	DC	1 50	4-19-68
	45					

DATE *Friday April 19-1968*

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Thomas Speers	2 trousers	DC	1 30	4-20-68
	2	"	9 shirts	St	2 23	4-20-68
	3	"	Mixed Laundry	fly	1 00	4-20-68
	4	C. Murtaraga	7 shirts	St	1 74	4-20-68
	5	M. H. Hawkins	2 trousers	DC	1 30	4-20-68
	6	"	3 shirts	St	80	4-20-68
	7	J. T. Loring	3 overalls	St	1 58	5-4-68
	8	Sam Burton	3 pants	St	1 58	9-19-68
	9	"	4 shirts	St	99	9-19-68
	10	Jim Bryan	1 suit blk Pk	DC	99	4-20-68
	11	"	1 suit blk Pk	DC	1 64	4-20-68
	12	"	1-2 pants 1 cloth	DC	1 95	4-20-68
	13	"	2 dresses	DC	2 60	4-20-68
	14	B. H. Duncan	1 suit gray	DC	99	4-20-68
	15	"	1 suit blk Pk	DC	99	4-20-68
	16	Bob Barker	2 trousers	DC	1 30	4-20-68
	17	"	3 trousers	DC	1 49	4-20-68
	18	"	6 shirts	St	1 49	4-20-68
	19	Elaine Mabley	4 shirts	St	99	4-23-68
	20	Larry Rogers	1 suit	DC	99	4-20-68
	21	J. L. Muelinas	1 coat 1 tie	DC	1 55	4-26-68
	22	"	3 shirts	St	80	4-26-68
	23	Ruby Henderson	1 coat gray blk	DC	65	4-22-68
	24	R. H. Brown	1 trousers	DC	65	7-5-68
	25	"	finished laundry	flat	1 00	4-20-68
	26					
	27					
	28					
	29	<i>Saturday April 20-1968</i>				
	30	Bunny Hunter	1 Lavaging Pyjama	DC	1 50	4-23-68
	31	"	1 pc. dress	DC	1 30	4-23-68
	32	Dr. L. B. Burton	Mix Laundry	fly	1 82	4-20-68
	33	"	1 Coat green	DC	65	4-20-68
	34	"	1 Coat brown	DC	35	4-20-68
	35	A. A. Ellis	Mixed Laundry	fly	1 28	4-22-68
	36	"	4 shirts	St	99	4-22-68
	37	Jim Bryan	1 suit 1 tie	DC	1 24	4-23-68
	38	"	1 suit	DC	99	4-23-68
	39	Virginia Sparger	finished laundry	flat	3 67	10-1-68
	40	Virginia Sparger	finished laundry	flat	1 40	4-26-68
	41	Charles Lindvall	4 shirts	St	99	4-26-68
	42	Andrea Fall	1 dress black	DC	1 46	4-24-68
	43	A. A. Johnson	1 dress orange	DC	1 30	4-27-68
	44	"	2 dresses 1 belt	DC	2 60	4-27-68
	45	H. A. Brews	1 suit green	DC	99	5-4-68
	46	"	1 suit 1 tie	DC	1 64	5-4-68
	47	"	4 shirts	St	99	5-4-68
	48	Carl Miller	1 coat green	DC	65	5-11-68
	49	"	5 shirts	St	1 24	5-11-68
	50	"	5 shirts	St	1 24	5-11-68

Saturday DATE April 20, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Betsy Temple	finished Laundry	flat	1 20	4-25-68
	2	"	2 dresses	dc	2 80	4-25-68
	3	"	1 skirt 1 blo 1 sweater	dc	2 05	4-25-68
	4	"	1 coat suit	dc	1 80	4-26-68
	5	"	2 dresses cal	dc	2 60	4-26-68
	6	J.C. Shepard	2 shirts 2 pants	st	2 49	4-27
	7	R.A. Gordon	1 trousers	dc	65	5-4-68
	8	"	1 trousers	dc	65	5-4-68
	9	"	3 shirts	st	80	5-4-68
	10	C. Martin	4 shirts	st	99	4-24-68
	11	Rae Collins	1 dress	dc	1 58	4-24-68
	12	A. Butler	1 skirt 1 c	dc	1 30	4-24-68
	13	J.P. Mullis	4 shirts	st	99	4-25-68
	14	J. Cannon	7 shirts	st	1 71	4-30-68
	15	Mrs. Jennings (Mrs.)	1 blanket	dc	2 00	4-27
	16	Charles Heston	1 trousers Gray	dc	65	4-27
	17	B. Benti	2 shirts	st	5	4-20-68
	18	Betty Beatty	finished Laundry	flat	1 10	5-11-68
	19	Rial Peck	1 uniform 1 cap	dc	1 34	4-29
	20	Read Martin	1 suit 1700	dc	1 64	4-23-68
	21	"	5 shirts	st	1 24	4-23-68
	22	"	6 shirts	st	1 49	4-23-68
	23	Phillip Glenning	4 shirts	st	99	4-27-68
	24	R.C. Berkeley	1 skirt 1 sweater	st	1 10	4-27-68
	25	"	2 shirts	st	54	4-27-68
	26	Bessie McGuff	1 dress 1 sweater	dc	1 10	5-3-68
	27	Kene Spencer	1 jacket blue fig	dc	65	4-25-68
	28	"	finished laundry	flat	1 10	4-25-68
	29	Jeff Parvill	1 trousers	dc	65	4-25-68
x	30	"	2 shirts	st	54	4-25-68
	31	V.E. Shockley	4 shirts	st	65	4-30-68
	32	Michael Jordan	finished laundry	flat	1 10	4-27
	33					
	34					
	35	Monday April 22nd 68				
	36	4. Bryant	finished Laundry	flat	1 10	4-26-68
	37	Frank Leasing	1 coat blue	dc	65	4-24-68
	38	J. Scott	2 trousers	dc	1 30	4-23-68
	39	Charles Blough	6 shirts	st	1 49	4-24-68
	40	M. Anagnost	3 shirts	st	80	
	41	Estelle Peters	3 dresses 1 belt	dc	1 80	4-26-68
	42	J. Calhoun	4 shirts	st	99	4-24-68
	43	"	1 blue jeans shirt	dc	65	4-24-68
	44	"	1 top 2 coats	dc	1 95	4-24-68
	45	"	3 trousers	dc	1 49	4-24-68
	46	"	mixed Laundry	flat	1 10	4-24-68
	47	Marion Nelson	7 shirts	st	1 74	4-24-68
	48	"	1 suit repair	dc	1 99	4-26-68
	49	Irvin Segars	2 trousers	dc	1 30	4-26-68
	50	Bunny Skerdel	1 blanket	st	47	4-23-68

Monday ^{DATE} April 22nd 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Bunny Pegue	12-1/2 dress 1 skirt	DC	3	45	4-23-68
	2	K. M. Graham	2 trousers	DC	1	30	4-26-68
	3	"	7 shirts	ST	1	14	4-26-68
4-30	4	John J. Egan	finished laundry	flat	4	18	4-26-68
	5	Tina & E. Macken	1 dress 1 skirt	DC	1	34	4-27-68
	6	"	1 pants	ST		53	4-27-68
	7	"	4 shirts 1 pants	ST	1	57	4-24-68
	8	O. E. Kamela	6 shirts	ST	1	49	4-25-68
	9	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	4-25-68
	10	Cherter Johnson	3 shirts	DC	1	45	4-27-68
	11	"	2 trousers	DC	1	36	4-27-68
	12	"	1 overcoat	ST		52	4-27-68
	13	W. J. Gower	2 trousers 1 shirt 1 tie	DC	2	20	4-23-68
	14	C. H. Sappard	1 trousers 1 skirt	DC		65	4-24-68
	15	Tina Egan	2 shirts 1 tie	ST		97	4-29-68
	16	D. C. McElaine	6 shirts	ST	1	49	4-24-68
	17	"	1 coat 2 trousers	DC	1	95	4-24-68
	18	"	1 suit 1 trousers	DC	1	64	4-24-68
	19	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	4-24-68
	20	"	2 coats	DC	1	36	4-24-68
	21	Harry Reese	3 shirts	ST		80	4-29-68
	22	Wilk. Dyer	1 suit 1 trousers	DC		99	4-26-68
	23	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	4-26-68
	24	A. Hays	1 dress 1 skirt	DC	1	42	4-25-68
	25	Joe C. Stone	3 shirts	ST		80	4-26-68
	26	Harry Barnes	2 pairs shirts	DC	1	30	4-26-68
	27	"	3 shirts	ST		80	4-26-68
	28	"	4 shirts	ST		90	4-26-68
	29	Don Boian	4 shirts	ST		89	4-23-68
	30	"	4 shirts	ST		89	4-23-68
	31	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	4-23-68
	32	J. M. Deague	4 shirts	ST		99	5-2-68
	33	Don Miller	1 trousers	DC		65	4-27-68
	34	Richard Miller	1 coat 2 trousers	DC	1	45	4-25-68
	35	"	1 dress 1 suit	DC	1	50	4-25-68
	36	M. Maxwell	1 coat 1 tie	DC	1	30	
	37	E. H. Champ	finished laundry	flat		110	4-24-68
	38	Anderson Kramer	1 trousers	DC		65	4-27-68
	39	W. H. Hays	12 pairs shirts	DC	1	95	4-25-68
	40	Wilfred Bullard	15 shirts	ST	1	24	4-23-68
	41						
	42						
	43						
	44	Tuesday April 23, 1968					
	45	Tommy Peters	1-2x dress 1 skirt	DC		76	4-26-68
	46	A. Stapp	1 suit 1 trousers	DC		99	4-26-68
	47	Ken Sabal	5 shirts	ST	1	24	4-23-68
	48	"	mixed laundry	flat	2	00	4-23-68
	49	A. Gynel	1 suit 1 trousers	DC		99	4-26-68
	50	A. Gynel	1 suit 1 trousers	DC	1	20	4-30-68

Tuesday DATE April 23-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Herman Long	1 dress Blue	DC	1 30	4-23-68
	2	"	2 dresses Black	DC	2 60	4-23-68
	3	R. Leacy	1 undies Laundry	Hat	1 38	4-27-68
	4	Jim Bishop	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-25-68
	5	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-25-68
	6	J. Halland	1 dress Blue	DC	1 50	4-26-68
	7	"	1 coat tan	DC		4-26-68
	8	Ritchie Buler	1 trousers	DC	65	4-27-68
	9	"	7 shirts	ST	1 74	4-27-68
	10	Joseph Henry	1 electric blanket	DC	2 00	4-26-68
	11	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-26-68
	12	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-26-68
	13	R. W. Alvarez	1 shirt 1 pants	ST	87	4-24-68
	14	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-24-68
	15	"	3 pairs shorts	DC	1 95	4-24-68
	16	"	1 pair shirt 2 trass	DC	1 95	4-24-68
	17	Jim Milam	1 suit blue	DC	99	5-2-68
	18	"	4 shirts	ST	99	5-2-68
	19	"	4 shirts	ST	99	5-2-68
	20	J. P. Bryan	1 suit blue	DC	99	4-20-68
	21	J. Hestres	7 shirts	ST	1 74	4-27-68
	22	C. Martin	1 trousers	DC	65	4-29-68
	23	"	2 shirts	ST	54	5-2-68
	24	J. P. Williams	4 shirts	ST	99	5-1-68
	25	D. Fabers	1 odd suit	DC	99	5-7-68
	26	"	2 trousers	DC	1 30	5-7-68
	27	Betty Lemon	1 Raincoat	DC	1 50	5-6-68
	28	Thomas Madley	3 shirts	ST	80	4-26-68
	29	Charles McNeill	2 pair trousers	DC	1 30	4-26-68
	30	Grady McNeill	1 trousers	DC	3 50	4-27-68
	31	"	3 shirts	ST	80	4-27-68
	32	O. B. Barclay	1 trousers	DC	65	4-26-68
	33	"	2 shirts	ST	54	4-26-68
	34	Charles Carter	1 Pant	DC	65	4-24-68
	35					
	36					
	37	Wednesday April 24, 68				
	38	Daniel Madel	3 trousers	DC	1 49	4-29-68
	39	"	3 shirts 1 pants	ST	1 30	4-29-68
	40	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-29-68
	41	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-29-68
	42	L. E. Duttonberry	4 shirts	ST	99	4-27-68
	43	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-27-68
	44	"	4 shirts	ST	99	4-27-68
	45	Mrs. Johnson	3 shirts	DC	1 49	4-24-68
	46	"	3 shirts	DC	1 65	4-24-68
	47	"	2 dresses	DC	2 60	5-15-68
	48	"	1 dress 1 shirt	DC	2 35	5-15-68
	49	"	1 pair dc 1 overalls	DC	2 25	4-24-68
	50	"	2 overalls	DC	1 50	4-24-68

DATE Wednesday April 24, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Willie Roper	3 overalls	ST	152	4-27-68
	2	Joe Rennie	Mixed Laundry	ST	2 03	4-27-68
	3	Burney Greene	1 dress	DC	1 30	4-25-68
	4	Mrs John J. Egan	2 dresses 2 shirts	DC	3 00	4-26-68
	5	" " "	2 dresses 2 shirts	DC	3 00	4-26-68
	6	J. A. Holland	2 dresses	DC	2 60	4-26-68
	7	" "	1 dress 1 blouse	DC	1 95	4-26-68
	8	" "	1 shirt	ST	95	4-26-68
	9	Post office CB3	Camels & Rags	ST	70	tax ch
	10	Jeddie Finch	2 trousers	DC	1 30	4-27-68
	11	Archie Gild	1 dress	DC	1 30	5-3-68
	12	W. C. Shepherd	3 shirts 1 pants	ST	1 30	5-1-68
	13	" "	1 pant green	DC	99	4-27-68
	14	" "	1 Pant shirt	DC	1 30	4-27-68
	15	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 09	4-27-68
	16	E. Rousso	3 shirts	ST	80	5-6-68
	17	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	4-27-68
	18	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	4-27-68
	19	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49	4-27-68
	20	" "	2 trousers	DC	1 30	5-6-68
	21	" "	2 Coats	DC	1 30	4-27-68
	22	" "	2 Coats	DC	1 30	5-6-68
	23	" "	1 Raincoat Tan	DC	2 75	5-6-68
	24	C. L. Burton	Mixed Laundry	ST	1 40	5-2-68
	25	W. P. Carver	1 shirt	ST	55	4-27-68
	26	" "	Mixed Laundry	ST	2 04	4-27-68
	27	A. Franz	3 shirts	ST	80	4-27-68
	28	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	4-27-68
	29	Archie Gentry	1 dress 1 Beige	DC	1 50	4-26-68
	30	W. J. Graham	7 shirts	ST	1 74	4-26-68
	31	Bill Collins	2 trousers	DC	1 30	4-27-68
	32	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24	4-27-68
	33	John Loman	3 trousers	DC	1 49	4-26-68
	34	" "	6 shirts	ST	1 49	4-26-68
	35	R. P. Melton	1 pants 1 pair	ST	50	4-27-68
	36	" "	3 shirts 2 pants	ST	1 82	4-26-68
	37	Carl Houston	2 trousers	DC	1 30	4-27-68
	38	Sam Burton	4 shirts	ST	99	4-25-68
	39	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	4-25-68
	40	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	4-25-68
	41	" "	1 pant bel	DC	99	4-25-68
	42	" "	2 trousers	DC	1 30	4-25-68
	43	" "	2 Coats	DC	1 30	4-25-68
	44	" "	2 Coats	DC	1 30	4-25-68
	45	W. Manning	1 trousers	DC	65	4-26-68
	46	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	4-26-68
	47	A. H. Turner	5 shirts	ST	1 74	4-30-68
	48	J. A. Holland	1 Rain Coat	DC	1 50	4-27-68
	49	W. Roper	Mixed Laundry	ST	2 74	4-27-68
	50					

Thursday ^{DATE} April 25-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOL.
	1	D.W. Puckett	5 Shirts	at	1 24	4-27-68
	2	C. Murtough	7 Shirts	at	1 74	4-26-68
	3	Tom Anderson	1 B.ouse	at	65	4-26-68
	4	J.B. Roach	5 Shirts	at	1 24	4-26-68
	5	Johnny Bloomb	2 Pant 2 Pants	at	1 24	4-27-68
	6	M. Wall	1 Suit	at	94	5-1-68
	7	M. Wall	2 Shirts	at	1 34	5-1-68
	8	M. Morse	4 Shirts	at	1 10	4-27-68
	9	W. Morse	1 Shirt	at	10	4-27-68
	10	W. Morse	1 Tie	at	7 C	4-27-68
	11	W. Morse	2 Tie	at	50	4-27-68
	12	T. Offenburger	12 Shirts	at	2 97	4-26-68
	13	W. Offenburger	1 Pant 1 Jacket	at	1 48	4-26-68
	14	John Skidmore	2 Pants	at	1 65	4-27-68
	15	Guan Murrick	2 dresses	at	2 64	5-2-68
	16	Guan Murrick	1 dress	at	1 12	5-2-68
	17	John Skidmore	2-2 PC dresses	at	2 12	4-27-68
	18	W. Skidmore	3 Shirts	at	1 98	4-27-68
	19	Charles C. Carter	1 Pant	at	65	4-29-68
	20	Mike Manning		Flat	1 10	4-26-68
	21	Konny Pennell	2 Pants	at	1 30	4-27-68
	22	W. Pennell	2 Pants	at	1 30	4-27-68
	23	W. Pennell	7 Shirts	at	1 74	4-27-68
	24	W.F. Hardwick	1 Suit	at	94	4-27-68
	25	W.F. Hardwick	1 Rain Coat	at	1 50	5-4-68
	26	W.F. Hardwick	1 Suit	at	94	4-27-68
	27	W.F. Hardwick	4 Shirts	at	49	4-27-68
	28	W.F. Hardwick	4 Shirts	at	49	4-27-68
	29	W.F. Hardwick	1 Shirt	at	94	4-27-68
	30	W.F. Hardwick	4 Shirts	at	49	4-27-68
	31	W.F. Hardwick	4 Shirts	at	94	4-27-68
	32	W.F. Hardwick	4 Shirts	at	94	4-27-68
	33	W.F. Hardwick	4 Shirts	at	94	4-27-68
	34	W.B. Cloch	1 Pant 1 Shirt 1 Tie	at	1 53	4-25-68
	35	F. Shrockley		Flat	1 28	5-2-68
	36	F. Shrockley	1 Shirt 1 Pant	at	91	5-1-68
	37	F. Shrockley	1 Shirt	at	10	6-19
	38	F. Shrockley	3 Shirts	at	1 15	4-26-68
	39					
	40	Sam Burton	4-26-68	at	2 11	4-26-68
	41	R.L. Duncan	5 Shirts	at	1 24	4-26-68
	42	W. Duncan	5 Shirts	at	1 34	4-26-68
	43	W. Duncan	5 Shirts	at	1 24	4-26-68
	44	W. Duncan	5 Shirts	at	1 24	4-26-68
	45	R. Tyler	1 Suit	at	94	4-26-68
	46	W. Tyler	3 Pants	at	1 45	7-1-68
	47	W. Tyler		Flat	2 54	7-1-68
	48	P. Brown	1 C. Suit	at	97	4-27-68
	49	John Howell	1 Suit	at	97	4-26-68
	50	W. Howell	1 Suit	at	94	4-26-68

DATE 4-26-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT	DATE SOLD
	1	John Thomas	3748	ST	1.49	4-26-68
	2	"	"	ST	.90	4-26-68
	3	"	"	ST	1.24	4-26-68
	4	"	"	ST	.74	4-26-68
	5	"	"	ST	1.74	4-26-68
	6	Frank Carter	5 shirt	ST	1.74	4-26-68
	7	"	Carroll shirt	ST	.90	4-26-68
	8	Hattie Mae Kinnard	1-2K 15ul	ST	3.60	4-27-68
	9	Grady Thompson	2 pants	ST	1.30	4-27-68
	10	"	Thompson 1 shirt	ST	1.65	4-27-68
	11	"	Thompson 4 shirts	ST	.99	4-27-68
	12	"	Thompson 4 shirts	ST	.95	4-27-68
	13	"	Thompson 4 shirts	ST	.99	4-27-68
	14	"	Thompson 4 shirts	ST	.99	4-27-68
	15	"	Thompson 3 shirts	ST	.80	4-27-68
	16	John E. Egan	14 coat	ST	.90	5-4-68
	17	Thompson 1 shirt	2 shirts	ST	2.60	5-4-68
	18	"	1 pants	ST	.65	4-30-68
	19	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	20	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	21	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	22	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	23	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	24	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	25	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	26	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	27	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	28	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	29	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	30	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	31	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	32	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	33	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	34	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	35	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	36	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	37	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	38	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	39	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	40	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	41	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	42	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	43	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	44	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	45	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	46	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	47	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	48	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	49	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68
	50	"	1 shirt	ST	.65	4-30-68

Saturday April 27, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	H. M. Jackson	3 shirts	St		80	5-3-68
	2	"	4 shirts	St		79	5-3-68
	3	R. C. Buckley	1 suit	DC		79	5-10-68
	4	"	1 suit, 1 tie	DC	1	64	5-10-68
	5	"	4 shirts	St		99	5-10-68
	6	John Gaus	1 suit Green	DC		79	5-1-68
	7	"	4 shirts	St		99	5-1-68
	8	"	4 shirts	St		99	5-1-68
	9	"	5 - shirts	St	1	26	5-1-68
	10	R. Butler	1 Rain Coat, belt	DC	3	00	5-4-68
	11	Ben Jennings	2 trousers	DC	1	30	4-29-68
	12	"	5 shirts	St	1	24	4-29-68
	13	Wm & B. Jackson	4 shirts	St		99	5-8-68
	14	C. Martin	3 shirts	St		80	5-11-68
	15	Albina Tate	1 coat white	DC		150	5-4-68
	16	"	1 coat green	DC		100	5-4-68
	17	"	1-2nd dress black	DC	2	15	5-4-68
	18	"	1-2nd dress lavender	DC	2	20	5-4-68
	19	Mildred Johnson	2 shirts	DC	1	92	5-2-68
	20	"	1 coat blue	DC	1	50	7-13
	21	"	3 slacks	DC	1	49	7-13
	22	"	1 skirt 1 coat	DC	2	56	7-13
	23	"	2 sweaters	DC	1	40	7-13
	24	Jim Jordan	5 shirts	St	1	24	5-10-68
	25	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-10-68
	26	Ed. Adcock	5 shirts	St	1	24	4-30-68
	27	"	5 shirts	St	1	24	4-30-68
	28	"	2 dress shirt	DC	2	60	4-30-68
	29	"	2 shirts	DC	1	30	4-30-68
	30	"	1 dress 1 blouse	DC	1	95	4-30-68
	31	"	1 suit blue mus	DC		99	4-30-68
	32	"	1 suit green	DC		99	4-30-68
	33	"	1 suit coat	DC	1	64	4-30-68
	34	"	1 suit blue	DC		99	4-30-68
	35	"	1 shirt	St		35	4-30-68
	36	Carl Miller	5 shirts	St	1	24	5-4-68
	37						
	38						
	39						
	40						
	41	Monday April 29, 1968					
	42	S. Jamnath	4 shirts	St		99	5-1-68
	43	Mrs. J. P. Brown	1 dress 1 suit	DC	2	29	5-1-68
	44	Mathew Hammond	1 2nd dress	DC	1	58	5-2-68
	45	"	1 dress 1 blouse	DC	1	95	5-2-68
	46	Buddy Cook	2 trousers	DC	1	30	4-30-68
	47	"	4 shirts	St		99	4-30-68
	48	"	3 shirts 1 pair shorts	St		90	4-30-68
	49	R. Oakley	1 dress 1 pair shorts	St	1	46	5-3-68
	50	Ken Saba	1 dress 1 pair shorts	St	1	00	4-30-68
	51	"	4 shirts	St		99	4-30-68

Monday DATE April 29-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Ken Saba	2 shirts 1 pants	ST	1	08	4-30-68
	2	"	2 trousers/bro	DC	1	45	4-30-68
	3	Mr. L. B. Tucker	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-8-68
	4	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-8-68
	5	C. E. Kamla	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-2-68
	6	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-2-68
	7	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-2-68
	8	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-2-68
	9	Paul Searey	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-3-68
	10	"	3 shirts	ST		80	5-3-68
	11	Joe C. Stanes	1 coat green	DC		65	5-2-68
	12	"	3 shirts	ST		80	5-2-68
	13	C. H. Pullen	1 dress blue	DC	1	20	5-4-68
	14	"	1 trouser bro	DC		65	5-4-68
	15	Arthur Pardo	1 black suit	DC	2	00	5-3-68
	16	Charles Carter	1 suit bro	DC		99	5-2-68
	17	C. B. Beasley	1 trouser bro	DC		165	5-4-68
	18	"	1 trouser blue	DC		180	5-4-68
	19	Ferry Reese	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-2-68
	20	"	3 shirts 1 pants	ST	1	32	5-2-68
	21	H. G. Shindover	1 suit - bro	DC		99	5-1-68
	22	"	1 trouser blue	DC		65	5-4-68
	23	Steve Warren	1 suit blue	DC		99	5-3-68
	24	"	1 odd suit	DC		99	5-3-68
	25	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-3-68
	26	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-3-68
	27	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-3-68
	28	Evered Gain	1 trs 3 ties	DC	1	40	5-1-68
	29	"	3 shirts	ST		80	5-1-68
	30	Frank Simmons	3 shirts 1 pants	ST	1	49	5-10-68
	31	D. M. Alisch	1 polo shirt	DC		65	5-1-68
	32	"	1 shirt	ST		35	5-1-68
	33	Bob Alvarez	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-3-68
	34	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-3-68
	35	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-7-68
	36	Jimmy Hill	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-3-68
	37	"	3 shirts	ST		80	5-3-68
	38	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-3-68
	39	Joe Jace	1 dress shirt	DC	1	65	5-4-68
	40	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-4-68
	41	"	3 shirts	ST		80	5-4-68
	42	Don Thompson	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-3-68
	43	Willie Byrd	1 dress	DC	1	30	5-3-68
	44	Emile Thompson	1 trousers	DC		65	4-30-68
	45	"	4 shirts	ST		99	4-30-68
	46						

Tuesday ^{DATE} April 30, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Tha Clark	1 suit gray	Ac		99	4-30
	2	"	3 trousers	Ac	1	14	4-30
	3	Mary Dack	1 dress blue	Ac	1	30	4-30
	4	"	2 dresses	Ac	2	60	4-30
	5	Jim Morgan	1 suit green	Ac		99	5-8-68
	6	"	1 suit bro-ck	Ac		99	5-8-68
	7	Ray Overstreet	3 shirts	St		80	5-1-68
	8	Scottie Long	1 raincoat	Ac	1	50	5-3-68
	9	Billy Long	6 shirts	St	1	49	5-2-68
	10	Herman Long	1 suit 1 trouser	Ac	1	64	5-1-68
	11	"	6 shirts	St	1	49	5-1-68
	12	"	5 shirts	St	1	24	5-1-68
	13	"	5 shirts	St	1	24	5-1-68
	14	"	5 shirts	St	1	24	5-1-68
	15	R. Leary	1 trouser gray	Ac		65	5-1-68
	16	"	finished laundry	flat	1		5-4-68
	17	Marge C. Barker	11 shirts	St		99	5-3-68
	18	"	11 shirts	St		99	5-3-68
	19	William Thompson	finished laundry	flat	1	10	5-4-68
	20	Robert M. Anderson	12 trousers	Ac	1	30	5-3-68
	21	"	4 shirts	St		99	5-3-68
	22	"	4 shirts	St		99	5-3-68
	23	"	4 shirts	St		99	5-3-68
	24	J. C. Jones	4 shirts	St		99	5-4-68
	25	"	11 shirts	St		99	5-4-68
	26	"	3 pants 1 pair	St	1	58	5-4-68
	27	"	3 trousers	Ac	1	49	5-4-68
	28	"	3 trousers	Ac	1	49	5-4-68
	29	"	2 ties	Ac		50	5-4-68
	30	W. Manning	1 shirt 2 pants	St	1	41	5-6-68
	31	P. J. C. (C. J. C.)	4 shirts	St		99	5-8-68
	32	"	5 shirts	St	1	24	5-8-68
	33	M. M. M. M.	1 suit dk blue	Ac		99	5-3-68
	34	"	1 suit bluegray	Ac		99	5-3-68
	35	"	3 trousers	Ac	1	14	5-3-68
	36	"	4 shirts	St		99	5-3-68
	37	"	5 shirts	St	1	24	5-3-68
	38	"	2 pants	St	1	06	7-2-68
	39	W. E. Spencer	4 shirts	St		99	5-4-68
	40	Lance Farmer	1 trouser	Ac		65	5-2-68
	41	"	6 shirts	St	1	14	5-2-68
	42	C. M. Rhodes	1 suit light blue	Ac		99	5-4-68
	43	"	3 shirts	St		99	5-4-68
	44	J. H. Barrett	1 suit, red	Ac		99	5-3-68
	45	"	6 shirts	St	1	14	5-3-68
	46	Bob Allen	4 shirts	St		99	5-7-68
	47	"	1 shirt	St		99	5-7-68
	48	"	1 trouser	Ac		65	5-7-68
	49	"	1 suit 1 blouse	Ac	2	15	5-7-68
	50	"	1-3/4 dress	Ac	1	50	5-7-68

DATE
Tuesday April 30-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Bob Shinn	1- suit tan	Dr	1	50	5-7-68
	2	Rubrey Stone	4 shirts	St		99	5-2-
	3	" "	4 shirts	St		99	5-2-
	4	" "	5 shirts	St		1 29	5-2-
	5	Johnny Bowen	1 pants Jacket	St		1 16	5-2-68
	6	" "	2 pants 2 shirts	St		2 26	5-2-68
	7	" "	2 pants 2 jackets	St		3 36	5-2-68
	8	J. Harge	4 shirts	St		99	5-10-68
	9	W. Gannon	8 shirts	St		1 98	5-1-68
	10	Gary Ott	2 trousers	Dr			5-7-68
	11	" "	2 shirts	St		54	5-7-68
	12	Jack Lefton	1 shirt repair	St		85	5-4-68
	13	" "	4 shirts	St		99	5-1-68
	14	" "	4 shirts	St		99	5-1-68
	15	" "	4 shirts	St		99	5-1-68
	16	" "	2 trousers	Dr		1 30	5-1-68
	17						
	18						
	19						
	20	Wednesday May 1, 1968					
	21	Bunny Wilkerson	1 blouse	St		50	5-2-
	22	B. Whitewood	1 suit gray/bl	Dr		99	5-2-
	23	Bob Barker	1 (trashed)	Dr		65	5-4-
	24	Jeddie Jones	1 shirt	St		35	5-4-68
	25	" "	4 shirts	St		99	5-6-68
	26	Ernest Johnson	4 shirts	St		99	5-7-68
	27	" "	4 shirts	St		99	5-7-68
	28	" "	5 shirts	St		1 24	5-7-68
	29	Grady McElven	1 trouser	Dr		15	5-4-68
	30	" "	3 shirts	St		90	5-4-68
	31	Tim Shick	2 shirts (tan)	St		99	5-4-68
	32	Doug Neal	2 shirts	St		64	5-4-68
	33	" "	1 Rain Coat	Dr		1 54	5-11-68
	34	" "	1 trouser	Dr		15	5-11-68
	35	Harry Harmon	4 shirts	St		99	5-7-68
	36	" "	4 shirts	St		99	5-7-68
	37	J. E. Shockley	4 shirts	St		99	5-4-68
	38	W. H. H. H. H.	1 white jacket	St		54	5-4-68
	39	Mrs. H. H. H.	1 (trashed) laundry	St		2 66	5-14-68
	40	Walter McDonald	5 shirts	St		1 24	5-2-68
	41	" "	1 (trashed) laundry	St		1 00	5-2-68
	42	Sharon Stewart	1 dress	St		1 50	5-10-68
	43	" "	2 dresses	Dr		2 80	5-10-68
	44	J. J. Graham	5 shirts	St		1 24	5-2-68
	45	" "	6 shirts	St		1 44	5-2-68
	46	Gary Hagan	2 shirts	St		54	5-3-68
	47	J. V. Williams	4 shirts	St		99	5-7-68
	48	Jeff Powell	1 trouser	Dr		65	5-7-68
	49	" "	3 shirts 1 pants	St		1 24	5-7-68
	50	S. Gammatt	1 suit tan	Dr		99	5-4-68

DATE
Wednesday May 1, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	J. P. Mason	4 shirts 1 pair Pant	ST	206	5-3-6
	2	Glenon Raper	4 shirts 1 pair Pant	ST	158	5-4-6
	3	R. F. Brand	3 shirts 1 pair Pant	ST	50	5-4-6
	4	"	2 trousers	BC	165	5-4-6
	5	"	4 shirts 1 pair Pant	ST	100	5-4-6
	6	W. J. Clark	1 suit	BC	99	5-21-6
	7		thru 5-2-68			
	8	D. W. Puckett	4 shirts	AT	74	5-3-6
	9	J. S. Brecki	1 coat	BC	70	5-3-6
	10	"	4 shirts	ST	99	5-3-6
	11	Carey	4 shirts	ST	99	5-3-6
	12	"	1 suit	BC	99	5-3-6
	13	"	1 suit	BC	99	5-3-6
	14	Carol Clark	1 Pant	BC	65	5-7-6
	15	Bernard Dean	1 dress	BC	12	5-2-6
	16	Jackie Dempsey	2 dresses	BC	21	5-6-6
	17	"	1 dress	BC	130	5-6-6
	18	H. R. Sugarman	1 coat 1 Pant	BC	99	5-4-6
	19	Johnny Gloumb	2 pants	AT	102	5-4-6
	20	"	1 shirt 1 Pant	AT	87	5-4-6
	21	J. B. Roach	3 Pant	BC	100	5-3-6
	22	"	4 shirts	AT	99	5-3-6
	23	Wendie Jones	2 Pant	ST	102	5-6-6
	24	Sally Duke	1 Uniform	AT	77	5-24-6
	25	Sally Duke	1 dress	BC	120	5-24-6
	26	Joe Ulan		Buy	157	5-7-6
	27	R. J. Donnelly	4 shirts	AT	76	5-4-6
	28	"	4 shirts	AT	99	5-4-6
	29	"	4 shirts	AT	99	5-4-6
	30	"	1 Panama suit	Buy	81	5-17-6
	31	W. F. Hardwick	1 suit 1 Pant	BC	160	5-4-6
	32	"	3 shirts	AT	50	5-4-6
	33	"	3 shirts	AT	80	5-22-6
	34	P. Chelko	2 shirts	AT		5-3-6
	35	"	1 coat 1 Pant 1 shirt	BC		5-3-6
	36	R. W. DeWitt	3 shirts	AT	80	5-3-6
	37	M. P. J. Brewster	1 Pant	BC	65	5-11-6
	38	Jim Williams	4 shirts	AT	99	5-23-6
	39	J. E. Shockley	1 suit	BC	49	5-4-6
	40	Joe Stone	5 shirts	AT	50	5-6-6
	41	J. Nafio	5 shirts	AT	124	5-8-6
	42	"	5 shirts	AT	124	5-8-6
	43	"	1 suit	BC	99	5-8-6
	44	"	1 suit	BC	99	5-8-6
	45	Sam Tyson	3 shirts	AT	50	5-3-6
	46	"	1 suit	BC	99	5-3-6
	47	Bill Tyson	2 Coats 1 Pant	Buy	195	5-8-6
	48	G. C. Carter	5 shirts	AT	124	5-1-6
	49	L. B. Helzman	4 shirts	AT		5-3-6
	50	"	4 shirts	AT		5-3-6

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	R. P. Melton	4 shirts	rt			
	2	R. P. Melton	3 pants	rt	1	52	5-6-68
	3	R. P. Melton	3 shirts	rt		80	5-6-68
	4	R. H. Batson	4 shirts	rt		99	5-4-68
	5	11 111 Batson	3 shirts 1 pair	rt	1	09	5-4-68
	6	R. H. Batson	1 shirt	rt		15	5-4-68
	7	11 111 Batson		Bur	1	46	5-4-68
	9						
	10	Cary Lee	1 shirt	rt		99	5-4-68
	11	D. L. Buckett	4 shirts	rt		99	5-4-68
	12	Eva Hogan	2 ties 20	rt		710	5-8-68
	13	11 Hogan	1 shirt 20	rt		10	5-8-68
	14	11 Hogan	1 shirt	rt		35	5-8-68
	15	Joseph Gray	1 robe	rt		150	5-3-68
	16	11 Gray	5 shirts	rt		124	5-3-68
	17	11 Gray	5 shirts	rt		124	5-3-68
	18	11 Gray	1 Pant 3 Socks	rt		223	3-5-68
	19	Dan Bostan	4 shirts 2 pants	rt		267	5-4-68
	20	N. Overback	1 shirt	rt		99	5-6-68
	21	J. L. McPherson	4 shirts	rt		99	5-4-68
	22	Geo. Lumpkin		fluff		100	5-6-68
	23	E. L. McDowell	1 shirt	rt		99	5-7-68
	24	11 McDowell	1 shirt	rt		99	5-7-68
	25	11 McDowell	1 shirt	rt		99	5-7-68
	26	L. J. Vaughan	5 shirts 1 Pant	rt		176	5-8-68
	27	Leone Jenkins	1 shirt	rt		120	10-2-68
	28	11 Jenkins	1 Sweater	rt		65	10-12
	29	Geo. C. Barker	1 shirt	rt		99	5-24-68
	30	Bird Carroll	1 shirt	rt		99	5-6-68
	31	11 Carroll	3 shirts	rt		80	5-6-68
	32	11 Carroll	3 shirts	rt		80	5-6-68
	33	Elaine Miley	4 shirts 1	rt		99	5-8-68
	34	11 Miley	3 shirts	rt		83	5-8-68
	35	H. M. Jackson	3 shirts	rt		80	5-11-68
	36	J. Nielson	4 shirts	rt		99	5-11-68
	37	Bob Alvarez	4 shirts	rt		99	5-8-68
	38	11 Alvarez	1 shirt 1 Pant	rt		87	5-8-68
	39	11 Alvarez	1 shirt 1 Pant	rt		104	5-7-68
	40	John Bates	2 dress 1 jacket	rt		305	5-17-68
	41	11 Bates	2 dresser	rt		240	5-17-68
	42	11 Bates	3 Socks	rt		149	5-17-68
	43	11 Bates	3 Plo	rt		149	5-17-68
	44	11 Bates	2 pants 1 Sweater	rt		195	5-17-68
	45	Martine English	knitted Sweater	fluff		182	5-10-68
	46	John Bates	3 Coats Burs	rt		156	5-17-68
	47	11 Bates	1 shirt 1 coat 1 Pant Burs	rt		200	5-17-68
	48	11 Bates	2 Pants 1 Jacket	rt		150	5-17-68
	49	11 Bates	1 shirt 1 shirt	rt		130	5-17-68
	50	11 Bates	3 shirts 2 Burs	rt		73	5-17-68

DATE _____

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Eva Hogan	1 Pant	DC	65		5-8-68
	2	" Hogan	1 Shirt	RT	35		5-18-68
	3	" Mustapha	3 Shirts	RT	80		5-6-68
	4	" Mustapha	3 Shirts	RT	80		5-6-68
	5	Bill Bellier	4 Shirts 1 Pant	RT	1 37		5-8-68
	6	" Bellier	3 Pants	AC	80		5-8-68
	7	James Carey	2 Shirts	RT	50		5-6-68
	8	John Duncan	2 Shirts	DC	50		5-7-68
	9	B.H. Duncan	2 Shirts	Pres	1 35		5-1-68
	10	" Duncan	1 Suit	DC	79		5-11-68
	11						
	12						
	13						
	14	Saturday May 4th, 1968					
	15	Kan Sakka	7 Shirts	ST	1 74		5-4-68
	16	" "	Mad Laundry	Flap	1		5-4-68
	17	" "	1 trousers 1 pair	DC	1 30		5-4-68
	18	" A. Mo Shier	2 Shirts	ST	50		5-4-68
	19	" "	1 suit gray ck	DC	49		5-4-68
	20	Estelle Peters	1 dress 1 belt	DC	60		5-8-68
	21	" "	2 dresses 2 belt	DC	1 20		5-8-68
	22	M. Morae	5 Shirts	ST	1 24		5-4-68
	23	" "	1 Chrt. T. Repair	ST	35		5-8-68
	24	Ed Estes	3 Shirts	ST	80		5-6-68
	25	" "	Mad Laundry	Flap	1 10		5-6-68
	26	Bunny Hearse	1 dress 1 belt ST	DC	1 30		5-16-68
	27	Paul Hester	1-2pc suit gray	DC	49		5-14-68
	28	Tom Rhodes	1 suit 1 tto	DC	1 64		5-8-68
	29	" "	2 Shirts	ST	50		5-8-68
	30	Frances Ragwitz	Finished Laundry	Flap	1 16		5-8-68
	31	D.M. Keef	1 Suit	DC	49		5-6-68
	32	" "	2 trousers	DC	1 35		5-6-68
	33	Ja. Truccis	2 trousers	DC	1 30		5-8-68
	34	" "	4 Shirts	ST	99		5-8-68
	35	Mrs Sarah Kerns	1-2pc dress & belt	DC	1 40		5-6-68
	36	" "	1-2pc dress & belt	DC	1 40		5-6-68
	37	D. J. Willis	1 suit	DC	49		5-8-68
	38	" "	1 suit 1 Coat	DC	1 64		5-8-68
	39	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 59		5-8-68
	40	Kurtz Clemens	1 trousers	DC	65		5-15-68
	41	" "	1 Coat 2 Shirts	DC	2 30		5-15-68
	42	" "	2 dresses	DC	2 60		5-15-68
	43	" "	1 pc blk. 1/2 button	DC	1 50		5-15-68
	44	Don Brian	3 white 1/2 Coats	ST	1 73		5-7-68
	45	" "	5 Shirts	ST	1 24		5-7-68
	46	" "	5 Shirts	ST	1 24		5-7-68
	47	" "	2 trousers	DC	1 30		5-7-68
	48	Betty Harwick	Finished Laundry	Flap	1 82		5-11-68
	49	R. J. Brown	1 Suit Repair	DC	1 49		5-8-68
	50	" "	1 Shirts Repair	ST	49		5-8-68

Saturday May 4-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J. J. Loney	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-8-68
	2	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-8-68
	3	Carl Miller	1 coat 1 trousers	DC	1	95	5-11-68
	4	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-11-68
	5	Mildred Hunter	1-2pc dress	DC	1	25	7-8
	6	Joe Henry	1 mid laundry	ST		25	5-10-68
	7	Jack Hunter	3 shirts	ST		80	5-18-68
	8	"	2 shirts	ST		54	5-18-68
	9	"	1 suit blue st	DC		99	5-18-68
	10	"	1 suit gray st	DC		99	5-18-68
	11	"	1 suit black	DC		99	5-18-68
	12	"	1 coat 1 sweater	DC	1	15	8-18-68
	13	C. Delgado	3 shirts	ST		80	5-23-68
	14	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-23-68
	15	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-11-68
	16	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-11-68
	17	"	1 suit	DC		99	5-23-68
	18	"	2 Coats	DC	1	35	5-23-68
	19	Dr. Butler	1 suit 1 sweater	DC	2	60	12-35
	20	O. E. Taylor	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-8-68
	21	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-8-68
	22	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-8-68
	23	H. A. Johnson	mid laundry	ST		28	5-11-68
	24	"	7 mid laundry	ST		18	5-11-68
	25	"	5 shirts 5 socks	ST	1	90	5-11-68
	26	"	6 shirts	ST	1	19	5-11-68
	27	"	1 white sweater	DC	1	50	5-11-68
	28	Betty Temple	1 mid laundry	ST	1	82	5-10-68
	29	"	1-2pc dress	DC	3	04	5-10-68
	30	"	2 dresses	DC	3	00	5-10-68
	31	"	2 dresses	DC	2	80	5-10-68
	32	"	2 dresses 1-2pc	DC	2	60	5-10-68
	33	E. Warner	1 dress green	DC	1	30	5-10-68
	34	"	2 dresses blue	DC	3	00	5-10-68
	35	"	3 shirts	DC	1	40	5-10-68
	36	R. Pearson	2 trousers 1 shirt	DC	1	99	5-8-68
	37	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-8-68
	38	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-8-68
	39	Walter Franks	1 trousers	DC		65	5-21-68
	40	"	3 shirts	ST		80	5-21-68
	41	J. R. Jenkins	1 trousers	DC		65	5-6-68
	42	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-6-68
	43	H. A. Oliver	2 1/2 pc shirt	DC	1	30	5-12-68
	44	"	6 shirts	ST	1	19	5-18-68
	45	Estel Evans	1 dress white	DC	1	30	5-14-68
	46	"	1 mid laundry	ST	1	42	5-8-68
	47	Ray Preece	1-2pc dress green	DC	1	50	5-11-68
	48	"	1-2pc dress white	DC	2	73	5-11-68
	49	R. A. Kordon	4 shirts	ST		99	5-15-68
	50	"	5 shirts	ST	1	94	5-15-68

DATE Saturday May 4, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	L. Quinones	1 dress white	DC	1	50	5-8-68
	2	"	1 dress black 1 coat	DC	2	15	5-7-68
	3	J. E. Shockley	4 shirts	ST		99	5-14-68
	4	Charles Hekton	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-8-68
	5	"	1 trousers Regin	DC	1	00	5-8-68
	6	"	1 trousers Regin	DC	2	15	5-11-68
	7	"	1 trousers Regin	DC	1	65	5-11-68
	8						
	9						
	10	Monday May 6, 1968					
	11	P. Loderer	11 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	12	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	13	R. M. Graham	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-6-68
	14	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-6-68
	15	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-6-68
	16	L. O. Nielsen	4 shirts 2 pants	ST	1	49	5-9-68
	17	M. Manning	Mixed Laundry	Wash	1	05	5-18-68
	18	"	1 trousers Regin	DC	1	00	5-11-68
	19	"	1 trousers Regin	DC	1	65	5-11-68
	20	W. J. Campbell	1 coat 1 tie	DC	1	30	5-18-68
	21	Robert Redmond	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	22	J. R. McIlwain	3 shirts	ST		80	5-17-68
	23	Eddy Wright	1 trousers	DC		65	6-14-68
	24	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-10-68
	25	"	2 pants	ST	1	06	6-14-68
	26	"	3 shirts 1 pants	ST		99	6-14-68
	27	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	28	George A. Barker	1 suit gray	DC		99	5-24-68
	29	Joe C. Stone	3 shirts	ST		80	5-10-68
	30	Larry Jeffrey	4 shirts	ST		99	5-8-68
	31	C. K. Hicks	1 coat 1 trousers	DC	1	30	5-10-68
	32	Alan Kaser	3 pairs shirts	DC	1	45	5-17-68
	33	Birgit Moore	1 coat 1 sweater	DC	1	65	5-23-68
	34	Belle Jaynes	6 shirts	ST	1	49	5-8-68
	35	"	1 suit	DC		99	5-8-68
	36	"	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-8-68
	37	Don Mader	1 suit 1 coat	DC	1	64	5-8-68
	38	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-8-68
	39	Rich King	Washed Laundry	Wash	1	10	5-9-68
	40	James Hall	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-10-68
	41	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-10-68
	42	"	2 shirts	ST		54	5-10-68
	43	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	44	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	45	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	46	Thomas Gordon	6 shirts	ST		119	5-11-68
	47	"	6 shirts	ST		149	5-11-68
	48	Wanda Johnson	1 Raincoat	DC	1	50	5-8-68
	49	"	2 dresses	DC	3	00	5-8-68
	50	Don Mader	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-10-68

Tuesday May 7, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Carolyn Clark	1 trousers	SC		65	5-10-68
	2	J. H. Brennan	1 shirt	ST		35	5-8-68
	3	Ed. Bradford	6 shirts	ST	1	49	5-18-68
	4	Ed. Bradford	7 shirts	ST	1	74	5-18-68
	5	David Wade	1 trousers	SC		65	5-11-68
	6	" "	2 shirts	SC	1	30	5-11-68
	7	" "	2 trousers	SC	1	30	5-11-68
	8	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-11-68
	9	" "	1 shirt	ST		99	5-11-68
	10	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-11-68
	11	" "	finished Laundry	Flat	1	00	5-11-68
	12	R. Leacy	1 trousers	SC		65	5-8-68
	13	" "	finished Laundry	Flat	1	10	5-8-68
	14	Wanda Garrett	1 suit	SC		99	5-9-68
	15	" "	2 trousers	SC	1	30	5-9-68
	16	" "	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-9-68
960-	17	" "	5 shirts	ST	1	20	5-9-68
	18	Phil Leacy	2 trousers / sweaters	SC	2	00	5-10-68
	19	" "	2 shirts	SC		54	5-10-68
	20	Eric Rye	1 trousers	SC		65	5-10-68
	21	" "	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-10-68
	22	P. D. Padgett	3 silk / 11 monent	ST	1	25	5-10-68
	23	P. D. Padgett	1 suit / green	SC		99	5-10-68
	24	Jimmy Price	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	25	" "	5 shirts	ST	1	04	5-10-68
	26	" "	1 trousers / jacket	SC	1	30	5-10-68
	27	" "	3 trousers	SC	1	49	5-10-68
	28	" "	1-2e suit	SC		99	5-10-68
	29	" "	1 Coat Repair	SC		165	5-15-68
	30	Mrs J. C. Clark	finished Laundry	Flat	1	38	5-21-68
	31	R. D. Williams	4 shirts	ST		99	5-13-68
	32	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-13-68
	33	Mary Hollingsworth	finished Laundry	Flat	1	00	5-13-68
	34	Jeff. Payne	1 trousers	SC		65	5-15-68
	35	" "	1 shirt	ST		35	5-15-68
	36	Bob Alvarez	1 spread	Flat		99	5-22-68
	37	" "	1 coat / trousers	SC	1	30	5-8-68
	38	" "	3 shirts	ST		80	5-8-68
	39	Charles Benicatti	2 trousers	SC	1	30	5-10-68
	40	" "	2 shirts	ST	1	30	5-9-68
	41	D. W. Smith	2 trousers	SC			5-8-68
	42	" "	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-8-68
	43	Theresa Gunning	7 shirts	ST	1	74	5-10-68
	44	L. E. Fulkard	2 trousers	SC	1	30	5-29
	45	" "	3 shirts	ST		80	5-23-68
	46	O. B. Beasley	2 trousers	SC	1	30	5-10-68
	47	" "	2 shirts	ST		54	5-10-68
	48						

Wednesday May 8, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Corey Lee	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	2	Quincy Glenn	1 shirt blue	ST		65	5-10-68
	3	" "	1 blouse white	ST		50	5-10-68
	4	James Bryan	1 dress suit	DC		99	5-11-68
	5	" "	2 long coats	DC		250	5-11-68
	6	" "	1 ladies suit	DC		120	5-11-68
	7	" "	1 3/4 dress skirt	DC		215	5-11-68
	8	" "	2 dress - tops	DC		280	5-11-68
	9	M. Morae	2 dresses	DC		260	5-10-68
	10	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	11	John Kimberly	coat white	DC		360	5-11-68
	12	Doug Hill	1 raincoat waterproof	WB		125	5-11-68
	13	" "	1 trousers	DC		35	5-11-68
	14	Mrs. L. E. Wagner	4 shirts	ST		99	5-11-68
	15	James H. Evans	3 trousers	DC			5-10-68
	16	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	17	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	18	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	19	" "	5 shirts	ST		124	5-10-68
	20	W. Pullen	1 suit trousers	DC		164	5-11-68
	21	H. B. Hornburg	3 shirts	ST		90	5-10-68
	22	" "	1 trousers	DC		65	5-10-68
	23	" "	3 trousers	DC		149	5-10-68
	24	L. P. Valdes	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	25	" "	1 suit Gray	DC		99	5-10-68
	26	" "	1 suit Green	DC		99	5-11-68
	27	Tom Rhodes	1 suit blue	DC		99	5-10-68
	28	L. Bark	4 shirts	ST		99	5-11-68
	29	J. J. Graham	7 shirts	ST		174	5-10-68
	30	W. A. Botley	finished laundry	ST		180	5-13-68
	31	John Rydick	1 suit green	DC			5-10-68
	32	Leony Smith	1 suit coat	DC		164	5-11-68
	33	M. J. Beck	4 shirts	ST		99	5-11-68
	34	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-11-68
	35	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-11-68
	36	Eva Hogan	1 trousers	DC		65	5-12-68
	37	" "	3 shirts	ST		80	5-15-68
	38	Leo Neifer	4 shirts	ST		99	5-12-68
	39	Starv Brown	1 dress blue	DC		150	5-10-68
	40	Glenn Roper	finished laundry	ST		210	5-13-68
	41	Richard Roberts	1 coat white	DC		65	5-11-68
	42	" "	1 shirt	ST		60	5-11-68
	43						
	44		Shirts 5-9-68				
	45	M. Mustangh	1 Pant	DC		65	5-10-68
	46	M. Mustangh	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	47	M. Mustangh	3 shirts	ST		80	5-10-68
	48	Del Roach	4 shirts	ST		99	5-10-68
	49	Del Swann	5 shirts	ST		99	5-16-68
	50	" "	3 shirts	ST		80	5-16-68

DATE Thurs. 5-9-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	R. J. Mize	1 Suit	DC	99		5-11-68
	2	11 Mize	1 Suit	DC	99		5-11-68
	3	Jeff Powell	2 Shirts	DC	54		5-15-68
	4	11 Powell	1 Pant	DC	65		5-15-68
	5	Bob Barker	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-16-68
	6	11 Barker	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-16-68
	7	R. J. Tucker	5 Shirts	DC	124		5-13-68
	8	11 Tucker	5 Shirts	DC	124		5-13-68
	9	C. E. Kamla	3 Shirts 1 Bl	DC	127		5-13-68
	10	11 Kamla	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-13-68
	11	Chuck Poplin	1 Shirt	DC	35		
	12	G. J. Jorre	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-17-68
	13	G. J. Weeks	1 Pant 1 Jacket	DC	130		5-13-68
	14	11 Weeks	3 Shirts	DC	80		5-13-68
	15	11 Adcock	4 Shirts	DC	99		7-20-68
	16	11 Adcock	5 Shirts	DC	124		5-20-68
	17	11 Adcock	1 Suit	DC	99		5-20-68
	18	11 Adcock	1 Suit 1 Tie	DC	124		5-20-68
	19	Hale Bradford	1 Jacket 1 Bl.	DC	130		5-11-68
	20	11 Bradford	2 Shirts	DC	260		5-11-68
	21	11 Bradford	1 dress 1 Skirt	DC	195		5-11-68
	22	Charles McCoy	1 Pant	DC	65		6-10
	23	W. L. Stewart	2 Pants	DC	130		5-10-68
	24	G. Emmott	3 Shirts	DC	80		5-15-68
	25	Kendrick Battisale	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-16-68
	26						
	27		4ri 5-10-68				
	28	Carey Lee	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-16-68
	29	R. Saba	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-14-68
	30	11 Saba	5 Shirts	DC	124		5-14-68
	31	11 Saba	1 Suit	DC	99		5-14-68
	32	Walter Frank	2 Shirts	DC	64		5-21-68
	33	Sam Burton	2 Pants	DC	102		5-16-68
	34	11 Burton	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-14-68
	35	11 Burton	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-14-68
	36	W. W. Buckett	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-11-68
	37	Clarence Harroff	1 Suit	DC	99		5-15-68
	38	11 Harroff	1 Suit	DC	99		5-22-68
	39	R. J. Jorre	5 Shirts	DC	124		5-17-68
	40	A. J. Tucker	1 Pant	DC	65		5-14-68
	41	11 Tucker	3 Pants	DC	179		5-14-68
	42	D. Fordham	1 Suit 1 Pant	DC	164		5-14-68
	43	11 Fordham	3 Shirts 2 Jacket	DC	93		5-12-68
	44	Joe Ayler	1 Pant	DC			5-13-68
	45	11 Ayler	3 Shirts	DC	183		5-13-68
	46	N. Yonan	1 Suit 1 Tie	DC	124		5-23-68
	47	11 Yonan	1 Robe	DC	150		5-23-68
	48	R. O. Berkley	1 Suit 1 Pant	DC	164		5-14-68
	49	11 Berkley	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-14-68
	50	11 Berkley	4 Shirts	DC	99		5-14-68

DATE Fri. 5-10-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE PAID
	1	Ronnie Pennell	2 Pants	AC	1 30	5-13-68
	2	" Pennell	6 shirts	st	1 49	5-13-68
	3	Bunnys Deanne	1 Blouse	st	47	5-15-68
	4	O. L. Lebeck	1 shirt	st	35	5-20-68
	5	" Lebeck	15. " 8	tr	99	5-20-68
	6	Richard Ahlsten	4 shirts	st	99	5-11-68
	7	S. H. Ramsey	2 shirts	st	86	5-13-68
	8	" " Ramsey	4 shirts	st	99	5-13-68
	9	" " Ramsey	4 shirts	st	99	5-13-68
	10	" " Ramsey	5 shirts	st	1 24	5-13-68
	11	Don Mercer	4 shirts	st	99	5-11-68
	12	Paul Butler	finished laundry	flat	1 10	5-11-68
	13	W. F. Hardwick	3 shirts	st	80	5-11-68
	14	" " Hardwick	5 shirts	st	1 24	5-11-68
	15	" " Hardwick	5 shirts	st	1 24	5-11-68
	16	Carl Harsstam	3 Pants	AC	1 41	5-11-68
	17					
	18					
	19					
	20	Saturday, May 11-1968				
4/30	21	R. C. McShee	17 shirts	st	1 74	5-11-68
	22	" Ripple	4 shirts, 1 pants	st	1 51	5-15-68
	23	" Martin	4 shirts	st	99	5-16-68
	24	J. R. Conner	1 trousers	st	65	5-14-68
	25	" "	3 trousers	st	1 19	5-14-68
	26	" "	4 shirts	st	99	5-14-68
	27	" "	5 shirts	st	1 24	5-14-68
	28	A. H. Ramsey	finished laundry	flat	4 16	5-17-68
	29	R. C. Hedberg	2 shirts	st	54	5-15-68
	30	" "	finished laundry	flat	1 00	5-15-68
	31	Jerry Franklin	5 shirts	st	1 24	5-15-68
	32	" "	5 shirts	st	1 24	5-15-68
	33	" "	5 shirts	st	1 24	5-15-68
	34	Neal Martin	4 shirts	st	89	5-14-68
	35	" "	2.5 shirts	st	1 24	5-14-68
	36	" "	5 shirts	st	1 24	5-14-68
	37	Harold Clayton	1 Coverage	st	52	6-8
	38	A. M. Jackson	4 shirts	st	99	5-18-68
	39	Grandy McElwee	1 suit 1 tie	st	1 64	5-16-68
	40	" "	3 shirts	st	96	5-16-68
	41	John R. Horn	4 pants	st	2 02	5-17-68
	42	A. J. Hillis	1 coat	st	65	5-14-68
	43	" "	1 suit green	st	99	5-15-68
	44	H. A. Johnson	4 shirts, 1 pants	st	1 09	5-17-68
	45	" "	4 shirts, 1 pants	st	1 11	5-17-68
	46	" "	finished laundry	flat	1 00	5-17-68
	47	Jim Jardaew	5 shirts	st	1 24	5-17-68
	48	" "	5 shirts	st	1 24	5-17-68
	49	" "	2 trousers	st	1 30	5-17-68
	50	" "	3 trousers	st	1 49	5-17-68

Saturday May 11, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	M. Manning	3 shirts	ST	80	5-14-68
	2	J. Thelwell	2 shirts	ST	54	5-16-68
	3	Carl Miller	4 shirts	ST	99	5-18-68
	4	"	1 coat 2 trousers	DC	1 45	5-18-68
	5	Richard Robert	2 long white coats	ST	1 16	5-18-68
	6	Edith Lancaster	finished laundry	flat	1 00	5-18-68
	7	"	1 Hanes coat 1 pr P's	ST	1 20	5-18-68
	8	"	2 dresses 1 spc	DC	2 60	5-18-68
	9	"	1 2 dresses 1 robe	DC	2 90	5-18-68
	10	"	1 skirt 2 sweaters	DC	1 95	5-18-68
	11	"	1 rain coat	DC	1 50	5-18-68
	12	Joe McDaniel	1 Navy trousers	DC	75	5-18-68
	13	Muriel Jordan	2 dresses 1 robe	DC	4 00	5-23
	14	W. E. Spencer	4 shirts	ST	99	5-14-68
	15	E. P. Williams	4 shirts	ST	99	5-15-68
	16					
	17					
	18					
	19	Monday May 13 - 1968				
	20	J. A. Collier	1 suit 1 trs	DC	1 60	5-14-68
	21	Dr. R. E. Peterson	3 shirts	ST	80	5-16-68
	22	"	1 trs 1 pair skirt	DC	1 30	5-16-68
	23	"	3 trousers	DC	1 49	5-16-68
	24	"	1 pair trousers	DC	1 00	5-16-68
	25	W. Overback	1 child's dress	DC	65	5-20-68
	26	Bue Tate	4 shirts	ST	99	5-17-68
	27	"	5 shirts	ST	1 20	5-17-68
	28	"	1 pair skirt 1 jacket	DC	1 30	5-17-68
	29	"	1 suit 1 sk	DC	99	5-17-68
	30	"	3 trousers	DC	1 49	5-17-68
	31	"	3 trousers	DC	1 49	5-17-68
	32	"	3 trousers	DC	1 49	5-17-68
	33	Mr. Shick	2 shirts 1 trs	ST	99	5-18-68
	34	Ruth McMillan	finished laundry	flat	1 00	5-15-68
	35	Larry Reese	1 trs gray 1 skirt	DC	75	5-15-68
	36	"	1 trs 1 pair sk	DC	1 50	5-15-68
	37	"	2 shirts	ST	54	5-15-68
	38	C. E. Kanda	4 shirts	ST	99	5-20-68
	39	"	4 shirts	ST	99	5-20-68
	40	"	3 trousers	DC	1 49	5-20-68
	41	Gary Janson	4 shirts	ST	1 00	5-15-68
	42	"	3 trousers	DC	1 49	5-15-68
	43	F. S. Alexander	4 shirts 1 pants	ST	1 50	5-20-68
	44	"	5 shirts	ST	1 20	5-20-68
	45	H. B. Sternburg	2 shirts	ST	50	5-16-68
	46	W. J. McLean	3 trousers	DC	1 49	5-15-68
	47	B. N. Halpern	1 suit gray 1 trs	DC	50	5-15-68
	48	"	1 suit 1 trs	DC	1 60	5-15-68
	49	James F. Houghton	5 shirts	ST	1 24	5-17-68
	50	Joe C. Stone	3 shirts	ST	30	5-17-68

Monday May 13, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Phil Scarcey	2 polo shirts	SC	130		5-12-68
	2	Richard Miller	2 trousers/coat	SC	195		5-14-68
	3	Robert Liebow	3 trousers	SC	149		5-17-68
	4	G. Franz	3 shirts	ST	80		5-15-68
	5	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		5-15-68
	6	Don Mercer	1 coat	SC	15		5-15-68
	7	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		5-15-68
	8	" "	5 shirts	ST	129		5-15-68
	9	P.L. Lazaar	1 suit bag	SC	99		5-30-68
	10						
	11						
	12						
	13	Tuesday May 14, 68					
	14	W.D. Patterson	6 shirts	ST	149		5-15-68
	15	Billy Gammie	4 shirts	ST	99		5-15-68
	16	James Henson	Model Laundry	Buff	38		16-68
	17	" "	1 suit green	SC	4		16-68
	18	" "	1 Raincoat + two	SC	275		5-23-68
	19	" "	3 shirts	ST	80		5-16-68
	20	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		5-16-68
	21	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		5-16-68
	22	Joe Rennie	1 Suit	SC	130		5-18-68
	23	" "		SC	200		5-18-68
	24	Richard Jacy		Flat	120		5-18-68
	25	" Jacy	1 Pant	SC	65		5-18-68
	26	W.E. Hagan	1 Suit / Sweater	SC	169		5-17-68
	27	Mary Ann Henson	1 Blanket	SC	150		6-10
	28	Frank McLennick	1 Sweater	SC	65		5-12-68
	29	" McLennick		Bu	30		5-17-68
	30	Carl Lewis	2 Pants	SC	130		5-15-68
	31	" Lewis		Fluff	215		5-16-68
	32	Mike Manning		Flat	100		5-18-68
	33	" Manning	1 Polo	ST	29		5-18-68
	34	" Manning	1 Pant	SC	115		5-18-68
	35	" Manning	3 shirts	SC	195		5-18-68
	36	DeLani Mable	6 shirts	ST	149		5-17-68
	37	" Swart	5 shirts	ST	124		5-16-68
	38	" Swart	5 shirts	ST	159		5-16-68
	39	" Swart	5 shirts	ST	129		5-16-68
	40	" Swart	4 shirts	ST	99		5-16-68
	41	" Swart	1 coat 1 Pant	SC	130		5-16-68
	42	" Swart	1 coat 1 Pant	SC	130		5-16-68
	43	" Swart	2 Coats 1 Pant	SC	195		5-16-68
	44	Kinlock Pittman	4 shirts	ST	99		5-15-68
	45	" Pittman	1 Pant	SC	65		5-15-68
	46	G.L. Weeks	4 shirts	ST	99		5-18-68
	47	G.G. Hendricks	1 Suit	SC	99		5-24-68
	48	" Hendricks	5 shirts	ST	194		5-24-68
	49	" Hendricks	3 shirts	ST	80		5-24-68
	50	" Hendricks	4 shirts	ST	99		5-24-68

DATE Inc. May 14-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J. Nielsen	3 shirt	at		80	5-16-68
	2	Frank Anderson	3 pants	at	1.49		5-17-68
	3	" Henderson	4 shirt	at	99		5-17-68
	4	" Henderson	4 shirt	at	99		5-17-68
	5	Bob Spinn	4 shirt	at	99		5-18-68
	6	Bob Spinn	4 shirt	at	99		5-18-68
	7	Bob Spinn	1 C Suit	at	1.50		5-18-68
	8	" Spinn	1 C Suit	at	1.50		5-18-68
	9	" Spinn	1 Suit 1 BQ	at	1.30		5-18-68
	10	" Spinn	1 Pant	at	65		5-18-68
	11	Clarence Harrell	1 Pant	at	65		5-22-68
	12	H.W. King	2 shirt	at	50		5-20-68
	13	Jersey Pitt	1 Pant	at	65		5-17-68
	14	" Pitt	4 shirt	at	99		5-17-68
	15	H.R. Miloy	2 Pants	at	1.30		5-17-68
	16	H.H. Miloy	4 shirt	at	99		5-17-68
	17	H.H. Miloy	1 Rain coat	at	2.75		5-17-68
	18	Walter McDonald		at	1.00		5-15-68
	19	" McDonald		at	2.25		5-15-68
	20	C.B. Beasley	1 Pant	at	65		5-17-68
	21	" Beasley	25 shirt	at	50		5-21-68
	22	Bob Alward	5 shirt	at	1.24		5-17-68
	23	" Alward	1 Suit 1 Pant	at	1.60		5-22-68
	24	Jimmy Hill	6 shirt	at	1.49		5-15-68
	25	" Hill	3 Pants	at	1.49		5-15-68
	26	" Hill	1 Suit	at	99		5-15-68
	27	Charles Heaton	at	at	60		5-18-68
	28						
	29						
	30						
		Wed May 15, 68					
	31	W.D. Puckett	4 shirt	at	99		5-18-68
	32	Charles Heaton		at	1.00		5-18-68
	33	" Heaton	3 shirt	at	99		5-18-68
	34	Eva Hogan	5 shirt	at	1.24		5-18-68
	35	" Hogan	1 Pant	at	65		5-18-68
	36	Bernard Kearne	2 dress	at	2.60		5-16-68
	37	J.B. Raach	4 Pants	at	2.10		5-16-68
	38	H. Wood	1 dress	at	7.65		5-15-68
	39	H. Wood	3 Pants	at	1.49		5-16-68
	40	" Wood	3 Pants	at	1.49		5-16-68
	41	J. Edwards	1 shirt	at	35		5-16-68
	42	" Edwards		at	1.50		5-16-68
	43	Harry Potts	4 shirt	at	99		5-19
	44	" Potts	4 shirt	at	99		5-19
	45	Harry Potts	1 Pant	at	65		5-19
	46	" Potts	3 Pants	at	1.49		5-19
	47	" Potts	1 Suit, red	at	99		5-19
	48	J.M. League	4 shirt	at	99		5-18-78
	49	Butler, Harry	4 Pants	at	2.03		5-25
	50	Dona Nix	3 Slacks	at	1.49		6-14-68

DATE Wednesday May 15, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Art Stewart	4 shirt	RT	99	5-17-68
	2	J. K. Mason	1 cap	RT	35	5-18-68
	3	J. P. Williams	4 shirt	RT	99	5-23-68
	4	C. J. Hainschell	2 shirt	RT	99	5-18-68
	5	H. H. Hainschell	1 Pant	DC	65	5-18-68
	6	Jan Henderson	1 1/2 Coat	DC	1.50	5-18-68
	7	Henderson	2 dresses	DC	2.60	5-18-68
	8	Rebecca Reames		Flat	2.02	5-20-68
	9	Reames	1 C. Suit	DC	99	5-20-68
	10	Reames	1 C. Suit	DC	99	5-20-68
	11	John Hater	3 Pants	DC	1.49	5-17-68
	12	Hater	1 Rain Coat	DC	1.50	5-24-68
	13	Hater	1 C. Suit	DC	99	5-24-68
	14	Hater	2 dresses	DC	2.80	5-24-68
	15	Hater	1 Slock 1 Blo	DC	1.30	5-24-68
	16	Hater	3 shirts Pant	DC	1.95	5-24-68
	17	Hater	1 Jacket	DC	75	5-24-68
	18	Hater	2 Shirts 1 Pant	RT	1.06	5-24-68
	19	Charles Derlette	4 shirts	RT	99	5-21-68
	20	Buck Hunter	1 Pant	DC	65	5-25
	21	Hunter	4 shirts	RT	99	5-20-68
	22	Carl Lewis	1 Pant	DC	65	5-20-68
	23	Lewis		Bu	6.43	5-21-68
	24	Demmett	1 Suit	DC	99	5-16-68
	25	Jeff Powell	1 Pant	DC	65	5-23-68
	26	Powell	2 Shirts	RT	59	5-23-68
	27	C. M. Rhoden	4 Shirts	RT	99	5-21-68
	28	H. Rhoden	1 Suit	DC	99	5-21-68
	29	H. Rhoden	1 Suit	DC	99	5-21-68
	30	Jol. Bynum	1 Shirt	RT	35	5-17-68
	31	H. Bynum	1 Suit	DC	99	5-17-68
	32	H. Bynum	3 Pants	DC	1.49	5-17-68
	33	Alberta Pate	1 Skirt 1 Blo	DC	1.38	5-18-68
	34	H. Pate	2 C. Suits	DC	2.60	5-18-68
	35	Ann Roper		Bu	2.13	5-18-68
	36	O. Demmock	1 Shirt	RT	35	5-17-68
	37	O. Demmock	1 Suit 1 Pant	DC	1.64	5-17-68
	38	H. Demmock	mut. Laundry	Fluff	1.00	5-18-68
	39	H. Demmock	4 Shirts	RT	99	5-17-68
	40	Rid. Varnadoe	4 Shirts	RT	99	5-25
	41					
	42		Shirts 5-16-68			
	43	J. H. Coker	1 shirt 1 shorts	RT	79	5-17-68
	44	H. Coker	3 Shirts	DC	1.49	5-17-68
	45	Carey Lee	1 Shirts	RT	99	5-17-68
	46	B. J. Duncan	4 Shirts	RT	99	5-17-68
	47	H. Duncan	4 Shirts	RT	99	5-17-68
	48	H. Duncan	4 Shirts	RT	99	5-17-68
	49	H. Duncan	4 Shirts	RT	99	5-17-68
	50	H. Duncan	4 Shirts	RT	99	5-17-68

DATE Thursday May 16, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	R. L. Duncan	3 shirts	at	80		5-17-68
	2	Jim Bryan	1 Suit	PC	94		5-17-68
	3	" " Bryan	2 Pants	PC	130		5-17-68
	4	E. L. Hottenberg	4 shirts	at	99		5-18-68
	5	" " Hottenberg	4 shirts	at	99		5-18-68
	6	" " Hottenberg	4 shirts	at	99		5-18-68
	7	" " Hottenberg	4 shirts	at	99		5-18-68
	8	Underdon Knobs	3 shirts	at	80		5-22-68
	9	R. Donnelly	1 Pant 1 J. 1 Suspenders	PC	155		5-17-68
	10	" " Donnelly	1 Suit	PC	99		5-17-68
	11	" " Donnelly		Bu	525		5-17-68
	12	" " Donnelly		Flat	130		5-25
	13	James Weston	1 Rain coat & do.	PC	80		5-23-68
	14	Norman Roman	1 shirt	at	174		5-23-68
	15	J. R. Jenkins	3 Pants	PC	149		5-17-68
	16	" " Jenkins	4 shirts	at	99		5-17-68
	17	" " Jenkins	4 shirts	at	99		5-17-68
	18	" " Jenkins	4 shirts	at	99		5-17-68
	19	" " Jenkins	2 Pants	PC	102	149	5-17-68
	20	E. J. Herson	1 Uniform	Pap	50		5-18-68
	21	" " Herson	1 shirt	at	35		5-18-68
	22	M. E. Caldwell	3 shirts	at	80		5-21-68
	23	" " Caldwell	3 shirts	at	80		5-21-68
	24	" " Caldwell	1 dress 1/2 Coat	PC	90		5-21-68
	25	Lee R. Beaton	4 shirts	at	99		5-18-68
	26	" " Beaton	4 shirts	at	99		5-18-68
	27	Dep. J. J. Jumper	1 Pant	PC	115		5-18-68
	28	Bill J. Jumper	2 shirts	at	51		5-18-68
	29	" " Jumper	4 shirts	at	99		5-18-68
	30	" " Jumper	3 shirts	at	80		5-18-68
	31	" " Hardwick	1 Suit	PC	94		5-18-68
	32	" " Hardwick	1 Suit	PC	94		5-18-68
	33	" " Adcock	4 shirts	at	99		5-20-68
	34	" " Adcock	1 Suit	PC	99		5-20-68
	35	" " Adcock	1 Suit	PC	94		5-20-68
	36	" " Adcock	1 Suit 1 Coat	PC	164		5-20-68
	37	Linda McChawle	1 Skirt	PC	1.61		
	38						
	39						
	40	Friday May 17, 68					
	41	Butch Reed	1 Trouser	PC	15		5-17-68
	42	" "	5 shirts	at	124		5-17-68
	43	" "	6 shirts	at	149		5-17-68
	44	" " Turner	5 shirts	at	124		5-22-68
	45	Spencer Snowles	1 Trouser	PC	65		5-22-68
	46	Sam Guntow	4 shirts 1 Pant	at	153		5-17-68
	47	" " Spencer	3 shirts	at	80		5-18-68
	48	" " Spencer	Black Tunicat	PC	1.50		5-20-68
	49	Entelle Bates	2 dresses 2 Boots	PC	1.20		5-17-68
	50	" "	2 dresses 1 Boot	PC	1.20		5-17-68

DATE Friday May 17, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Estelle Peters	2 shirts 1 dress 1 sweater	DC	1	43	5-17-68
	2	"	4 shirts	ST		50	5-17-68
	3	Bunny Kearney	1 dress	DC	1	30	5-29
	4	"	1 blouse	ST		50	5-20-68
	5	Prof. Ryan	finished laundry	Flat	1	10	5-22
	6	Jake Ingram	4 shirts	ST		99	5-20-68
	7	Walter Stendridge	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-18-68
	8	"	1 polo shirt 1 shirt 1 pants	DC	2	25	5-18-68
	9	Peter Ladice	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-22-68
	10	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-22-68
	11	Joe Reiter	finished laundry	ST		43	5-21-68
	12	David Wade	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-24-68
	13	"	1 trousers	DC		65	5-24-68
	14	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-24-68
	15	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-24-68
	16	"	finished laundry	Flat		100	5-24-68
	17	D. S. Service	4 shirts	ST		99	5-18-68
	18	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-18-68
	19	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-18-68
	20	"	1 suit tan	DC		99	5-18-68
	21	Harry Barnes	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-22-68
	22	"	5 shirts	ST		124	5-22-68
	23	J. R. McElman	2 shirts	ST		54	6-3
	24	Joe Perry	finished laundry	ST		14	5-17-68
	25	C. Muntz	4 shirts	ST		99	5-20-68
	26	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-20-68
	27	Bob Clancy	1 shirt 1 pants	ST	1	07	5-22-68
	28	"	2 shirts	ST		54	5-22-68
	29	"	2 polo shirts	DC	1	30	5-22-68
	30	J. E. Hart	5 shirts	ST		124	5-21-68
	31						
	32						
	33	Saturday May 18, 1968					
	34	Frances B. Pasquetti	shirts etc	Flat		146	5-18-68
	35	Jerry J. Lane	blue coat	Hand		90	5-29
	36	"	3 pants	DC	1	49	5-29
	37	"	pants, vest	DC		90	5-29
	38	"	6 shirts on #	DC	1	49	5-29
	39						
	40	R. M. Graham	5 ties, quilt	DC	1	25	5-20-68
	41	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-20-68
	42	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-20-68
	43	J. M. Teague	shirts etc	Flat	2	42	5-28
	44	H. Nielsen	3 shirts on H.	ST		99	5-22-68
	45	H. A. Lewis	8 shirts	ST	1	98	6-12-68
	46	H. M. Jackson	3 shirts on H.	ST		80	5-30-68
	47	E. Hoehner	Handkerchiefs, coat, pants	DC	3	00	5-25
	48	"	white suit	DC	1	50	5-25
	49	"	green dress, pants	DC	1	50	5-25
	50	"	blue white, my coat	DC	1	25	5-25

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DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	J. L. Weeks	Black pants	DC	65	5-24-68
	2		3 shorts	ST	80	5-24-68
	3	R. P. Valdez	4 shirts on H.	ST	99	5-21-68
	4	R. P. Valdez	4 " " "	ST	99	5-21-68
	5	R. P. Valdez	2 shorts	DC	1 35	5-21-68
	6	Jack Casner	1 shirt on H.	ST	35	5-25
	7	Beggie Temple	Blue, Brown, dress	DC	2 66	5-25
	8	L. Gannon	7 shirts	ST	1 74	5-22-68
	9	Carl Miller	4 shirts on H.	ST	99	5-25
	10	" "	4 " " "	ST	99	5-25
	11	" "	span Black pants	DC	1 00	5-25
	12	Mrs. Shick	gray ch. suit	DC	99	5-22-68
	13	R. Pearson	4 shirts on H.	ST	99	5-20-68
	14	" "	2 shirts, 2 pants on H.	ST	1 60	5-20-68
	15	" "	blue cont. ch. shorts, blue ch.	DC	1 90	5-20-68
	16	R. P. Melton	2 shirts on H.	ST	1 24	5-22-68
	17	" "	3 black pants	DC	1 49	5-22-68
	18	" "	span Blue pants	DC	1 00	5-22-68
	19	Kimlock Battistale	3 shirts on H.	ST	80	5-22-68
	20	Marion Stewart	green dress	DC	1 50	5-29
	21	A. F. Boan	removed	Shiff.	1 90	5-25
	22	" "	gray pants	DC	65	5-25
	23	Mary Ann McAloney	removed	Shiff.	3 26	5-23-68
	24	Johnny Johnson	5 shirts, pants on H.	ST	1 78	5-23-68
	25	Benny Rodgers	map set	Shiff.	2 36	6-10
	26	Bartia McTellan	yellow dress	ST	70	
	27	M. A. Maderianni	2 blue flr pants	DC	1 49	6-22
	28	" "	ch. 2 brown pants	DC	1 49	6-22
	29	" "	3 olive pants	DC	1 49	6-22
	30	W. F. Hardwick	white, yel. stripe pants	ST	52	5-22-68
	31	" "	4 shirts on H.	ST	99	5-22-68
	32	" "	4 " " "	ST	99	5-22-68
	33	" "	4 " " "	ST	99	5-22-68
	34	" "	4 " " "	ST	99	5-22-68
	35	" "	2 white, 3 pants on H.	ST	2 10	5-22-68
	36					
	37					
	38					
	39					
	40	Monday, May 20 1968				
	41	Edith Thomas	Finished Laundry	Shiff.	1 10	5-22-68
	42	Frank Brown	4 shirts	ST	99	5-28
	43	J. B. Cuyler	1 suit trim	DC	99	5-21-68
	44	H. D. Lockman	4 shirts	ST	99	5-20-68
	45	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24	5-20-68
	46	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24	5-20-68
	47	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24	5-20-68
	48	" "	15 handkerchiefs	ST	1 20	5-20-68
	49	" "	2 shirts, 1 dress	ST	NC	6-5-68
	50	Benny Horner	1 shirt - 1 coat	ST	65	5-29-68

DATE Monday May 20-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Carlen Black	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-24
	2	B. K. K. K.	6 shirts	ST	1	49	5-21-6
	3	Harry Kessel	1 coat 1 trousers	DC	1	30	5-27
	4	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-27
	5	Harry Kessel	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-22-6
	6	Harry Kessel	4 shirts	ST		99	5-22-6
	7	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-22-6
	8	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-22-6
	9	Dred Kearney	1 trousers 1 shirt	DC	1	30	5-27
	10	(E. K. K. K.)	1 shirt	ST		99	5-27
	11	"	1 shirt	ST		99	5-27
	12	J. E. McLaughlin	1 dress 1 belt	DC	1	30	5-22-6
	13	Mrs J. T. J. J.	1-2pc dress	DC	1	30	5-27
	14	"	1 Blue Collared coat	DC	2	50	5-27
	15	Charles Keith	1-2pc suit	DC		99	5-27
	16	"	1-2pc suit 1 tie	DC	1	2	6-6-68
	17	B. H. Duncan	1 green suit	DC		99	5-27
	18	B. K. K. K.	1 black tie	DC		15	5-27
	19	Armenian Barnett	1 trousers	DC		15	5-22-6
	20	"	2 trousers	DC	3	86	5-22-6
	21	"	7 shirts	ST	1	74	5-22-6
	22	Armenian Barnett	1 suit	DC		99	5-27
	23	"	1 suit	DC		99	5-27
	24	Charles Thompson	1 trousers	DC		15	5-27
	25	Frank Simpson	4 shirts 1 pants	ST	1	51	5-24-6
	26	Joe C. Stone	3 shirts	ST		80	5-24-6
	27	B. Martin	1 trousers	DC		65	5-27
	28	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	5-27
	29	Joe K. K.	1 shirt 1 pair	ST		35	5-27
	30	"	1 pair	ST	1	00	5-27
	31	Richard Miller	1 shirt white	DC		15	5-22-6
	32	"	1 trousers gray	DC		65	5-22-6
	33	Robert Alexander	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-22-6
	34	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-22-6
	35	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-22-6
	36	Mr. K. K.	1 shirt	ST		62	5-23-6
	37	Don Brown	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-23-6
	38	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-23-6
	39	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-23-6
	40	"	4 shirts	ST		99	5-22-6
	41	J. D. K. K.	2 shirts	ST		54	5-23-6
	42	George Simpson	1 pair	DC	1	15	5-27
	43	(B. K. K. K.)	1 trousers	DC		65	7-3
	44	"	3 shirts	ST		80	7-3
	45	B. C. Bridges	1 suit 1 pair	DC	1	49	5-27
	46	"	1 shirt	ST		35	5-27
	47	Finlock G. K.	2 shirts	ST		54	5-22-6
	48	B. D. Butler	1 pair 1 pair	ST	1	28	5-27
	49	J. D. K. K.	6 shirts	ST	1	49	5-24-6
	50	William McDonald	1 suit 1 trousers	DC	1	64	5-27-6

DATE Monday May 20 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Penne Truck	1. 2pc Dress	LC	1	30	6-18
	2	" "	1 Pair Blue	LC	1	50	6-18
	3						
	4						
	5	Tuesday May 21-1968					
	6	Joe. Helms Jr	4 Shirts	St	99		6-18
	7	" "	1 black jacket	LC	65		5-23-68
	8	" "	3 trousers	LC	1	49	5-23-68
	9	Dr. E. B. Butters	5 Shirts	St	1	24	5-22-68
	10	" "	Mixed Laundry	St	1	64	5-22-68
	11	Edgar Lane	4 Shirts	St	99		5-22-68
	12	" "	4 Shirts	St	99		5-22-68
	13	James Edwards	5 Shirts	St	1	24	5-22-68
	14	" "	1 trousers	LC	65		5-22-68
	15	" "	2 trousers	LC	1	30	5-22-68
	16	Mrs J. F. Jarvis	1 coat suit blue	LC	99		
	17	J. Deacy	Mixed Laundry	St	1	24	5-25
	18	J. S. Saffold	Mixed Laundry	LC	14	25	5-25
	19	" "	1 Blanket	LC	1	00	5-25
	20	" "	1 apron	LC	1	50	5-25
	21	Mrs. J. C. Black	finished Laundry	LC	1	84	6-4
	22	J. Pearson	1. 2pc Dress blue	LC	1	50	5-24-68
	23	" "	1-2pc Dress blue	LC	1	50	5-24-68
	24	Lynne Chupin	1 dress	LC	1	30	5-23-68
	25	Dr. Gabark	1 Pair Coat & Pant	LC	1	50	5-29
	26	" "	3 trousers	LC	1	49	5-29
	27	Charles Demicotte	2 trousers	LC	1	38	5-24-68
	28	" "	1 shirt	St	35		6-24-68
	29	Deloides Jones	Mixed Laundry	St	1	10	5-23-68
	30	Richard Horner	1. 2pc Suit	LC	99		5-23-68
	31	J. K. Terry	4 Shirts	St	99		5-25
	32	" "	4 Shirts	St	99		5-30-68
	33	" "	4 Shirts	St	99		5-31-68
	34	Ch. Heasley	1 trousers	LC	65		5-25
	35	" "	2 Shirts	St	54		5-25
	36	Buddy Cook	6 Shirts	St	1	44	5-23-68
	37	L. W. Apple	2 Shirts	St	54		5-25
	38	" "	3 Shirts 1 Pant	St	1	32	5-25
	39	" "	1 trousers	LC	65		5-25
	40						
	41						
	42	Wednesday May 22-1968					
	43	A. S. Singer	Mixed Laundry	St	2	72	5-27-68
	44	" "	8 Shirts	St	1	98	5-23-68
	45	" "	9 Shirts	St	2	23	5-23-68
	46	J. S. Ward	Mixed Laundry	LC	3	42	5-23-68
	47	" "	4 Shirts	St	99		5-23-68
	48	" "	2 Shirts	St	99		5-23-68
	49	" "	2 Shirts	St	99		5-23-68
	50	" "	1 trousers	LC	65		5-22-68

DATE Wednesday May 22 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	S. B. Thord	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-22
	2	Charles Holmes	1 sweater blk	DC		75	5-22
	3	" "	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-22
	4	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-22
	5	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-22
	6	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-22
	7	" "	1 shirt	Hgt	1	00	5-22
	8	Jodie Jones	2 pants	ST	1	49	6-3
	9	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	6-3
	10	Norman Long	2 dresses	DC	2	68	5-22
	11	" "	1 suit	DC		99	5-22
	12	" "	1 suit	DC		99	5-22
	13	" "	1 suit	DC		99	5-22
	14	" "	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-22
	15	" "	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-22
	16	" "	5 shirts	ST	1	24	5-22
	17	Kay Gellon	1 shirt sweater	DC	1	75	5-25
	18	William Gellon	3 shirts	ST		90	8-5
	19	C. A. Fortwick	1 suit gray	DC		99	5-24
	20	" "	2 shirts	ST		54	5-24
	21	Heleen Kimberly	1 coat	DC	1	50	5-24
	22	Helen Whitfield	2 polo shirts	ST	1	30	5-25
	23	" "	2 trousers	DC	1	30	5-25
	24	" "	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-25
	25	Wang Hill	1 shirt	ST		75	5-27
	26	" "	1 trousers	DC		75	5-27
	27	M. J. Kourten	1 shirt & laundry	Hgt	1	68	5-24
	28	Robert Linton	3 trousers	DC	1	49	5-27
	29	J. L. Dylis	1 trousers	DC		65	
	30	" "	finished laundry	ST	1	55	
	31	Bob Shenn	1 trousers	DC		65	6-5
	32	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	6-5
	33	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	6-5
	34	L. B. Thigman	4 shirts	ST		96	5-25
	35	A. Sacciano	1 sweater shirt	DC		94	5-24
	36	" "	4 new shirts	ST		99	5-24
	37	J. J. Jemmett	3 shirts	ST		80	5-24
	38	R. Pearson	1 suit & gown	DC		99	6-11
	39	" "	3 shirts	ST		80	6-11
	40	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	6-11
	41	Grady McElwee	1 suit black	DC		50	5-25
	42	" "	1 trousers	DC		65	5-25
	43	" "	3 shirts	ST		80	5-25
	44	William Williams	4 trousers	DC	2	14	5-28
	45	William Mills	4 shirts	ST		99	5-25
	46	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	5-25
	47	Glenn Piper	finished laundry	ST	2	75	5-27
	48						

DATE Thursday May 23, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	SW Burkett	3 shirts	rt	80		5.29
	2	" " Burkett	3 shirts	rt	80		5.25
	3	" " Caper	1 Pant	rt	65		6-1
	4	Bill Oyer	1 Shirt	rt	40		5.27
	5	" " Oyer	1 Pant	rt	65		5.27
	6	" " Oyer	4 Shirts	rt	99		5.29
	7	" " Oyer	3 Shirts	rt	80		5.27
	8	Virgie Moore	1 sweater & v	rt	90		6-14-68
	9	" " Moore	3 Skirt	rt	149		6-17-68
	10	" " Moore	1 coat	rt	65		6-17-68
	11	" " Moore	1 J. Coat	rt	150		6-14-68
	12	Maude Riley	1 dress	rt	120		5-24-68
	13	John Imman	1 shirt	rt	35		
	14	M. Wall	1 dress	rt	130		5.29
	15	" " Wall	1 Pant	rt	52		29
	16	Melvin Dick	4 Shirts	rt	99		5-24-68
	17	" " Dick	4 Shirts	rt	99		5-24-68
	18	" " Dick	4 Shirts	rt	99		5-24-68
	19	Hattie Mae Rowe	1-2 PC. dress/shirt	rt			
	20	Jeff Powell	3 Shirts	rt	80		5.29
	21	" " Powell	1 Pant	rt	15		5.29
	22	Elsie Mobley	3 Shirts	rt	80		5.27
	23	" " Mobley	4 Shirts	rt	99		5.27
	24	Dena Nif	1 dress	rt	130		5.29
	25	Jane Milam	4 Shirts	rt	99		5-24-68
	26	" " Milam	4 Shirts	rt	99		5-30-68
	27	" " Milam	4 Shirts	rt	99		5-30-68
	28	R.P. Williams	4 Shirts	rt	99		
	29	" " Williams	4 Shirts	rt	99		
	30	Brad Martin	5 Shirts	rt	120		6-1
	31	" " Martin	4 Shirts	rt	99		6-1
	32	Bill Collier	2 Pants 1 shirt	rt	149		
	33	" " Collier	3 Pants 1	rt	149		5.25
	34	" " Collier	2 Shirts Knit	rt	130		5.25
	35	" " Collier	1 Pant	rt	52		5.25
	36	" " Collier	4 Shirts 1 Handy	rt	109		5.25
	37	" " Collier	4 Shirts	rt	99		5.25
	38	Francis Bolton	1-2 PC. dress 1 Bls	rt	235		6-18
	39	Sandra Jones	1 dress	rt	150		5.25
	40	Kinloch Hottel	4 Shirts	rt	99		5-24-68
	41						
	42		Friday May 24, 68				
	43	Tom Skinner	30 Shirts	rt	80		5.25
	44	M.G. Morse	1 dress	rt	130		
	45	" " Morse	4 Shirts	rt	99		
	46	" " Morse	2 Sweaters	rt	130		
	47	Frank Marchbanks	1 Coat 1 Pant	rt	130		5.25
	48	M. W. Hawkins	5 Shirts	rt	114		5.25
	49	Rebecca Culpepper	1 dress	rt	150		5.29
	50	Frank McWhinnick		Bus	248		248528

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J. H. Walker	45 shirts 1 pant	at	151		5.29
	2	J. H. Walker	35 shirts 13 lo	at	101		5.29
	3	J. H. Walker	35 shirts	at	80		
	4	Runnye Sharn	13 lo	at	47		5.29
	5	J. H. Walker	13 suit	at	99		5.29
	6	J. H. Walker	13 suit	at	50		5.29
	7	J. H. Walker	45 shirts	at	99		5.29
	8		3 at - 5 - 25.68				
	9	Wm. Spencer	1 shi	at	35		5.29
	10	J. H. Walker	1 shi 1 pto	at	185		5.29
	11	"	1 shi	at	35		5.29
	12	Jake Martin	1 shi	at	120		6-1
	13	"	1 shi	at	120		6-1
	14	J. A. Miller	1 pto 1 shi	at	99		
	15	"	4 shi	at	99		
	16	J. C. Murphy	2 shi	at	590		19
	17	"	1 pto	at	54		5.29
	18	"	1 shi	at	99		5.29
	19	"	1 shi	at	99		5.29
	20	"	3 suit	at	193		9.26.60
	21	"	3 suit	at	193		9.26.60
	22	W. Banti	4 shi	at	99		5.28
	23	M. Manning	3 shi	at	80		
	24	"	1 shi 1 pto	at	115		
	25	B. H. Duncan	3 pto	at	149		5.29
	26	Raven Watson	3 pto dr	at	185		5.29
	27	R. H. Chawla	12 shi	at	298		
	28	R. E. Lee	11 shi	at	280		5.28
	29	"	1 shi	at	99		5.28
	30	H. S. Gibson	12 shi	at	198		6-4
	31	R. S. Brooks	4 pto 6 shi	at	364		5.29
	32	R. S. Brooks	3 shi	at	149		6-1
	33	R. S. Brooks	4 shi	at	99		7-0
	34	C. Martin	1 shi	at	35		6-2
	35	"	1 pto	at	52		6-12
	36	Jim Wilson	3 pto	at	149		6-3
	37	"	3 pto	at	149		6-3
	38	"	2 pto	at	130		6-3
	39	"	1 shi	at	35		6-3
	40	H. R. Goodman	5 shi	at	124		6-1
	41	B. H. Chawla	3 shi	at	120		6-11
	42	"	1 shi	at	120		6-11
	43	Jake Miller	7 shi	at	176		6-8
	44	E. Norner	1 shi 1 shi	at	225		6-1
	45	"	1 shi	at	150		6-1
	46	H. R. Chawla	5 shi	at	124		5.29
	47	R. S. Brooks	8 shi	at	198		6-1
	48	"	1 shi	at	99		6-1
	49	S. H. High	1 shi	at	35		6-8
	50	H. H. Miller	5 shi	at	124		

Cont - DATE Feb. 5. 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	H. H. Mellon	1 st	Ve	99		
	2	" "	1 st	Ve	99		
	3	" "	1 st	Ve	99		
	4	J. B. Kitchen	15 shi	Ve	324		6-1
	5	" "	3 pts	Ve	149		6-1
	6	W. Beam	2 pts	Ve	180		5.29
	7	" "	1 st	Ve	99		5.29
	8	" "	1 pts, 1 ct	Ve	130		5.29
	9	" "	1 shi, 1 ct	Ve	135		5.29
	10	Leanne Wagner	1 st	Ve	99		7-11-68
	11	Rice Hardwick	1 st	Ve	99		5.29
	12	" "	1 st, 1 pts	Ve	164		5.29
	13						
	14	Mon. 5. 27. 68					
	15	Chas Skopp	1 shi	Ve	50		5.28
	16	" "	5 shi, 1 pts	Ve	178		5.28
	17	" "	1 shi	Ve	50		5.28
	18	V. W. Prescott	4 shi	Ve	99		6-1
	19	Carole Lee	8 shi	Ve	219		5.28
	20	" "	1 pts	Ve			5.29
	21	D. Dodice	12 shi	Ve	199		5.28
	22	P. Meintouch	6 shi	Ve	149		5.28
	23	F. P. Brown	2 st	Ve	121		
	24	J. B. Roach	5 shi	Ve	124		5.29
	25	W. A. Weiss	13 shi	Ve	321		
	26	M. Overbach	3 pts, 1 shi	Ve	120		5.29
	27	" "	3 pts, 1 shi	Ve	240		5.29
	28	" "	1 pts	Ve	65		5.29
	29	S. A. Weiss	1 st	Ve	99		5.29
	30	" "	1 st	Ve	99		5.29
	31	" "	1 st	Ve	99		5.29
	32	" "	1 st	Ve	99		5.29
	33	" "	1 st	Ve	99		5.29
	34	" "	1 st	Ve	99		5.29
	35	Rice Shea	2 shi	Ve	270		6-1
	36	" "	3 pts, 1 shi	Ve	150		
	37	" "	1 shi, 1 shi, 1 shi	Ve	185		
	38	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	Ve	120		
	39	" "	1 pts	Ve	65		
	40	" "	1 shi	Ve	65		
	41	V. Mier	1 shi	Ve	54		5.29
	42	" "	3 shi	Ve	80		5.29
	43	" "	1 shi	Ve	120		5.29
	44	" "	1 st	Ve	99		5.29
	45	" "	1 pts, 1 shi	Ve	125		5.29
	46	Frank Pearson	1 pts, 1 shi	Ve	130		6.5
	47	" "	1 shi	Ve	35		6.5
	48	S. R. Pearson	1 shi	Ve	150		5.29
	49	" "	2 pts	Ve	130		5.29
	50	" "	5 shi	Ve	124		5.29

cont - DATE Mon 5.27.1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Joe C. Stone	4 shi	Reg		99	5.29
	2	A. Rucca	13 shi	Reg	2	25	5.30.68
	3	" "	3 pts	Reg	1	49	
	4	" "	1 pts, 1 ct	Reg	1	30	5.30.68
	5	" "	1 ct	Reg		90	5.30.68
	6	Ed A. McVane	1 ct	Reg		99	
	7	" "	1 ct, 1 Blo	Reg	1	95	
	8	" "	1 ct	Reg	1	20	
	9	R. C. Benson	7 shi	Reg	1	79	6.08
	10	Walter Smith	3 shi, 1 jeans	Reg	1	33	7.20.68
	11	" "	1 pts	Reg		15	7.20.68
	12	Montine Cox	1 shi, 1 Blo, 1 Hw.	Reg	3	00	6.5
	13	Bugs Smith	4 shi, 1 pts	Reg	7	51	5.29
	14	Ann Bealright	1 shi, 2 Blo	Reg	2	20	5.30.68
	15	Robert Fisher	3 pts	Reg	1	49	6.3
	16	Ed H. Camp	flat	Reg		110	6.1
	17	Kurtish Peterson	2 shi	Reg		54	6.6.68
	18	Dubray Stone	11 shi	Reg	2	78	5.29
	19	" "	3 pts	Reg	1	49	5.29
	20	" "	3 pts	Reg	1	49	5.29
	21	R. Ward	1 shi	Reg		99	6.1
	22	J. H. Singleton	4 shi	Reg		99	
	23	B. H. Singleton	2 shi	Reg		110	5.29
	24	R. H. Turner	5 shi	Reg	1	34	5.29
	25	" "	1 ct	Reg		90	6.1
	26	" "	3 pts	Reg	1	49	5.29
	27	" "	2 pts	Reg		130	6.1
	28						
	29	Yves, 5-28-1968					
	30	M. Beddingfield	2 shi	Reg	1	00	5.29
	31	C. Lee Pierce	2 pts	Reg	1	30	6.6.68
	32	R. H. Ward	2 shi	Reg	3	49	5.29
	33	W. J. Gallison	4 shi	Reg		99	5.29
	34	" "	1 shi	Reg		80	
	35	Jeff Pierce	2 shi	Reg		54	6.5
	36	" "	1 pts	Reg		65	6.5
	37	R. Penneer	1 shi	Reg		153	
	38	" "	3 pts	Reg		149	
	39	" "	1 ct, 1 pts	Reg		99	
	40	B. Hearne	1 shi	Reg		120	5.29
	41	James Edwards		Reg	1	79	5.29
	42	J. C. Lee	1 ct, 1 R-ct	Reg	1	65	5.29
	43	A. Overbach	1 ct	Reg		20	5.29
	44	R. H. Kingman	1 pts, 1 ct	Reg	1	30	6.14.68
	45	Richard Gay	Reg	Reg		110	6.1
	46	Ed A. McVane	1 pts	Reg		65	
	47	R. B. Vane	flat	Reg		132	6.3
	48	H. J. Safford	11 incl. shi, 1 Blo	Reg		0.01	6.1
	49	J. J. Hendrick	10 shi	Reg		252	
	50	" "	1 shi	Reg		99	

cont- DATE Tues 5.28-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	15	James Foster	3 shi	Sec	80		5-30-68
	16	" "	3 pbs	Sec	149		5-30-68
	17	R. B. Barner	4 shi	Sec	99		5-30-68
	18	" "	2 shi	Sec	54		
	19	E. J. Benson	2 shi	Sec	54		5-30-68
	20	Frank McCormack	1 shi	Sec	141		6-1
	21	J. M. League	6 shi	Sec	153		6-1
	22	Ed Jones	3 shi	Sec	80		6-5
	23	" "	2 pbs	Sec	130		6-5
	24	S. J. Vaughan	4 shi 12 pbs	Sec	213		5-30-68
	25	S. B. Pearson	2 pc sh	Sec	150		6-1
	26	" "	1 ct	Sec	150		6-1
	27	J. E. Schooley	4 shi	Sec	99		5-30-68
	28	" "	3 pbs	Sec	149		5-30-68
	29	" "	9 shi	Sec	214		
	30	Chas Herriott	2 pbs	Sec	130		
	31	" "	4 shi	Sec	99		
	32	Jimmy Hise	2 shi up	Sec	54		5-30-68
	33	" "	3 pbs	Sec	149		5-30-68
	34	" "	2 pbs	Sec	130		5-30-68
	35	" "	12 shi	Sec	252		5-30-68
	36	B. F. Boan	1 pbs	Sec	65		6-5
	37	C. F. Harrell	1 shi	Sec	99		5-30-68
	38	J. L. Atkinson	1 pbs	Sec	65		
	39	" "	6 shi	Sec	153		
	40	Nancy Andrews	2 pbs	Sec	116		6-4
	41	C. B. Beasley	3 shi	Sec	80		6-1
	42	" "	1 pbs	Sec	65		6-1
	43	Wed. 5.29-68					
	44	R. P. Proben	4 pbs, 4 shi	Sec	201		6-1
	45	J. L. Sooney	3 shi	Sec	80		6-5
	46	" "	1 Blo. 1 shi	Sec	75		6-1
	47	Sam Spencer	1 shi	Sec	54		5-30-68
	48	Jane Simmons	1 shi 1 ct	Sec	185		
	49	" "	1 nabe	Sec	120		
	50	" "	1 ct	Sec			
	51	W. C. Clark	1 shi	Sec	99		5.29
	52	M. J. Morse	3 shi	Sec	80		6-9-68
	53	" "	2 pbs	Sec	130		
	54	James Edwards	3 pbs	Sec	149		5-30-68
	55	" "	3 shi	Sec	80		5-30-68
	56	J. L. Love	1 shi	Sec	99		6-5
	57	Wang Hise	1 shi	Sec	38		
	58	" "	1 pbs	Sec	65		
	59	Jim Jordan	8 shi	Sec	198		6-10
	60	" "	3 pbs	Sec	165		6-17
	61	" "	1 pbs	Sec	65		6-17
	62	H. B. Fine	1 pbs	Sec	65		
	63	Harry Jones	13 shi	Sec	323		6-23-68

DATE Subd 5.19.68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Harry Gault	2 pbs	Ve	130	6-13-68
	2	" "	2 shi	Ve	180	6-13-68
	3	Bussler Cook	3 pbs	Ve	149	
	4	Harry and Coleman	1st	Ve	99	6-15
	5	John Johnson	3 shi, 1 pbs	Ve	132	6-1
	6	" "	3 pbs	Ve	149	6-1
	7	C. M. Rhoden	5 shi	Ve	124	6-1
	8	" "	2 pbs	Ve	130	6-1
	9	" "	1st	Ve	99	6-1
	10	Jean Mispie	1st	Ve	130	
	11	" "	1st, 1st	Ve	270	
	12	" "	1st	Ve	150	
	13	D. H. Haddock	1st	Ve	164	
	14	" "	2 shi	Ve		
	15	R. J. Sullivan	4 shi	Ve	99	6-1
	16	" "	1 pbs	Ve	6	5-30-68
	17	R. Pearson	4 shi, 1 pbs	Ve	153	6-3
	18	" "	2 pbs, 18 shi	Ve	164	6-3
	19	Marlene Gault	2 shi	Ve	260	6-1
	20	" "	1 shi, 1 pbs	Ve	185	6-1
	21	" "	1 shi, 1 pbs	Ve	130	6-1
	22	" "	1st	Ve	99	6-1
	23	J. R. Conner	7 shi	Ve	191	6-1
	24	" "	3 pbs	Ve	149	6-1
	25	" "	2 shi	Ve	58	6-1
	26	Paul Noxio	10 shi	Ve	252	6-1
	27	" "	1st, 1 pbs	Ve	164	6-1
	28	W. M. Raper	2 shi	Ve	184	6-4
	29	W. M. Raper	4 shi	Ve	99	6-1
	30	W. M. Raper	1st	Ve	100	6-1
	31	" "	1st	Ve	99	
	32	James Edwards	4 shi	Ve	99	5-30-68
	33	" "	1st	Ve	65	5-30-68
	34	" "	1st	Ve	172	5-30-68
	35	Art Stewart	5 shi	Ve	124	
	36	Inderean Knowles	1st	Ve	65	6-8
	37	Rose Smith	1 dress	Ve	120	6-1
	38	" "	2 dress	Ve	300	6-1
	39	S. H. Ward	3 pbs	Ve	149	6-5
	40	" "	1 Pant 3-pbs	Ve	154/149	6-5
	41	H. M. Jackson	35 shi	Ve	80	6-8
	42	" "	35 shi	Ve	80	6-8
	43	Boyd Simpson	1st	Ve		
	44	J. L. Furr	3 shi	Ve	80	6-1
	45	" "	1st	Ve	65	6-1
	46	Kinloch Stewart	4 shi	Ve		
	47	" "	1 Pant	Ve		
	48	Blanche Roberts	4 draper	Ve	5 00	6-4
	49	J. M. Raper	5 shi	Ve	124	6-5
	50	" "	1st	Ve	99	6-1

DATE _____

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Phillip Fleming	1 shirt &c	7c			6-7-68
	2	" Fleming	1 Pant	150			6-7-68
	3	" Fleming	1 coat	AC			6-7-68
	4	" Fleming	4 shirts	27	99		6-7-68
	5	" n Halperin	1 suit	Free	65		6-7-68
	6	A. Wachter	11 cloth	27	102		6-7-68
	7	S. K. Bell	4 shirts	27	99		6-7-68
	8						
	9		Friday 5-31-68				
	10	Chas. Helmer	4 shirts	27	99		6-7-68
	11	Jeff Powell	1 Pant	AC	115		6-7-68
	12	" Powell	1 shirt	27	35		6-7-68
	13	Earl Henderson	55 shirts	27	124		6-7-68
	14	" Henderson	4 shirts	27	99		6-7-68
	15	" Henderson	3 pants	AC	140		6-7-68
	16	" Henderson	3 pants	AC	140		6-7-68
	17	Burnell Newman	1 dress	AC	138		6-7-68
	18	Jim Boyan	1 suit 1 tie	AC	124		6-7-68
	19	Wesley Hobbs	2 B's	AC	136		6-7-68
	20	" Hobbs	1 dress 1 c. suit	AC	260		6-7-68
	21	" Hobbs	1 jacket	AC	65		6-7-68
	22	Baterson		Free	110		6-7-68
	23	J. Crossbart		Bel	229		6-6-68
	24	" Crossbart		BW	347		6-6-68
	25	" Crossbart	1 suit	AC	99		6-6-68
	26	" Crossbart	1 suit	AC	99		6-6-68
	27	" Crossbart	1 suit	AC	99		6-6-68
	28	Cathleen Thurman	2 dresses	AC	260		6-7-68
	29	P.D. Padgett	1 shirt 1 union suit	27	49		6-7-68
	30	Joan Henderson	1 Rain coat	27	150		6-7-68
	31	" Henderson	2 dresses	AC	260		6-7-68
	32	M. Manning	1 shirt 1 P. Co	27	56		6-7-68
	33	" Manning	1 Pant 1 shirt	AC	130		6-7-68
	34	" Manning	1 Pant	AC	65		6-7-68
	35	C. E. Canella	4 shirts	27	99		7-1-68
	36	" Canella	4 shirts	27	99		7-1-68
	37	" Canella	4 shirts	27	99		7-1-68
	38	R. Donnelly		Free	118		6-7-68
	39	" Donnelly	4 shirts	27	99		6-7-68
	40	" Donnelly	2 pants	27	102		6-7-68
	41	" Donnelly	4 shirts 2 Hanks	27	119		6-7-68
	42	" Donnelly	3 ties	AC	75		6-7-68
	43	D. Franz	2 pants	AC	130		6-7-68
	44	J. H. Walker	1 Rain coat 1 Pant	AC	200		6-7-68
	45	E. Frederick	1 c. suit	AC	150.65		7-1-68
	46	" Frederick	1 Rain coat 1 jacket	AC	375		7-1-68
	47	Earl Logan	5 shirts	27	124		6-7-68
	48	" Logan	2 pants	AC	130		6-7-68
	49	Don Mercer	4 shirts	27	99		6-7-68
	50	" Mercer	3 shirts 1 P. Co	27	99		6-7-68

DATE June 1, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Tom F. Jones	4 shi	Reg	1 16	
	2	James Kenner	5 shi	Reg	1 54	6-1
	3	Jackie Martin	1 sh	Reg	99	6-8
	4	" "	1 sh	Reg	99	6-8
relay	5	A. R. Estes	shuff	Reg	1 46	6-5
	6	J. R. Conner	4 shi	Reg	99	6-7-68
	7	" "	1 pts	Reg	65	6-7-68
	8	E. Hornum	1 shuff	Reg	1 57	6-8
	9	" "	1 sh	Reg	1 40	6-8
	10	" "	2 pts sh	Reg	1 85	6-8
	11	" "	1 sh	Reg	1 50	6-8
	12	Frank Simpson	4 shi 2 pts	Reg	2 04	6-6-68
	13	Harry Niles	1 pts, hp	Reg	1 40	
	14	" "	2 shi	Reg	54	6-9-68
	15	Wash. D. C. Co.	3 shi	Reg	80	6-15
	16	Billy West	1 shuff	Reg	65	
	17	Marl Smith	1 sh, 1 shi	Reg	1 85	7-2
	18	Shirley	2 shi	Reg	54	6-6-68
	19	Gene Traylor	3 shi	Reg	80	6-4
	20	" "	1 sh	Reg	99	6-4
	21	" "	1 pts	Reg	65	6-4
	22	Barrance Holman	1 sh	Reg		
	23	" "	1 sh	Reg		
	24	" "	2 sh	Reg		
	25	" "	1 sh, 1 shi	Reg		
	26	" "	2 pts sh	Reg		
	27	" "	2 pts sh	Reg		
	28	" "	1 sh	Reg		6-
	29	" "	1 sh	Reg		
	30	" "	2 shi, 1 Bld	Reg		
	31	Brad Martin	7 shi	Reg	1 79	6-7-68
	32	" "	1 sh	Reg	99	6-10
	33	" "	1 pts	Reg	65	6-10
	34	Chas Neaton	shuff	Reg	1 00	6-8
	35	" "	30 shi	Reg	80	6-8
	36	James Dumbley	2 shi	Reg	54	6-5
	37	" "	3 pts	Reg	1 49	6-5
	38	" "	1 pts	Reg	65	6-4
	39					
	40	Mon June 3rd 1968				
	41	B. Richardson	shuff	Reg	91	6-5
	42	" "	1 pts, 1 shi	Reg	59	6-5
	43	S. W. Hippe	3 shi	Reg	80	6-4
	44	" "	1 sh	Reg	99	6-8
	45	G. W. Holman	10 shi	Reg	2 52	6-5
	46	" "	1 sh	Reg	99	6-5
	47	Chas Holmes	shuff	Reg	2 87	6-4
	48	" "	3 pts	Reg	1 49	6-4
	49	" "	1 sh	Reg	65	6-4
	50	J. B. Rouch	5 shi	Reg	1 44	6-5

cont - DATE Mon 6.5.68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Danny Taylor	3 shi	Sci	95		6-7-68
	2	" "	1 shi	Sci	99		6-7-68
	3	" "	1 pts, 1 shorts	Sci	130		6-7-68
	4	Ruby M. Johnson	flat	Sci	140		6-5
	5	Heather Johnson	sh	Sci	181		6-18
	6	H. M. Bostwick	lat. 1320	Sci	164		6-8
	7	Clarence Horner	4 shi	Sci	99		6-7-68
	8	" "	2 pts	Sci	130		6-7-68
	9	James Becken	flat	Sci	128		6-19
	10	J. R. Williams	3 shi	Sci	75		7-8
	11	Joe Hope	4 shi	Sci	99		6-5
	12	W. P. Williams	8 shi	Sci	229		6-8
	13	E. C. Jackson	flat	Sci	150		6-8
	14	W. P. Jackson	flat	Sci	161		6-13-68
	15	" "	1 shi	Sci	110		6-13-68
	16	" "	2 shi	Sci	65		6-13-68
	17	" "	1 shi	Sci	65		6-13-68
	18	" "	4 shi	Sci	99		6-13-68
	19	J. J. Abraham	7 shi	Sci	191		6-5
	20	J. H. Holmes	1 shi	Sci	35		6-5
	21	" "	1 pts	Sci	65		6-5
	22	J. W. Boone	1 shi	Sci	65		6-7-68
	23	" "	1 shi	Sci	99		6-7-68
	24	" "	1 shi	Sci	65		6-7-68
	25	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	Sci	130		6-7-68
	26	Harry Allen	2 shi	Sci	54		6-7-68
	27	" "	2 pts	Sci	130		6-7-68
	28	J. J. Morris	1 pts	Sci	50		6-8
	29	" "	3 pts	Sci	149		6-8
	30	W. M. Donald	sh	Sci	210		6-5
	31	" "	1 pts	Sci	65		6-5
	32						
	33						
	34	Bob Beasley	4 shi	Sci	99		6-5
	35	" "	2 pts, 1 shi	Sci	149		6-5
	36	" "	2 pts	Sci	130		6-5
	37	R. J. Campbell	5 pts	Sci	149		6-10
	38	" "	2 pts	Sci	130		6-10
	39	" "	1 pts	Sci	215		6-10
	40	" "	3 shi	Sci	82		6-10
	41	" "	2 pts	Sci	130		6-19
	42	J. P. Parness	1 pts, 1 phone	Sci	130		6-8
	43	" "	1 shi	Sci	35		6-8
	44	C. Muntagh	2 shi	Sci	149		6-5
	45	" "	3 pts	Sci	149		6-11
	46	Barrie Crois	1 shi, 1 pts	Sci	130		6-5
	47	" "	1 shi, 1 pts	Sci	130		6-5
	48	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	Sci	230		6-5
	49	M. J. Moore	4 shi	Sci	99		6-5
	50	" "	1 pts	Sci	65		6-5

CONT DATE Tues 6-4-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	M. J. Moore	1 pts. 1 lb	1 lb	06		6-5
	2	R. J. Cohen	2 lbs	2 lbs	10		
	3	B. H. Ward	2 lbs	2 lbs	10		6-5
	4	" "	9 lbs	9 lbs	14		6-5
	5	" "	3 lbs	3 lbs	14		6-5
	6	Willie Pope	2 lbs	2 lbs	11		6-8
	7	Deeq Hill	1 lb	1 lb	25		6-6-68
	8	" "	1 pts. 1 lb	1 lb	13		6-6-68
	9	Richard Rice	2 lbs	2 lbs	13		6-8
	10	Fred George	2 lbs	2 lbs	13		6-7-68
	11	" "	2 lbs	2 lbs	54		6-7-68
	12	Jim Garner	1 lb	1 lb	35		
	13	Joe Brown	1 lb	1 lb	35		6-5
	14	Bernice Roberts	Diapers	Diapers	50		6-12
	15	James Foster	7 lbs	7 lbs	17		6-6-68
	16	" "	1 pts	1 lb	10		6-6-68
	17	R. W. Poterfield	2 lbs	2 lbs	54		6-18
	18	C. Martin	7 lbs	7 lbs	17		6-8
	19	" "	1 pts	1 lb	10		6-8
	20	Jimmy Niece	4 lbs	4 lbs	99		6-7-68
	21	" "	3 lbs	3 lbs	14		6-7-68
	22	" "	2 lbs	2 lbs	13		6-7-68
	23	H. Miller	1 lb	1 lb	12		6-12-68
	24	" "	1 shorts. 1 lb	1 lb	13		6-12-68
	25	Lucy Wigley	2 lbs. 1 lbs	2 lbs	14		6-8
	26	" "	2 lbs	2 lbs	24		6-8
	27	Ed. Schockley	2 lbs 1 lb	2 lbs	11		6-8
	28	Max Hernandez	4 lbs	4 lbs	99		6-7-68
	29	" "	1 pts	1 lb	65		6-11
	30	Bob & Kim	3 lbs	3 lbs	13		6-13
	31	" "	3 lbs	3 lbs	10		6-13
	32	" "	3 lbs	3 lbs	13		6-15
	33	H. S. Ruffin	1 lb	1 lb	99		6-5
	34	H. Pearson	3 lbs	3 lbs	80		6-11
	35	" "	2 lbs	2 lbs	13		6-11
	36	Eva Hogan	3 lbs	3 lbs	80		6-13
	37	" "	1 pts	1 lb	65		6-13
	38	T. Gore	5 lbs	5 lbs	12		6-12
	39	C. B. Beasley	1 pts	1 lb	65		6-8
	40	" "	3 lbs	3 lbs	80		6-8
	41						
	42						
	43	Ed. M. Bayles	2 lbs	2 lbs	54		6-8
	44	" "	1 pts	1 lb	52		6-12
	45	" "	1 pts. 1 lbs. 1 shorts	1 lb	14		6-8
	46	" "	2 lbs	2 lbs	13		6-8
	47	Tom Spencer	4 lbs	4 lbs	99		6-8
	48	R. Dallen	2 lbs	2 lbs	54		6-8
	49	" "	1 lb	1 lb	99		6-8
	50	Roger Corp	5 lbs	5 lbs	124		6-8

cont DATE Wed. 6.5.68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Russell Creek	1 p's	DC	65	6-18
	2	M. Manning	3 shi	DC	80	6-11
	3	" "	1 p's, 2 shi	DC	195	6-11
	4	Agnes McCollum	1 sh	DC	95	6-15
	5	V. A. Wacker	4 shi, 1 p's	DC	155	6-18
	6	" "	1 shi	DC	65	6-18
	7	John Young	1 shi	DC	155	6-11
	8	" "	1 sh	DC	75	6-11
	9	Helen Remble	2 sh	DC	245	6-8
	10	" "	1 sh	DC	125	6-8
	11	" "	1 sh	DC	120	6-8
	12	" "	1 sh	DC	120	6-8
	13	" "	1 sh	DC	120	6-8
	14	R. B. Valdes	1 p's, 4 shi	DC	225	6-10
	15	M. G. Moore	1 p's V.E.	DC	70	6-10
	16	G. E. Burton	3 shi	DC	125	6-15
	17	C. Carter	1 sh, 1 sh	DC	120	6-7-68
	18	" "	1 sh	DC	120	6-7-68
	19	G. W. Batley	1 sh	DC	120	6-11
	20	Tom Murphy	22 shi 1 p's	DC	155	6-7-68
	21	" "	3 p's	DC	145	6-7-68
	22	" "	3 p's	DC	145	6-7-68
	23	" "	1 shi	DC	65	6-7-68
	24	Kernmont	1 sh	DC	95	6-7-68
	25	G. H. Bassett	4 shi	DC	75	6-8
	26	Nell Wacker	1 sh, 1 spread	DC	75	6-15
	27	" "	1 sh	DC	285	6-15
	28	J. L. Austin	1 sh	DC	95	6-12
	29	" "	1 sh	DC	95	6-12
	30	Paul Rogers	1 sh	DC	95	6-12-68
	31					
	32		Shura 6-6-68			
	33	Jane Simmons	2 Dresses	DC	280	6-8
	34	Betty Simmons	4 shi's	DC	95	6-10
	35	" "	4 shi's	DC	95	6-10
	36	Betty Simmons	3 shi's	DC	145	6-8
	37	M. R. Batson	3 Pants	DC	145	6-8
	38	" "	2 shi's	DC	55	6-8
	39	" "	2 shi's	DC	130	6-8
	40	" "	3 shi's 1 shi	DC	132	6-8
	41	" "	1 shi	DC	160	6-8
	42	D. Vaughan		DC	95	6-11
	43	H. R. Hughman	5 shi's	DC	135	6-8
	44	J. B. Kishch	3 Pants	DC	145	6-7-68
	45	M. F. Boon		DC	115	6-11
	46	Deanna Hill	5 shi's	DC	125	6-11
	47	Art Stewart	3 shi's	DC	80	6-7-68
	48	" "	4 "	DC	95	6-7-68
	49	C. H. Harrison	1 shi	DC	65	6-12-68
	50	H. L. Crews	1 shi	DC	95	6-12-68

DATE Thurs 6-6-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	H. A. Crews	3 shirts	RC	1	95	6-12-68
	2	H. A. Crews	2 pants	RC	1	30	6-12-68
	3	Robert J. Alexander	1 coat 2 pants	RC	1	95	6-8
	4	W. B. Thompson	3 shirts	at		80	6-11
	5	J. R. Pearson	4 shirts	at		99	6-8
	6	Admichdacker		flat	1	00	6-14-68
	7	Larry Barner	5 shirts	at		124	6-8
	8	" Barner	4 shirts	at		99	6-8
	9	J. Brodyswsky		flat	1	82	6-13-68
	10	Chas. K. Miller	1 pant 15 leather	RC	1	00	6-12
	11	" Keith	3 shirts	at		80	6-12
	12	Linlock, Bettisale	3 shirts	at		80	6-8
	13	Leo J. Harris	4 shirts	at		99	6-11
	14	C. Harrett	2 shirts	at		54	6-12-68
	15	C. W. Puller	1 pant	RC		65	6-21-68
	16						
	17		Apr. 6-7-68				
	18	D. W. Puckett	4 shirts	at		99	6-10
	19	Peter Jodice	4 shirts	at		99	6-12
	20	" Jodice	5 shirts	at		124	6-12
	21	James Bayant	1 suit 1 pant	RC	1	64	6-10
	22	Do Kennel	1 suit	RC		99	6-12
	23	" Renne	5 shirts	at		124	6-12
	24	" Renne		BW	1	20	6-12
	25	Johnny Johnson	3 pants	RC	1	49	6-8
	26	" Johnson	1 pant	RC		65	6-13-68
	27	" Johnson	4 shirts	at		99	6-13-68
	28	" Johnson	2 shirts	at		54	6-15
	29	J. O. Clarke		flat	2	00	6-15
	30	J. R. Conner	4 shirts	at		99	6-8
	31	" Conner	2 shirts	at		54	6-8
	32	" Conner	3 pants	RC	1	49	6-8
	33	Brad Martin	5 shirts	at		124	6-10
	34	" Martin	1 suit 1 pant	RC	1	64	6-10
	35	M. W. Hawkins	4 shirts	at		99	6-8
	36	" Hawkins	2 shirts	at		54	6-8
	37	R. M. Graham	5 shirts	at		124	6-11
	38	" Graham	4 shirts	at		99	6-11
	39	" Graham	4 shirts	at		99	6-11
	40	Robert J. Alexander	4 shirts	at		99	6-8
	41	Get. Len	8-19-68				
	42	W. A. McAfee	3 shi	RC	1	24	6-10
	43	" "	1 at, 1 pte	RC		149	6-10
	44	E. M. Bradley	2 pte, 2 shi	RC	1	56	6-10
	45	Jake Morris	1 at	RC		99	6-15
	46	" "	1 at	RC		99	6-15
	47	Jeff Pomeroy	1 shi, 1 shorts	RC		85	6-12-68
	48	" "	1 pte	RC		65	6-12-68
	49	J. J. Paquitz	1 at	RC	1	10	6-15
	50	D. W. Hippel	3 shi	RC		80	6-14-68

cont - DATE Sat 12-8-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	S. W. Whipple	1 pti	VE	65		6-14-68
	2	H. M. Jackson	5 shi	VE	157		6-15-
	3	S. Shih	1 shi	VE	65		6-15-
	4	S. S. Crespi	4 shi	VE	99		6-12-68
	5	P. P. Wiggins	4 shi	VE	99		6-12-68
	6	S. S. S. S. S. S.	4 shi	VE	120		6-19
	7	J. C. Martin	4 shi	VE	99		6-12
	8	R. C. Berber	5 shi	VE	124		6-21-68
	9	B. Richardson	7 pti, P. R.	VE	4.00		6-15
	10	mon	6-10-1968				
	11	B. Richardson	glst	VE	50		6-11
	12	G. J. Looney	5 shi	VE	124		6-15
	13	G. W. Conner	15 shi	VE	377		6-11
	14	" "	1 shi	VE	99		6-11
	15	" "	1 shi, 1 pti	VE	144		6-11
	16	G. S. Mundy	1 shi	VE	253		6-11
	17	B. Hearne	1 shi	VE	47		6-12
	18	" "	1 shi	VE	65		6-12
	19	C. C. Chap	1 shi	VE	65		6-12-68
	20	G. M. Jordan	8 shi	VE	215		6-17
	21	J. Wesson	glst	VE	398		6-11
	22	" "	17 shi	VE	412		6-11
	23	G. S. Looney	1 shi, 1 pti	VE	59		6-15
	24	J. P. Brown	1 shi	VE	99		6-12-68
	25	" "	1 shi	VE	99		6-12-68
	26	G. S. Mundy	1 shi	VE	65		7-2
	27	R. S. B. B. B.	1 shi	VE	65		6-12-68
	28	" "	1 shi	VE	65		6-12-68
	29	W. S. Wart	1 shi	VE	197		6-14-68
	30	" "	3 pti	VE	149		6-13-68
	31	" "	1 shi	VE	120		6-14-68
	32	W. S. Taylor	3 shi	VE	80		6-12-68
	33	" "	1 pti	VE	65		6-12-68
	34	G. S. Looney	1 shi, 1 pti	VE	149		6-18
	35	M. S. Smith	1 shi	VE	150		7-2
	36	" "	1 shi, 1 pti	VE	150		7-2
	37	" "	1 shi, 1 pti	VE	120		7-2
	38	Leo Lumbkin	1 shi	VE	65		6-27
	39	" "	1 shi	VE	120		
	40	Emery Brown	1 shi, 1 pti	VE	185		6-15
	41	" "	1 shi	VE	120		6-15
	42	Earl Henderson	1 shi	VE	278		6-12
	43	" "	5 pti	VE	149		6-12
	44	G. S. Stone	4 shi	VE	99		6-12
	45	W. S. Valdes	4 shi	VE	99		6-12-68
	46	W. S. M. M. M.	1 shi	VE	240		6-12
	47	" "	1 shi	VE	95		6-12
	48	G. S. Lumbkin	7 shi	VE	179		6-12
	49	G. S. Lumbkin	1 shi, 1 pti	VE	150		6-14-68
	50	G. S. Lumbkin	2 shi, 1 pti	VE	100		7-10

Cont - DATE Nov 6. 12. 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J. S. Austin	1st ng	Ve	104		6-22
	2	" "	1st	Ve	99		6-22
	3	Bob Gihm	10 shi	Ve	252		6-1
	4	" "	1 pti	Ve	65		6-1
	5	Wesley Hise	1 pti	Ve	65		6-1
	6	R. S. Boan	1 pti	Ve	65		6-14
	7	" "	1 shi	Ve	35		6-14
	8	Pete Neely	10 shi	Ve	252		6-12-6
	9	" "	3 pti	Ve	149		6-12-6
	10	Jermant	1 pti	Ve	65		6-12
	11	Jues. 6. 11. 14. 68					
	12	W. Bauman	3 shi	Ve	95		6-12
	13	" "	1 pti	Ve	65		6-12
	14	G. B. Beach	6 shi	Ve	153		6-12
	15	Chas Holmes	11 shi	Ve	278		6-12
	16	" "	1 sheet	Ve			
	17	" "	2 pti	Ve	13		6-12-6
	18	" "	1 ct. 1968	Ve	130		6-12-6
	19	E. Sams	7 shi	Ve	179		6-13-6
	20	Betsy Temple	1 shi	Ve	25		6-18
	21	" "	1 pti 1 shi. 1 pti	Ve	185		6-18
	22	" "	2 shi	Ve	140		6-18
	23	G. H. Harnburg	1 shi	Ve			
	24	B. Beasley	4 shi	Ve	99		6-12
	25	" "	1 pti	Ve	65		6-12
	26	H. Sase	2 pti	Ve	129		6-15
	27	Joe Hunt	3 pti	Ve	149		6-21-6
	28	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	Ve	130		6-21-6
	29	" "	4 shi	Ve	99		6-21-6
	30	Edley Jones	2 shi	Ve	50		6-1
	31	Chas Dugan	4 shi	Ve	99		6-15
	32	" "	1 pti	Ve	65		6-15
	33	J. H. Hore	4 shi	Ve	99		6-19
	34	D. S. Deason	1 shi	Ve	25		7-3
	35	" "	8 shi	Ve	198		6-12-6
	36	" "	1 shi	Ve	99		6-12-6
	37	" "	1 shi	Ve	99		6-12-6
	38	" "	1 shi	Ve	99		6-12-6
	39	Eddie Wright	5 shi	Ve	124		6-14-6
	40	" "	3 pti	Ve	149		6-14-6
	41	Joe Furry	1 shi	Ve	35		9-8-6
	42	William Holmes	2 shi	Ve	240		6-14-6
	43	Barry Watson	1 shi	Ve	174		6-12-6
	44	C. B. Beasley	3 shi	Ve	80		6-15
	45	" "	2 pti	Ve	130		6-15

DATE 10-12-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
1	1	E. M. Brucyles	2 chi 1 pto	Sec	1	06	6-15
2	2	" "	1 pto	Sec	1	05	6-15
3	3	Wm Spencer	3 chi	Sec	80		6-15
4	4	Jeff Spencer	1 chi	Sec	35		6-19
5	5	" "	1 pto, 1 shorts	Sec	1	45	6-19
6	6	By Hearne	1 dr	Sec	1	30	6-15
7	7	J. Rice	9 chi	Sec	2	24	6-14-68
8	8	" "	2 pto	Sec	1	32	6-14-68
9	9	Wm. Baskerville	1 dr	Sec	2	40	6-12-68
10	10	" "	1 dr	Sec	2	60	
11	11	Harry Gooden	3 chi	Sec	80		6-13-68
12	12	Art Krawak	4 chi	Sec	99		6-14-68
13	13	Ed. Jones	1 pto	Sec	1	30	6-15
14	14	Ed. Est. Hertenberg	10 chi	Sec	3	26	6-15
15	15	R. Rice	3 pto	Sec	1	49	6-13-68
16	16	" "	1 pto	Sec	1	45	6-13-68
17	17	Gene Spence	1 dr, 1 Bz, 1 chi	Sec	2	00	6-17
18	18	Wm. Baskerville	1 st, 1 Bz	Sec	1	60	6-17
19	19	Wm. Baskerville	1 dr	Sec	1	50	7-11-68
20	20	W. W. Padgett	1 chi, 1 unim. at	Sec	74		6-15
21	21	Wm. Baskerville	1 dr	Sec	96		6-21-68
22	22	Wm. Baskerville	1 chi	Sec	1	53	6-20-68
23	23	" "	4 pto	Sec	1	00	6-20-68
24	24	" "	3 pto	Sec	7	49	6-20-68
25	25	" "	1 pto, 1 ct	Sec	1	30	6-20-68
26	26	" "	1 ct	Sec	1	65	6-20-68
27	27	" "	3 chi	Sec	1	49	6-20-68
28	28	" "	3 chi	Sec	1	49	6-20-68
29	29	" "	1 pto	Sec	1	65	6-20-68
30	30	" "	5 chi	Sec	1	57	6-15
31	31	" "	2 pto	Sec	1	30	6-15
32	32	" "	1 st, 1 Bz	Sec	2	15	6-15
33	33	" "	1 dr	Sec	1	50	6-15
34	34	" "	1 pto dr	Sec	1	30	6-15
35	35	" "	1 dr, 1 Bz, 1 ct	Sec	3	12	6-15
36	36	" "	1 dr	Sec	2	00	6-15
37	37	" "	1 dr	Sec	2	00	6-15
38	38	" "	1 chi	Sec	54		6-22
39	39	C. Martin	2 pto	Sec	1	46	6-22
40	40	" "	1 pto	Sec	1	38	6-22
41	41	" "	3 chi	Sec	1	49	6-22
42	42	" "	1 pto	Sec	1	65	6-22
43	43	" "	1 dr	Sec	99		6-15
44	44	Wm. Baskerville	4 chi	Sec	69		6-14-68
45	45	" "	2 pto	Sec	1	30	6-14-68
46	46	H. A. Green	4 chi	Sec	90		6-18
47	47	" "	1 st, 1 pto	Sec	1	64	6-18
48	48	R. Pearson	5 chi	Sec	1	57	6-19
49	49	" "	1 pto, 1 st, 1 chi	Sec	1	50	6-19
50	50	" "	1 pto	Sec	54		6-19

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	①	P. Oliver	4 shi	Sh	99		6-14-68
	②	John Weyer	1 shi	Sh	54		6-14-68
	3	Nesca Anderson	2 dresses	Sh	116		6-20-68
	4						
	5		Thurs 6-13-68				
	6	Ernest Williams	3 Pants	Sh	149		6-14-68
	7	William Williams	1 Pant	Sh	60		6-14-68
	8	David Anders	4 shirt	Sh	99		6-20-68
	9	" Anders	1 coat 1 dress	Sh	195		6-20-68
	10	Norman Long	1 Suit 1 Pant	Sh	169		6-13-68
	11	"	2 pants 1 Suit	Sh	99		6-13-68
	12	"	2 pants 6 shirts	Sh	149		6-13-68
	13	"	2 pants 5 shirts	Sh	124		6-13-68
	14	"	2 pants 5 shirts	Sh	130		6-13-68
	15	F.L. Duggan	1 Suit	Sh	99		6-20-68
	16	" Duggan	1 Suit	Sh	99		6-20-68
	17	Johnny Johnson	2 shirts	Sh	54		6-15
	18	" Johnson	2 pants	Sh	130		6-15
	19	Oporn Products		Flat	140		6-24
	20	Rufus Cook	4 shirts	Sh	99		6-15
	21	D.C. McDama	3 shirts	Sh	50		6-15
	22	D.C. McDama	4 shirts	Sh	99		6-15
	23	" McDama	3 pants	Sh	149		6-19
	24	Rueco	1 shirt	Sh	30		6-15
	25	"	1 Pant	Sh	11		6-15
	26	S. Frank	3 shirts	Sh			6-15
	27	K. Frank	4 shirts	Sh	99		6-15
	28	J.D. Batts		Flat	100		6-19
	29	Harry Potts	4 shirts	Sh	99		6-15
	30	" Potts	4 shirts	Sh	99		6-15
	31	" Potts	2 pants 1 tie	Sh	99		6-15
	32	" Potts	1 Pant	Sh			6-15
	33	W.L. Stewart	2 pants	Sh	130		6-20
	34	Sharon Stewart	1 dress	Sh	50		6-15
	35	A. Sasser		Flat	110		6-15
	36	" Sasser		Flat	100		6-15
	37	John Wall	1 shirt	Sh	35		6-18
	38	Paul Hammond	3 pants	Sh	149		6-15
	39	" Hammond	1 Pant	Sh	65		6-15
	40						
	41		Fri 6-14-68				
	42	E.M. Boyles		Bus	235		6-20
	43	" Boyles	1 Pant 10 Suit	Sh	185		6-20
	44	Edna Ratcliff	2 pants	Sh	180		6-15
	45	Ratcliff	2 pants	Sh	102		6-15
	46	H.R. Sugarmen	6 shirt	Sh	149		6-18
	47	J.P. Brown	1 dress	Sh	130		6-15
	48	Benny Hearne	1 dress	Sh	130		6-15
	49	J.R. Palmer	2 shirts	Sh	54		6-18
	50	" Palmer	4 shirt	Sh	99		6-18

DATE Fri, 6-14-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Aelen Kimbush	1 Sh. Coats HC	AC	3.00		6-15
	2	Harley Ward	2 Pants 1 sweater	AC	1.95		6-15
	3	Frank Marshall	1 shirt 1 Coat 1 Pant	AC	1.30		6-15
	4	M. Manning	1 Pant	AC	.65		6-15
	5	" Manning	2 Pants 1 shirt	AC	1.35		6-15
	6	" Manning	1 shirt	AC	.50		6-15
	7	" Manning	5 shirts	AT	1.24		6-15
	8	Richard Young	1 Suit 1 Coat	AC	1.24		6-15
	9	" " "	1 Suit	AC	.99		6-15
	10	" " "	1 Suit 1 Coat	AC	1.64		6-15
	11	L. Y. Vaughan	2 Pants	AC	1.37		6-18
	12	" " "	3 shirts	AT	.80		6-18
	13	R. P. Williams	4 shirts	AT	.99		6-20-68
	14	E. Walker	2 Coat 142	AC	1.42		6-21-68
	15	" Walker	1 dress	AC	1.30		6-21-68
	16	Ronny Pennell	4 shirts	AT	.99		6-17
	17	" Pennell	4 shirts	AT	.99		6-17
	18	" Pennell	2 pants	AC	1.30		6-17
	19	Richard Young	1 jacket 122	AC	.99		6-15
	20	" " "	1 Running Coat	AC	1.50		6-15
	21	" " "	1 jacket	AC	1.62		6-15
	22	W. Swart	1 Suit	AC	.99		7-5-68
	23	" Swart	1 Coat 1 Pant	AC	1.30		7-5-68
	24	H. C. Jackson	6 shirts	AT	1.49		6-20-68
	25	" " "	4 pants	AT	2.65		6-20-68
	26	W. E. Phipps	2 Coat 2.50	AC	2.50		6-24-68
	27	" " "	2.30	AC	2.30		6-19
	28	Eva Logan	1 Robe 1 skirt	AC	2.15		6-15
	29						
	30						
	31	B. Richardson	2.00	AC	6.00		6-15
	32	R. A. Estes	2.57	AC	2.57	183	6-18
	33	Frank Ryan	2.00	AC	1.40		6-21-68
	34	F. A. Mueeds	7 shi, 1 pti	AC	2.33		6-19
	35	" "	1 pti	AC	.65		6-19
	36	Joe Marchant	3 shi	AC	.80		6-18
	37	" "	1 pti	AC	.65		6-18
	38	Rex Mina	4 shi	AC	.99		6-18
	39	" "	3 pti	AC	1.49		6-18
	40	F. Simpson	4 shi, 2 pti	AC	2.03		6-21-68
	41	" "	6 shi	AC	1.53		6-18
	42	" "	3 pti	AC	1.49		6-18
	43	Alphonse Phipps	7 shi	AC	1.79		6-19
	44	G. S. Turner	11 shi	AC	2.78		6-18
	45	Bill Montgomery	16 shi	AC	3.98		6-22
	46	E. J. Claus	1 sh	AC	.99		6-20-68
	47	" "	1 sh	AC	.99		6-20-68
	48	" "	1 sh	AC	.99		6-20-68
	49	" "	1 sh	AC	.99		6-20-68

DATE Mon. 6-17-1918

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Ethel Evans	flat	See	146		6-26
	2	W. V. Patterson	4 shi	See	99		6-18
	3	J. R. Chamber	7 shi	See	179		6-21-6
	4	" "	3 pss	See	149		6-21-6
	5	" "	2 pss	See	130		6-21-6
	6	" "	1 pss	See	65		6-21-6
	7	M. J. Moore	6 shi	See	153		6-18
	8	" "	1 pss	See	65		6-18
	9	" "	18 shi, 1 suit	See	130		6-18
	10	" "	12 shi, 1 suit	See	131		6-18
	11	B. Heame	1 shi	See	120		6-20-6
	12	" "	1 Blo	See	50		6-20-6
	13	C. C. Piers	5 shi	See	124		6-24-6
	14	Robert Buchanan	1 pss	See	65		6-19
	15	Washburn	1 shi, 1 Blo	See	240		7-5-6
	16	" "	3 shi	See	140		
	17	" "	3 shi	See	140		7-5-6
	18	" "	18 shi, 1 Blo	See	130		7-5-6
	19	" "	2 shi	See	240		7-5-6
	20	" "	1 shi	See	130		7-5-6
	21	" "	1 shi, 1 Blo	See	240		7-5-6
	22	" "	1 shi	See	120		7-5-6
	23	" "	1 shi, 1 Blo	See	120		7-5-6
	24	" "	2 Blo	See	130		7-5-6
	25	" "	1 Blo	See	65		7-5-6
	26	" "	2 Blo	See	130		
	27	" "	2 Blo	See	130		
	28	James Spence	1 shi	See	130		6-21-6
	29	" "	flat	See	100		6-22
	30	Brad Martin	7 shi	See	278		6-18
	31	" "	1 shi	See	99		6-18
	32	" "	2 pss	See	130		6-18
	33	Jim Jordan	11 shi	See	278		6-22
	34	" "	3 pss	See	149		6-22
	35	" "	1 pss	See	65		6-22
	36	C. E. Hamla	3 pss	See	149		6-20-6
	37	" "	16 shi	See	386		6-20-6
	38	H. Overback	2 shi	See	240		6-19
	39	" "	1 shi	See	120		6-19
	40	" "	1 shi	See	90		6-19
	41	Robert Buchanan	2 pss	See	130		6-26
	42	" "	3 shi	See	80		6-26
	43	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	See	198		6-26
	44	" "	18 shi, 1 suit	See	130		6-26
	45	D. W. Vaughan	4 shi	See	99		6-22
	46	D. S. Watson	7 shi	See	109		6-19
	47	" "	1 shi	See	99		6-19
	48	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	See	120		6-19
	49	" "	1 shi	See	99		6-19
	50	Anna Davis	3 shi	See	80		6-20-6
	51	" "	1 shi	See	65		6-20-6

cont.

DATE Mon 6-19-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	E. Halsbach	fluff	Ve	1	20	6-19
	2	" "	1 sh	Ve		99	6-19
	3	" "	1 pt, 1 ct	Ve	1	55	6-19
	4	John Stone	3 shi	Ve		80	6-19
	5	Barry Otto	4 shi	Ve		99	6-22
	6	" "	1 pts	Ve		65	6-22
	7	Mary Hollingworth	flat	Ve	1	28	7-5
	8	S. Hill	3 shi	Ve		12	6-20-68
	9	Max Wilson	flat	Ve	1	24	6-20-68
	10	" "	1 sh, 1 Bet	Ve	1	20	6-20-68
	11	" "	3 pt, 1 Bet	Ve	1	95	6-20-68
	12	R. Pearson	3 shi	Ve		80	6-22
	13	" "	1 pt	Ve		65	6-22
	14	H. A. Cross	2 shi	Ve		54	6-20-68
	15	" "	2 shi	Ve	1	40	20-68
	16	" "	1 sh	Ve		99	6-20-68
	17	" "	1 sh	Ve		99	6-20-68
	18	H. P. Chapman	1 pt	Ve		65	6-19
	19	L. J. Beaton	3 pts	Ve	1	49	6-22
	20	B. Richardson	3 shi	Ve	1	51	6-19
	21	J. R. Jenkins	2 shi, 3 pts	Ve	1	40	6-19
	22						
	23	Sues 6-18-68					
	24	R. James	fluff	Ve	1	20	6-19
	25	W. Bateson	2 shi	Ve		99	6-21-68
	26	" "	1 pt, 1 shi	Ve	1	15	6-21-68
	27	Alex. Major	fluff	Ve	3	44	6-19
	28	R. P. Torrey	1 sh	Ve	3	52	6-22
	29	Betsy Temple	flat	Ve	1	20	
	30	" "	3 pt, 1 sh, 1 shi	Ve	2	40	
	31	" "	2 sh	Ve	2	40	
	32	W. J. Christie	1 sh	Ve	1	30	6-22
	33	R. Sae	1 pt	Ve		65	6-24
	34	" "	fluff	Ve	1	10	6-24
	35	Fred Kearney	1 sh	Ve		65	6-22
	36	" "	2 shi, 1 shi	Ve	1	30	6-22
x	37	R. Rhoden	1 shi, 1 pt	Ve		85	6-22
	38	S. Taylor	3 pt, 1 sh	Ve	1	20	6-22
	39	Eddie Wright	3 shi	Ve		80	6-22
	40	" "	1 pt, 1 shi, 1 shi	Ve	1	65	6-22
	41	Chester Johnson	3 pts	Ve	1	49	6-25
	42	" "	2 shi	Ve	1	30	6-25
	43	Bob Barker	1 pt	Ve		65	6-22
	44	" "	7 shi	Ve	1	79	6-22
	45	" "	2 pt	Ve	1	30	6-22
	46	Russell Cook	3 shi	Ve		95	7-1
	47	Pat Nikolai	1 sh	Ve	1	30	6-22
	48	" "	1 R. ct	Ve	1	30	6-22
	49	Max Mitake	3 shi	Ve	1	60	7-1
	50	" "	1 shi	Ve		75	7-1

cont - DATE Tues 6-18-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE PAID
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J. T. Singleton	3 shi	Pa			
	2	Wanda Johnson	2 sh	Pa	2.40		6-20
	3	" "	1 R. cl	Pa	1.50		6-21
	4	C. H. Harnell	1 sh. 1 R. cl. po	Pa	1.10		6-21
	5	John Wace	2 shi	Pa	.54		6-21
	6	J. L. Jones	5 shi	Pa	1.24		6-21
	7						
	8						
	9	J. L. Jones	1 sh. 19-1968	Pa	.59		6-21
	10	" "	1 R. cl	Pa	1.69		8-5
	11	" "	1 R. cl	Pa	1.30		
	12	Rey Hays	15 shi	Pa	3.77		6-21
	13	W. B. McPherson	8 shi	Pa	1.98		6-21
	14	J. L. Jones	1 shi	Pa	.35		6-21
	15	" "	1 R. cl	Pa	.65		6-21
	16	J. B. Beach	6 shi	Pa	1.53		6-21
	17	E. Kane	4 shi	Pa			6-21
	18	Da Hooper	1 R. cl	Pa	.44		8-5
	19	" "	1 R. cl	Pa	.99		7-5
	20	E. L. Beach	1 R. cl	Pa	1.24		7-5
	21	" "	1 shi	Pa	.38		7-5
	22	John Reese	1 sh. 2 R. cl	Pa	1.30		6-21
	23	" "	2 shi	Pa	.54		6-21
	24	A. Russo	1 R. cl	Pa	1.36		6-21
	25	" "	1 R. cl	Pa	1.30		6-21
	26	Jackie Mason	3 shi	Pa	1.08		6-21
	27	Barry Bonds	3 shi	Pa	.54		6-21
	28	Rice Hannin	3 R. cl	Pa	1.49		6-21
	29	" "	1 R. cl	Pa	.65		6-21
	30	" "	3 R. cl	Pa	1.49		6-21
	31	P. C. Morris	3 R. cl	Pa	2.98		6-21
	32	Thomas Goodman	11 shi	Pa	.95		6-21
	33	R. Bettwals	12 shi	Pa	2.97		6-21
	34	C. B. Beasley	4 shi	Pa	.96		6-21
	35	Ken Rapert	1 R. cl	Pa	3.47		6-21
	36	" "	3 R. cl	Pa	1.49		6-21
	37	Virginia Hooper	2 R. cl	Pa	.96		6-21
	38	Bill Jute	Thurs 6-20-68	Pa	3.26		6-21
	39	Hubert Stone	4 shi	Pa	.95		6-21
	40	" "	3 shi	Pa	.80		6-21
	41	" "	3 R. cl	Pa	1.49		6-21
	42	J. B. Beach	1 R. cl	Pa	.65		6-21
	43	R. L. Dunham	4 shi	Pa	.99		6-21
	44	" "	5 shi	Pa	1.24		6-21
	45	" "	5 shi	Pa	1.24		6-21

DATE _____

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	R. L. Duncan	5 Shirts	at	1	24	6-25
	2	H. L. Duncan	5 Shirts	at	1	24	6-25
	3	J. W. Wusbach	1 dress 1 Blo.	at	1	95	6-25
	4	J. Pass	3 Pants	at	1	49	6-26
	5	J. A. Spence	1 dress 1 Blo.	at	1	00	6-26
	6	" Spence	1 dress 2 Blo.	at	2	80	6-26
	7	A. J. Spicker	1 Suit	at	9	00	6-26
	8	J. Steward	4 Shirts	at	1	49	6-26
	9	" Steward	4 Shirts	at	1	49	6-26
	10	D. A. Rice	2 Shirts	at	1	51	6-26
	11	Doug Rice	1 shirt 1 shirt	at	1	30	6-26
	12	Tom Murphy	2 Pants	at	1	02	6-26
	13	" Murphy	1 Suit 1 Pant	at	2	14	6-26
	14	" Murphy	1 Suit	at	9	00	6-26
	15	" Murphy	1 Suit	at	9	00	6-26
	16	" Murphy	3 Pants	at	1	40	6-26
	17	" Murphy	3 Shirts	at	1	45	6-26
	18	" Murphy	3 Shirts	at	1	45	6-26
	19	" Murphy	3 Pants	at	1	49	6-26
	20	" Murphy	3 Pants	at	1	49	6-26
	21	" Murphy	1 Pant 1 shirt	at	1	30	6-26
	22	" Murphy	5 Shirts	at	1	24	6-26
	23	" Murphy	5 Shirts	at	1	24	6-26
	24	" Murphy	5 Shirts	at	1	24	6-26
	25	" Murphy	5 Shirts	at	1	24	6-26
	26	" Murphy	6 Shirts	at	1	49	6-26
	27	R. C. Culpepper	2 dresses	at	2	57	6-26
	28	J. L. Crisp	1 Suit	at	9	00	6-26
	29	Bob Parker	1 Suit	at	9	00	6-26
	30	Dana Eeles	1 coat 1 Pant	at	1	30	6-26
	31	W. R. Brambury	10 Suit	at	1	41	6-26
	32	Robt. T. Alexander	5 Shirts	at	1	49	6-26
	33	" Alexander	4 Pants	at	2	14	6-26
	34	" Alexander	1 coat	at	1	40	6-26
	35	R. C. Bessley	4 Shirts	at	4	00	6-26
	36	C. Martin	3 Shirts	at	1	80	6-26
	37	" Martin	1 Pant	at	1	55	7-3
	38	D. S. Serpuch	1-3 P. Suit	at	1	24	6-26
	39	R. P. Williams	4 Shirts	at	1	99	6-26
	40	S. J. Graham	4 Shirts	at	4	00	6-26
	41	J. L. Jones	1 Pant	at	1	65	6-29
	42	" Jones	2 Shirts	at	1	54	6-29
	43	H. W. Gordon	1 Pant	at	1	65	6-26
	44	" Gordon	3 Shirts 1 Pant	at	1	32	6-26
	45	Joe Hunt	3 Shirts	at	1	25	6-26
	46	" Hunt	3 Pants	at	1	19	6-26
	47	Walter McDonald	10 Shirts 20 Pants	at	3	50	6-26
	48	" McDonald		at	1	00	6-26
	49	Boaty Beachott	1 Suit 1 Blo	at	1	94	7-2
	50	" Beachott	2 dresses	at	2	68	6-26

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE
	1	Earl Cain	1 Pant	Pres	85	6-2
	2	R. Hattiwale	2 shirt	at	54	6-2
	3	J. R. Conner	3 shirt	at	30	6-2
	4	" " Conner	1 suit 1 Pant	at	164	6-2
	5					
	6		Fri. 6-21-68			
	7	Jeff Powell	1 Pant zipper	at	15	6-2
	8	Jeff Powell	1 Pant zipper	at	75	6-2
	9	Sam Hartman	4 shirt	at	49	7-5
	10	" Hartman	3 shirt	at	30	
	11	Ann Williams		Bu	371	7-5
	12	E. J. McDaniel	4 shirt	at	99	6-2
	13	Eti. Bly Pant	3 Pant	at	146	6-2
	14	Grey Lee	1 Suit	at	99	6-2
	15	J. Black	2 dress	at	160	6-2
	16	Sam Anderson	2 dress	at	76	7-2
	17	Warren Rene		Bu	60	6-2
	18	" Rene	2 shirt	at	150	6-2
	19	E. Young	1 Haincoat 1 dr. 1 su	at	320	6-2
	20					
	21		Sat 6-22-1968			
	22	Sam Spencer	4 shi	at	99	6-2
	23	Charles Holmes	1/2 shi	at	297	6-2
	24	" "	2 pls. 1 cr	at	195	6-2
	25	" "	1 R. cr	at	150	6-2
	26	Wesley Rogers	1 pls	at	65	
	27	" "	1 dolls	at	106	
	28	W. S. Sorenson	2 shi	at	54	8-19
	29	R. Hooge	1 dr	at	120	6-2
	30	" "	2 dr	at	140	6-2
	31	" "	1 dr. 1 shi. 1 Bet	at	185	6-2
	32	" "	3 pl. dr	at	150	6-2
	33	W. S. Sorenson	1 plat	at	100	6-2
	34	X. R. Johnson	2 pls. 2 shi	at	158	6-2
	35	John Polate	1 shi	at	35	6-2
	36	M. J. Morse	4 shi	at	70	6-2
	37	" "	1 at	at	99	6-2
	38	M. A. Maxwell	3 pls	at	149	7-3
	39	" "	1 pls. 2 shoes	at	149	7-3
	40	H. R. Sugerman	7 shi	at	179	6-2
	41	S. K. Sorenson	3 shi	at	149	7-2
	42	Shirley Fleming	5 shi	at	164	6-2
	43	Barbara Sorenson	glaz	at	164	
	44	Debbie Robinson	1 at	at	361	7-3
	45	H. R. Sorenson	4 shi	at	99	
	46	W. S. Sorenson	7 shi	at	179	6-2
	47	" "	1 at	at	99	6-2
	48	" "	1 cr. 1 pls	at	131	6-2
	49	L. S. Sorenson	1 pls. 1 cr	at	180	7-5
	50	" "	1 pls. 1 cr	at	180	7-5-6

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
7-1		B. Hearne	1 dr	RC	130		6-27
2		"	1 dr	RC	130		6-27
3		Chas Heaton	4 & 1/2	RC	99		6-27
4							
5			MON 6-27-68				
6		Ethel Evans	1 suit 1 1/2 coat	RC	325		
7		"	Evans 2 dress	RC	280		
8		Brad Martin	1 Pant	RC	65		7-5-68
9		"	Martin 6 Shirts	RC	149		7-5-68
10		Leo Halden	2 Shirts 1 Polo	RC	83		7-9
11		Wm E. Sullivan	3 Pants	RC	149		6-26
12		"	Sullivan 3 Pants	RC	140		6-26
13		"	Sullivan 5 Shirts	RC	124		6-26
14		"	Sullivan 5 Shirts	RC	124		6-26
15		"	Sullivan 5 Shirts	RC	124		6-26
16		"	Sullivan 2 Shirts	RC	64		6-26
17		W. A. Clark	1 Suit	RC	99		6-25
18		"	Clark 1 Suit	RC	99		6-25
19		W. Hobbs	1 dress	RC	130		
20		D. Vaughn	4 Shirts	RC	99		
21		G. P. Brown		Flat	130		
22		J. D. Hiver	1 dress	RC	150		6-25
23		Ruth King	1-2 PC. Blk dr.	RC	150		
24		Geo. Halden	1 Pant 1 coat	RC	159		
25		Ronnie Tennell	4 Shirts	RC	99		6-20
26		"	Tennell 1 Pant	RC	70		6-20
27		Kay Wadsworth	1 slack 1 jacket 1 dr.	RC	260		6-20
28		Harold H. Jr.	2 Pants	RC	130		7-2
29		Frank Pearson	2 Pants	RC	130		
30		"	Pearson 1 shirt 1 sweater	RC	130		
31		Frank Smith		RC	180		7-1
32		Chick	1 Shirt	RC	54		7-3
33		Hernando Hokey	1 Suit	RC	99		6-27
34		"	Hokey 1 Suit	RC	99		6-27
35		"	Hokey 1 Suit	RC	99		6-27
36		Joe C. Jones	3 Shirts	RC	80		
37		R. M. Graham	2 Shirts 2 Shirts	RC	114		6-26
38		"	Graham 3 Pants	RC	149		6-26
39		"	Graham 4 Shirts	RC	99		6-26
40		"	Graham 5 Shirts	RC	124		6-26
41		L. H. Wilms	1 Suit	RC	99		6-27
42		"	Wilms 1 Suit	RC	94		6-27
43		"	Wilms 3 Pants	RC	144		6-27
44		"	Wilms 4 Shirts	RC	99		6-27
45		"	Wilms 4 Shirts	RC	99		6-27
46		R. P. Melton	4 Shirts	RC	99		
47		"	Melton 3 Pants	RC	122		
48		"	Melton 4 Shirts	RC	99		
49		"	Melton 1 shirt	RC	65		
50		E. Walker	1 dress	RC	100		7-6

DATE Mon. 6, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOL.
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	C. Martin	1 Pant 2 shirt	DC	1	95	7-5-
	2	" " Martin	3 shirt	DC	1	95	7-5-
	3	Jim Wilson	4 Pant	DC	2	14	
	4	" " Wilson	3 Pant	DC	1	49	
	5	" " Wilson	3 Pant	DC	1	49	
	6	A. L. Burton		DC	1	60	7-5-
	7	A. Kueco	5 shirt	DC	1	24	7-1-
	8	" " Kueco	5 shirt	DC	1	24	7-1-
	9	H. M. Jackson		DC	1	99	7-
	10	" " Jackson	4 shirt	DC	1	99	
	11	R. Pearson	4 shirt 1 Pant	DC	1	51	6-2-
	12	Johnny Johnson	2 shirt	DC	1	54	6-2-
	13	" " Johnson	1 Pant	DC	1	99	6-2-
	14	Pete Kelley	4 shirt	DC	1	99	6-2-
	15	" " Kelley	4 shirt	DC	1	99	6-2-
	16	Wm. Russell	8 shirt	DC	1	65	7-5-
	17	Kenloch Mattual	4 shirt	DC	1	65	6-2-
	18	Stanley Pearson	2 Pant 1 shirt	DC	1	95	6-2-
	19	" " Pearson	1 shirt	DC	1	65	6-2-
	20						
	21						
	22						
	23	Caice Lee	4 shi	DC	1	99	6-2-
	24	" " Lee	1 shi	DC	1	54	6-2-
	25	B. Skicmon	1 shi	DC	1	54	7-1-
	26	" " "	2 pts	DC	1	99	7-1-
	27	Caice	1 shi 1 pts	DC	1	64	6-2-
	28	A. Poree	5 shi	DC	1	24	7-5-
	29	A. Poree	1 shi	DC	1	16	6-2-
	30	W. Beets	1 shi	DC	1	57	6-2-
	31	" " "	1 shi 1 cc	DC	1	30	6-2-
	32	Rannie	1 shi	DC	2	50	
	33	R. H. Hosen	1 shi	DC	1	65	6-2-
	34	" " "	1 shi	DC	1	55	6-2-
	35	" " "	3 pts	DC	1	49	6-2-
	36	" " "	1 pts	DC	1	54	6-2-
	37	Shag Rinner	1 shi	DC	2	60	
	38	Blaine Jenkins	1 shi	DC	1	30	
	39	Rich	1 shi	DC	1	62	7-5-
	40	J. C. O'Leary	1 shi	DC	1	48	7-5-
	41	J. J. Wiley	3 shi	DC	1	49	
	42	J. J. Hagan	1 shi	DC	1	53	
	43	Sharon Stewart	1 shi	DC	1	50	7-2-
	44	V. Faver	1 shi	DC	1	99	7-2-
	45	" " "	1 shi	DC	1	99	7-2-
	46	" " "	3 pts	DC	1	49	7-2-
	47	" " "	2 pts	DC	1	50	7-2-
	48	Harry Otto	2 shi	DC	1	54	
	49	" " "	1 shi	DC	1	65	

DATE July 16-26-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
1	1	A. A. Lee	4 shi	HC	99		
2	2	" "	1 Blo, 1 ct	HC	130		
3	3	Tom Bryson	3 pto	HC	149		7-2
4	4	" "	2 shi	HC	240		7-2
5	5	" "	1 shi	HC	65		7-2
6	6	B. Heanne	1 Blo.	HC	47		6-29
7	7	" "	1 shi	HC	65		6-29
8	8	Rice Tamm	4 shi	HC	69		
9	9	" "	3 pto	HC	149		
10	10	Art Stewart	1 shi	HC	99		6-26
11	11	E. W. Fotheringham	8 shi	HC	198		
12	12	C. Harrell	6 shi	HC	153		
13	13	" "	1 pto	HC	65		
14	14	H. Rimbach	1 shi	HC	130		6-29
15	15	" "	2 shi	HC	160		6-29
16	16	J. M. League	4 shi	HC	99		
17	17	Paul Adeshoff	1 shi	HC	130		6-29
18	18	C. B. Beards	5 shi	HC	99		6-29
19	19	" "	1 pto	HC	65		6-29
20	20	Walter Hice	1 shi	HC	54		6-29
21	21	Ernest Barton	1 shi	HC	130		6-29
22	22	E. Lane	4 shi	HC	99		
23	23	Robert H. Weaver	1 ct	HC	99		7-1
24	24	Wen Roper	1 shi	HC	160		7-2
25	25	H. H. Lee 6-27-1968					
26	26	Rory Edwards	1 pto	HC	65		7-1
27	27	" "	6 shi, 2 pto	HC	283		7-1
28	28	W. M. Hae	1 shi	HC	54		
29	29	" "	1 pto	HC	54		
30	30	" "	2 pto, 1 ct	HC	193		
31	31	" "	3 pto	HC	149		7-2
32	32	" "	3 pto	HC	149		7-2
33	33	" "	1 pto	HC	65		7-2
34	34	" "	1 shi	HC	35		7-5-68
35	35	" "	1 pto	HC	65		7-5-68
36	36	B. Heanne	1 shi	HC	130		7-11-68
37	37	" "	1 shi	HC	130		7-11-68
38	38	" "	1 pto	HC	65		
39	39	J. B. Rieck	1 Blo	HC	65		
40	40	" "	6 shi	HC	153		
41	41	" "	1 ct	HC	130		6-29
42	42	" "	1 Blo, 1 shi, 1 ct	HC	115		6-29
43	43	" "	1 ct	HC	99		6-29
44	44	" "	3 pto	HC	149		6-29
45	45	" "	3 pto	HC	149		6-29
46	46	" "	1 ct	HC	99		6-29
47	47	" "	1 shi	HC	99		6-29
48	48	" "	1 shi	HC	99		6-29
49	49	" "	3 pto	HC	149		6-29
50	50	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	HC	198		6-29

cont - DATE Shirts 12-27-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	C. W. Albee	7 shi	AC	54		7-6
	2	" "	1 shi	AC	1	21	7-13
	3	Bice Sate	1 shi	AC	65		6-29
	4	" "	1 shi	AC	35		6-29
	5	" "	1 shi	AC	15		6-29
	6	M. W. Lee	1 shi	AC	99		7-5
	7	" "	1 shi	AC	57		7-5
	8	S. R. Seaborn	1 shi	AC	65		6-29
	9	" "	6 shi. 1 shi	AC	155		6-29
	10	C. M. Rhodes	1 shi	AC	99		6-29
	11	" "	3 shi	AC	20		6-29
	12	R. Harrison	1 shi	AC	35		6-29
	13	" "	1 shi	AC	65		6-29
	14	S. R. Seaborn	8 shi. 1 shi	AC	68		6-29
	15	C. M. Rhodes	4 shi	AC	99		6-29
	16	" "	1 shi	AC	65		6-29
	17	" "	1 shi	AC	130		6-29
	18	S. M. Reaser	3 shi. 1 shi	AC	195		6-29
	19	" "	1 shi. 1 shi	AC	130		6-29
	20	" "	3 shi. 1 shi	AC	195		6-29
	21	S. R. Seaborn	1 shi	AC	99		6-29
	22	Tom Murphy	1 shi	AC	396		
	23	" "	1 shi	AC	99		
	24	" "	3 shi	AC	129		
	25	" "	1 shi. 1 shi	AC	195		
	26	" "	3 shi	AC	195		
	27	" "	3 shi	AC	145		10-5-68
	28	" "	3 shi	AC	195		10-5-68
	29	Phil Ruggie	1 shi	AC	99		7-1
	30	P. C. Ruggie	3 shi	AC	70		7-13
	31						
	32						
	33	J. Whipple	2 shi	AC	130		6-29
	34	Rufus Cook	2 shi	AC	54		7-1
	35	" "	2 shi	AC	130		7-1
	36	J. A. Jones	4 shi	AC	99		6-29
	37	" "	2 shi	AC	136		7-5-68
	38	" "	1 shi. 1 shi	AC	130		6-29
	39	" "	1 shi. 1 shi	AC	60		6-29
	40	" "	1 shi. 1 shi	AC	90		6-29
	41	" "	1 shi. 1 shi	AC	60		6-29
	42	Pete Temple	1 shi. 1 shi	AC	140		7-5-68
	43	" "	1 shi. 1 shi	AC	315		7-5-68
	44	Underhill Knawles	1 shi	AC	65		7-6
	45	Marvin O'Rourke	1 shi	AC			
	46	Sam Jordan	3 shi	AC	149		6-29
	47	" "	4 shi	AC	99		6-29
	48	" "	5 shi	AC	129		6-29
	49	L. J. Bracken	2 shi	AC	246		
	50	Earl Henderson	4 shi	AC	79		7-2

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Earl Henderson	4 shirt	at	79		7-2
	2	" Henderson	4 shirt	at	79		7-2
	3	Earl Henderson	2 pants	at	36		7-2
	4	" Henderson	3 pants	at	49		7-2
	5	Frank Simpson	4 shirt	at	90		7-5-6
	6	" Simpson	1 pants	at	25		7-5-6
	7	K. P. Williams	4 shirt	at	99		7-5-68
	8	" Williams	4 shirt	at	79		7-5-6
	9	W. R. Branbury	1 dress	at	77		7-1
	10	" Branbury	2 dress	at	160		7-1
	11	G. Way	4 shirt	at	99		7-2
	12	" Way	4 shirt	at	99		7-2
	13	" Way	1 suit / 1 pair	at	64		7-2
	14	Lucy Smith	2 shirt	at	54		6-2-6
	15	E. Shockley	4 shirt	at	99		7-9
	16	" Shockley	1 suit	at	99		7-10
	17	Edward Jernigan	1 pants / 1 shirt	at	30		7-3
	18	Don Murch	4 shirt	at	70		7-2
	19	" Murch	5 shirt	at	70		7-2
	20	" Murch	2 coats	at	80		7-2
	21	" Galt	6-29-68				
	22	Frank	7 shi	at	79		7-3
	23	"	2 pc dr	at	150		7-3
	24	W. Bateson	7 shi	at	79		6-2-6
	25	"	1 pc, 1 shi	at	30		10-2-6
	26	A. A. Estes	glug	at	215		7-1
	27	"	1 shi	at	79		7-1
	28	Harry Barnes	9 shi	at	224		7-5-68
	29	"	1 pc	at	65		7-5-68
	30	G. Y. Brown	1 dr, 1 pc	at	30		7-3
	31	"	2 pc dr	at	130		7-3
	32	"	2 pc dr	at	130		7-3
	33	"	1 shi, 1 pc	at	130		7-3
	34	L. Nozio	1 shi, 1 pc	at	164		7-3
	35	"	1 shi	at	298		7-3
	36	J. R. Conner	3 pc	at	49		7-2
	37	"	1 shi	at	155		7-2
	38	"	1 pc	at	65		7-2
	39	V. H. S. S. S.	1 shi	at	198		7-2
	40	John W. S.	3 shi	at	87		7-3
	41	O. Butler	2 shi	at	260		7-2
	42	M. G. Mason	3 shi	at	50		7-2
	43	"	1 shi, 1 pc	at	164		7-2
	44	H. R. S. S. S.	4 shi	at	99		7-9
	45	Robert W. S.	1 shi	at	175		7-24
	46	Robert W. S.	3 shi	at	80		7-3-68
	47	"	1 pc	at	65		7-5-68
	48	"	1 shi, 1 pc	at	143		7-5-68
	49	J. B. S. S.	2 pc	at	130		7-18
	50	Robert W. S.	1 shi	at	260		7-3

cont - DATE Sept 16-29-1948

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Naren Watson	1825 1/2 Blo	100	1	30	7-3
	2	J. M. Dugan	flat	50	3	22	7-5
	3	J. H. Jones	for 4 Blo, 1 dent	100	1	93	8-5-6
	4	" "	1 dr. 1 Blo, 1 dent	100	1	15	8-5-6
	5	" "	1 dr	100	1	30	8-5-6
	6	" "	1 dr. 1 Blo, 1 dent	100	1	40	8-5-6
	7	J. R. Katz	1 dr. 1 shi	100	2	15	7-2-6
	8	J. R. Jenkins	1/4 shi	50	3	51	7-2
	9	" "	5 p's	50	2	63	7-2
	10	" "	2 p's	100	1	49	7-2
	11	" "	3 p's	100	1	40	7-2
	12	" "	1 dr	100		90	7-2
	13	" "	1 dr	100		65	7-2
	14	B. Richardson	3 shi, 1 p's	50	4	40	7-3
	15	" "	pluff	50	3	32	7-5
	16						
	17	Trans. 1st 1948					
	18	W. A. M. Black	7 shi	50	1	79	7-5-6
	19	" "	1 dr	100		99	7-5-6
	20	Orion Dugan	2 p's	100	1	37	7-5
	21	Jeff. Dugan	1 dr. 1 shi	50		85	7-5-6
	22	" "	1 p's	100		85	11-5-7
	23	J. B. Rasm	3 p's	100		149	7-5
	24	" "	2 p's	100	1	30	7-5
	25	J. P. Rasm	2 p's dr	100		30	7-5
	26	W. A. Dugan	2 p's	100	2	60	7-5-6
	27	H. Dugan	3 p's	100	1	20	7-5-6
	28	" "	1 dr	100		99	7-5
	29	" "	1 dr	100		97	
	30	" "	1 dr, 1 p's	100	1	64	
	31	" "	2 dr shi	50	7	85	
	32	H. A. Wingo	1 shi	50		35	7-1-6
	33	E. M. Dugan	2 shi	50		34	7-5
	34	" "	2 shi	50		30	7-5
	35	" "	3 p's, 1 dr	100	1	85	7-5
	36	Sane Dugan	1 shi	50		99	7-5
	37	" "	1 p's	100		65	7-5-6
	38	J. P. Dugan	2 dr, 1 Blo	100	2	60	7-5
	39	C. E. Rasm	4 shi	50		120	7-5
	40	" "	4 shi	50		110	7-11
	41	" "	4 shi	50		99	7-5
	42	" "	3 shi	50		80	7-5
	43	C. P. Dugan	1 p's	100		65	8-2-6
	44	J. R. Dugan	1 dr, 1 Blo	100		100	
	45	B. H. Dugan	1 dr	100		100	7-5-6
	46	" "	1 dr, 1 p's	100		140	7-5
	47	" "	1 dr, 1 p's	100		149	7-6
	48	James Dugan	1 p's	100		65	7-16
	49	W. A. Dugan	4 shi	50		99	7-6
	50	Naren Dugan	7 shi	50	1	79	7-5

DATE Mon 7-1-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
7	1	Wally Gagn	1st	W.C.	99		7-3
8	2	" "	1st	W.C.	99		7-3
9	3	" "	1 pch, 1 short	W.C.	115		7-3
10	4	Frank Gagn	1 pch, 1 suit	W.C.	195		7-8
11	5	" "	1 ski	W.C.	35		7-8
12	6	Bob Harnadac	spec. 1 Bat	W.C.	185		7-9
13	7	" "	1 B.C.	W.C.	65		7-9
14	8	" "	3 ski	W.C.	80		7-9
15	9	Joe C. Gagn	4 ski	W.C.	99		7-3
16	10	Wm. Gagn	1 ski	W.C.	130		7-26-68
17	11	B. Gagn	1 pch	W.C.	54		7-3
18	12	" "	4 ski	W.C.	99		7-3
19	13	" "	1st	W.C.	99		7-3
20	14	" "	1st	W.C.	99		7-3
21	15	Sen. Gagn	1st	W.C.	99		8-7-68
22	16	" "	2 pch	W.C.	195		8-7-68
23	17	" "	1st	W.C.	365		8-7-68
24	18	" "	2 pch	W.C.	130		8-7-68
25	19	Edna Gagn	2 ski, 1 pch	W.C.	100		7-3
26	20	" "	2 pch	W.C.	130		7-3
27	21	B. Gagn	1 ski	W.C.	35		7-3
28	22	W. W. Gagn	4 ski	W.C.	99		7-5-68
29	23	Frank Gagn	1 ski	W.C.	35		7-12-68
30	24	" "	1 ski	W.C.	65		7-3
31	25	C. Gagn	1 ski	W.C.	130		7-5-68
32	26	Mike Gagn	3 pch	W.C.	149		7-9
33	27	Wm. Gagn	1 ski	W.C.	100		7-3-68
34	28	W. Gagn	1st	W.C.	130		7-3
35	29	" "	1st	W.C.	130		7-3
36	30	" "	1st	W.C.	130		7-3
37	31	Mon. July 2-1968					
38	32	Earl Gagn	5 pch	W.C.	65		7-5-68
39	33	Wm. Gagn	4 ski	W.C.	99		7-8
40	34	J. R. Gagn	3 ski	W.C.	80		7-6
41	35	" "	1 pch	W.C.	65		7-6
42	36	Wm. Gagn	2 ski	W.C.	54		7-5-68
43	37	" "	3 pch	W.C.	149		7-5-68
44	38	C. Gagn	10 ski	W.C.	252		7-3
45	39	" "	1 pch	W.C.	65		7-3
46	40	B. Gagn	1 ski	W.C.	130		7-5-68
47	41	Bill Gagn	1 pch	W.C.	100		7-11-68
48	42	" "	1 pch	W.C.	54		7-11-68
49	43	" "	5 ski	W.C.	124		7-11-68
50	44	" "	2 pch, 1 ski	W.C.	149		7-11-68
51	45	" "	1 ski	W.C.	100		7-11-68
52	46	" "	1 pch, 1 pch	W.C.	115		7-11-68
53	47	J. C. Gagn	10 ski	W.C.	252		7-9
54	48	" "	3 pch	W.C.	149		7-9
55	49	" "	2 pch	W.C.	130		7-9
56	50	Wm. Gagn	1 pch	W.C.	65		7-5-68

Cont - DATE Lines 7-2-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	E. J. McManis lat		NO	99		7-3
	2	" " 11 5 shi		NO	124		7-3
	3	R. Sadey	plup	NO	100		7-6
	4	Earl Henderson	3 pts	NO	149		7-6
	5	Rich	1 pt	NO	65		7-5-6
	6	H. Chrichton	1 pt	NO	99		7-5-6
	7	" " 11 1 pt		NO	99		7-5-6
	8	C. A. Silvin	1 dr	NO	130		7-13
	9	" " 11 1 pt		NO	65		7-13
	10	" " 11 1 pt		NO	150		7-13
	11	Chas St John	1 shi	NO	35		7-6
	12	Chas McMillen	1 pt	NO	52		7-9
	13	" " 11 3 pts		NO	149		7-9
	14	" " 11 1 pt		NO	65		7-15
	15	Annette	3 pts	NO	149		7-5-6
	16	" " 11 3 shi		NO	80		7-5-6
	17	" " 11 2 dr		NO	354		7-5-6
	18	H. Backwoods	3 shi	NO	124		7-5-6
	19	" " 11 1 scraps		NO	100		7-5-6
	20	Bobby Green	3 pts	NO	149		7-6
	21	C. J. Thayer	10 shi	NO	252		7-10
	22	Heene Rogers	B.W.	NO	165		7-6
	23	P. P. Milton	3 pts up	NO	199		7-9
	24	W. A. Bell	8 shi	NO	198		7-5-6
	25	J. Jones	4 shi	NO	151		7-9
	26	W. J. Paulsen	3-19-68				
	27	W. J. Paulsen	4 shi	NO	99		7-5-6
	28	C. B. Berkeley	1 pt	NO	65		7-6
	29	" " 11 3 shi		NO	98		7-6
	30	Roger Cord	1 shi	NO	35		7-5-6
	31	" " 11 1 pt		NO	65		7-5-6
	32	G. B. Roach	4 shi	NO	99		7-5-6
	33	W. H. Hards	3 pts	NO	130		7-6
	34	" " 11 1 dr		NO	120		7-6
	35	Kate Beaman	1 pt	NO	65		7-5-6
	36	W. A. Johnson	2 pts	NO	150		7-5-6
	37	S. Jones	3 shi	NO	80		7-9
	38	S. Herbert	6 shi	NO	153		7-9
	39	M. W. Henman	3 pts	NO	130		7-19-6
	40	" " 11 1 pt		NO	99		7-19-6
	41	B. H. Duncan	1 pt	NO	74		7-13
	42	W. H. Spaul	1 pt	NO	65		7-8
	43	St. John	1 shi	NO	35		7-6
	44	J. Lindsay	6 shi	NO	153		7-9
	45	" " 11 1 pt		NO	99		7-9
	46	W. H. Hill	1 shi	NO	35		7-6
	47	W. H. Hill	1 pt	NO	100		7-9
	48	" " 11 2 shi		NO	54		7-9
	49	" " 11 1 pt		NO	65		7-9
	50	C. H. Bailey	2 dr	NO	128		7-6

card - DATE Recd 7-3-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	16	Jim Williams	7 shi	Reg	179		7-20
	17	" "	3 shi	Reg	100		7-20
	18	" "	2 shi	Reg	100		7-1-68
	19	" "	1 shi	Reg	99		7-2-68
	20	John Spata	8 shi	Reg	120		7-11-68
	21	V. Mieser	2 shi, 1 Pant	Reg	300		7-9
	22	" "	2 shi	Reg	260		7-9
	23	H. Blankenship	1 shi	Reg	160		7-9
	24	" "	3 pc shi	Reg	130		7-9
	25	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	Reg	250		7-9
	26	R. Pearson	4 shi	Reg	99		7-11-68
	27	" "	1 shorts	Reg	65		7-11-68
	28	A. C. Sylvester	2 shi	Reg	130		7-13
	29	" "	1 shi	Reg	59		7-13
	30						
	31		4 shi - 7-5-68				
	32	Ann K. Riley	1 dress	Reg	60		7-5-68
	33	Leann Smith	1 shirt	Reg	65		7-5
	34	Robert Hargis	5 shirts	Reg	120		7-10
	35	Chas. St. John	1 shirt	Reg	60		
	36	A. Beck	4 shirts	Reg	99		7-12-68
	37	" Beck	3 Pants	Reg	149		7-12-68
	38	" Beck	3 Pants	Reg	149		7-12-68
	39	C. York	1 suit	Reg	99		7-8
	40	Shih	1 shirt	Reg	60		7-20-68
	41	Allen Jones	1 coat 1 Pant	Reg	130		7-8
	42	B. Hearne	1 dress	Reg	150		7-11-68
	43	H. Skatney	1 Blk.	Reg	47		7-11-68
	44	R. D. Alexander	4 shirts	Reg	99		7-8
	45	" H. Alexander	5 shirts	Reg	135		7-8
	46	" H. Alexander	5 shirts	Reg	124		7-8
	47	" H. Alexander	2 pants	Reg	150		7-8
	48	Bill Fannin	4 shirts	Reg	99		7-8
	49	" Fannin	4 shirts	Reg	99		7-8
	50	" Fannin	1 coat 2 pants	Reg	195		7-8
	51	Johnny Johnson	2 pants	Reg	130		7-8
	52	" Johnson	2 shirts	Reg	54		7-11-68
	53	Rennie Pennell	1 Pant	Reg	25		7-15
	54	" Pennell	5 shirts	Reg	154		7-16
	55	D. Faber	2 pants	Reg	165		7-10
	56	" Faber	3 pants	Reg	125		7-10
	57	Barbara James	1 dress	Reg	150		7-12-68
	58	Jack Kanes	2 shirts	Reg	54		7-12-68
	59	" Kanes	4 shirts	Reg	88		7-12-68
	60	W. Stewart	1 dress 1 suit	Reg	280		7-17-68
	61	Phillip Fleming	4 shirts	Reg	99		7-17
	62	Joe C. Stone	1 pant	Reg	65		7-8
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DATE Sat 7-6-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Leon S. Muel	1 st	VC	99	7-8
	2	J. R. Canner	4 shi	VC	99	7-10
	3	" "	3 pds	VC	149	7-10
	4	Sue Ann Thompson	flat	VC	250	7-13
	5	S. K. Krawitz	flat	VC	140	7-13
	6	Willie H. Hest	1 Kip's	VC	65	7-15
	7	Jeff. Pearce	1 shi	VC	65	7-13
	8	" "	1 pds	VC	65	7-13
	9	C. Haines	1 dr	VC	175	7-13
	10	" "	2 dr	VC	260	7-13
	11	R. S. Barwan	flat	VC	100	7-27
	12	" "	2 pds	VC	130	7-19
	13	H. M. Jackson	6 shi	VC	155	7-20
	14	E. Thomas	1 dr	VC	150	7-19-68
	15	C. E. Volges	2 pds	VC	150	7-13
	16	" "	9 shi	VC	210	7-13
	17	" "	9 shi	VC	210	7-13
	18	Co. Richards	3 shi	VC	80	7-11-68
	19	" "	1 pds	VC	65	7-11-68
	20	C. S. Cushing	4 shi	VC	99	7-16
	21	J. L. Barnes	1 pds, 1 ct	VC	130	7-11-68
	22	Alan Wierwille	3 pds	VC	149	7-15
	23	" "	2 pds	VC	130	7-15
	24	" "	2 dr	VC	260	7-15
	25	" "	1 dr	VC	150	7-16
	26	St. Lib	1 shi	VC	65	7-16
	27	H. Mc Clester	2 dr	VC	150	7-9
	28	J. S. Chespe	4 shi	VC	99	7-16
	29	H. C. Jackson	B. W.	VC	381	7-11-68
	30	Carl Heston	2 pds	VC	130	7-9
	31	J. A. Mullen	B. W.	VC	325	7-9
	32	" "	3 pds	VC	149	7-9
	33	" "	1 pds	VC	65	7-9
	34	W. S. Bidmore	1 st	VC	99	7-12-68
	35					
	36	From 7-8-1968				
	37	Jim Spencer	4 shi	VC	99	7-15
	38	" "	3 pds	VC	149	8-15
	39	Bela Samir	1 ct up	VC	100	7-15
	40	J. S. Fleming	3 pds	VC	149	7-15
	41	" "	3 pds	VC	149	7-15
	42	" "	1 dr	VC	130	7-16
	43	And. Sears	3 out	VC	198	7-13
	44	" "	3 pds	VC	149	7-13
	45	D. Dawson	8 shi	VC	198	7-12-68
	46	Her. Holden	1 pds 2 ct	VC	128	7-9
	47	" "	3 shi, 1 dr	VC	175	7-9
	48	" "	1 pds	VC	65	7-9
	49	" "	1 pds	VC	65	7-9
	50	Mary. Hodges	shi	VC	124	7-10

cont - DATE Mon 7-8-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
7/1		Harry Hedley	3 pts	VC	149	7-11
12		" "	2 pts	VC	130	7-10
13		C.W. Padgett	1 pt	VC	99	7-10
14		Pickens	2 pts	VC	130	7-13
15		B.H. Wilson	1 pt	VC	99	7-11-68
16		" "	1 pt np	VC	70	7-11-68
17		Gene Spruce	1 shi, 1 ct	VC	130	7-11-68
18		Earl Camp	flat	SC	110	7-11-68
19		J.P. Milleday	2 shi	SC	54	7-21-68
20		B. Heaps	1 shi	SC	289	7-11-68
21		J. Jackson	1 shi	VC	130	7-10
22		" "	1 shi	VC	130	7-10
23		" "	2 shi	VC	160	7-10
24		Lee C. Stone	3 shi	SC	80	7-10
25		M. Yonam	9 shi	SC	250	7-12-68
26		" "	1 shi	VC	65	7-12-68
27		Wayne Britt	flat	SC	100	7-10
28		R. Hester	1 shi	SC	33	7-10
29		" "	1 pt, 1 ct	VC	130	7-10
30		C.W. Williams	1 shi	VC	130	7-15
31		" "	1 shi	VC	130	7-15
32		P. Bous	2 shi	SC	54	7-10
33		Harvey Oles	4 shi	SC	99	7-13
34		" "	2 pts	VC	130	7-13
35		M. H. Hunter	1 shi	VC	65	7-13
36		P. D. Nelson	9 shi	SC	224	7-10
37		Chas. Neaton	sleep	VC	110	7-15
38		" "	4 shi	VC	89	7-15
39		Naren Watson	2 shi	VC	284	7-11-68
40		Earl Whitmire	4 shi	SC	99	7-15
41		D. Roidan	3 shi	SC	80	7-11-68
42		Clad Marti	14 shi	SC	351	7-10
43		B. Richardson	1 shi	SC	92	7-10
44		" "	1 pt, 1 shi	SC	39	7-10
45		" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
46		Jones	7-9-1968	" "	" "	" "
47		Josee Redmond	4 shi	SC	99	7-12-68
48		Don C. Adams	14 shi	SC	351	7-11-68
49		H. B. Vaughan	4 shi	SC	99	7-13
50		W. L. Picard	7 shi	SC	109	7-11-68
51		Jeddie Jones	3 shi 1 pt	SC	134	7-15
52		" "	1 pt	VC	65	7-15
53		E. Kane	4 shi	SC	99	7-11-68
54		" "	1 shi	VC	110	7-11-68
55		J. P. Braun	3 shi	VC	149	7-13
56		" "	3 shi	VC	149	7-13
57		B. Neorne	1 shi 1 shi	VC	195	7-11-68
58		R. J. Jones	4 shi	SC	99	7-15
59		R. J. Matthews	1 shi	VC	99	7-11-68
60		R. J. Jones	1 shi	VC	65	7-13

cont

DATE Dec. 7-9-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	R. Laa	4 lat	Lat	128	7-15
	2	Gene Mayson	4 shi	Lat	99	7-11-68
	3	" "	1 pts	Lat	65	7-11-68
	4	J. Longue	1 pts, 1 cc	Lat	130	7-12-68
	5	J. C. St. Louis	Lat	Lat	238	8-2-1
	6	Johnny Jackson	B. W.	Lat	80	7-15
	7	Tom Moore	Lat	Lat	20	7-12-68
	8	" "	1 pts, 1 cc	Lat	130	7-12-68
	9	B. C. Cooper	1 pts, 1 shi	Lat	130	7-19
	10	S. S. Schuyler	1 cc	Lat	65	7-11-68
	11	" "	3 pts	Lat	149	7-11-68
	12	" "	1 cc	Lat	65	7-11-68
	13	S. Mayberry	8 shi	Lat	198	7-11-68
	14	" "	2 shi	Lat	130	7-11-68
	15	" "	2 shi	Lat	130	7-11-68
	16	Vera Nive	1 shi	Lat	55	7-11-68
	17	Allene Jenkins	1 shi, 1 Red, 1 seat	Lat	230	7-21-68
	18	Harry Taylor	5 shi	Lat	124	7-12-68
	19	" "	2 pts	Lat	130	7-12-68
	20	E. J. Cash	4 shi	Lat	99	7-11-68
	21	Beck Forester	sleep	Lat	200	7-19-68
	22	" "	sleep	Lat	183	7-19-68
	23	" "	4 shi	Lat	99	7-15
	24	" "	1 pts	Lat	65	7-15
	25	J. R. Conner	1 pts	Lat	65	7-12-68
	26	" "	2 sh	Lat	54	7-12-68
	27	R. C. Chapman	2 sh	Lat	260	7-15
	28	" "	2 sh	Lat	260	7-15
	29	" "	3 pc, 1 cc, 1 seat	Lat	130	7-15
	30	R. Reese	3 pts	Lat	149	8-2-1
	31	C. B. Beasley	2 shi	Lat	54	7-15
	32	" "	1 pts	Lat	65	7-15
	33					
	34	Wlad	7-10-1968			
	35	A. P. Saunders	5 shi	Lat	124	7-12-68
	36	Sean Smith	2 shi	Lat	54	7-15
	37	J. Washington	3 pts	Lat	149	7-15
	38	" "	4 shi	Lat	99	7-15
	39	Harry Thomas	2 shi	Lat	130	8-22-68
	40	Eddie Wright	4 shi, 2 pts	Lat	205	7-15
	41	" "	3 pts	Lat	149	7-15
	42	" "	2 shorts	Lat	130	7-15
	43	Jim Jordan	2 shi	Lat	129	7-15
	44	" "	3 pts	Lat	149	7-15
	45	" "	3 pts	Lat	149	7-15
	46	Jim Morris	1 pts	Lat	65	7-12-68
	47	Her Jackson	1 pts	Lat	65	7-12-68
	48	" "	1 pts up	Lat	115	7-15
	49	" "	1 pts	Lat	65	7-15
	50	" "	2 shi	Lat	54	7-15

Cont DATE July 7-10-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT	DATE SOLD
		Tom Murphy	1 Pant 23 in			
	1	Tom Murphy	2 pcs 17 bli	Sc	5.28	7-12-68
	2	" "	1 pc	Sc	.94	7-12-68
	3	" "	1 pc	Sc	.94	7-12-68
	4	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.49	7-12-68
	5	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.54	
	6	" "	3 pcs	Sc	.94	
	7	Tom Murphy	1 pc, 2 sec	Sc		
	8	E. Jacobs	1 pc	Sc	1.30	7-13
	9	E. Russo	2 bli	Sc	1.49	7-12-68
	10	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.49	7-12-68
	11	" "	1 pc	Sc	.65	7-12-68
	12	E. Martin	5 bli	Sc	1.24	7-20-68
	13	" "	1 pc	Sc	.65	7-13
	14	Bob Jones	2 pcs	Sc	1.30	7-13
	15	V. Lawrence	4 bli	Sc	.94	7-12-68
	16	V. Knapp	13 bli	Sc	3.21	7-13
	17	" "	1 pc, 1 pc	Sc	1.30	7-13
	18	Bob Shepherd	15 bli	Sc	3.71	7-19
	19	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.49	7-17
	20	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.31	7-17
	21	E. Krieger	9 bli	Sc	2.24	7-13
	22	E. Lloyd	5 bli	Sc	1.24	7-21-68
	23	" "	1 pc	Sc	.94	7-20-68
	24	" "	1 pc, 1 pc	Sc	1.64	7-20-68
	25	E. Pate	1 pc	Sc	2.60	7-13
	26	E. S. Reese	4 bli	Sc	.94	7-20-68
	27	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.49	7-20-68
	28	" "	1 pc	Sc	.65	7-20-68
	29	H. S. Jackson	1 pc, 3 bli	Sc	1.20	7-13
	30	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.49	
	31	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.49	7-13
	32	" "	1 pc	Sc	.65	
	33	Jim Wilson	3 pch	Sc	1.49	7-12-68
	34	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.49	7-12-68
	35	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.49	7-12-68
	36	John Pate	4 bli	Sc	.94	7-13
	37	" "	3 pcs	Sc	1.49	7-13
	38	" "	1 pch	Sc	.65	7-13
	39					
	40		Thurs 7-11-68			
	41	Art Stewart	1 shirt	At	1.24	7-12-68
	42	" "	45 shirt	At	1.24	7-12-68
	43	Don Lee	6 shirt	At	1.49	7-12-68
	44	" "	1 pant	At	.65	7-12-68
	45	Jeff Powell	1 pant	At	1.15	7-13
	46	" "	1 shirt	At	.35	7-13
	47	" "	1 pant	At	.65	
	48	Kay Mercer	6 shirt	At	1.49	7-12-68
	49	Kay Mercer	5 shirt	At	1.24	7-12-68
	50	J. B. Roach	5 shirt	At	1.24	7-12-68

DATE June 7-11-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J. B. Roach	1 Pant	AC	65		7-12-68
	2	Charles McCoy	3 shirts	at	80		7-1-2
	3	" McCoy	1 coat 1 Pant	AC	130		7-2-2
	4	William Jones	1 Suit	AC	99		7-1-3
	5	" Jones	1 Suit	AC	99		7-1-3
	6	D. Beck	2 Pant	AC	130		7-19-68
	7	" Beck	1 shirt	at	35		7-19-68
	8	E. Richards	1 Suit	AC	99		7-16
	9	H. Richards	4 shirts	at	99		7-16
	10	H. Walbe	2 shirts	at	64		7-13
	11	Young Hill	1 shirt	at	35		8-5-68
	12	Young Johnston	1 shirt	AC	65		8-7-68
	13	H. J. Burton		fly	128		7-13
	14	L. R. Pearson	1 Pant	AC	65		7-20-68
	15	Ruth H. Weaver	12 coat 10 Suit	AC	360		7-19-68
	16	Richard Rhoden	4 shirts	at	99		7-13
	17	Charles Burdett	1 Pant	AC	65		7-16
	18	" Burdett	4 shirts	at	99		7-16
	19	C. Holmes	4 shirts	at	99		7-13
	20	" Holmes	5 shirts	at	125		7-13
	21	" Holmes	5 shirts	at	140		7-13
	22	" Holmes	1 coat 1 Pant 1 shirt	AC	195		7-13
	23	H. Atkinson	4 shirts	at	99		7-13
	24	" Atkinson	5 shirts	at	149		7-13
	25	" Atkinson	4 shirts	at	99		7-13
	26	Earl Henderson	5 shirts 1 coat	at	176		7-13
	27	" Henderson	1 Pant	AC	65		7-13
	28	Mustang C.	5 shirts	at	124		7-13
	29	Bill Gato		fly	326		7-13
	30	K. Matthews	2 shirts	at	54		7-13
	31	" Matthews	1 Pant	AC	65		7-13
	32	J. L. Ferry	1 shirt 1 Pant	at	79		7-13
	33	" Ferry	5 shirts	at	124		7-13
	34	" Ferry	6 shirts	at	149		7-13
	35						
	36		Fri 7-12-68				
	37	J. R. Conner	3 Pants	AC	149		7-13
	38	" Conner	3 shirts	at	80		7-13
	39	Glenn Raper		Bur	237		7-16
	40	Annie K. Ayle	1 Pant	Pant	19		7-13
	41	O. E. Shockley	4 shirts	at	99		7-16
	42	B. Mayberry	1 Suit	AC	99		7-13
	43	" Mayberry	1 Suit	AC	99		7-13
	44	" Mayberry	1 Suit	AC	99		7-13
	45	M. J. Mince	2 dress	AC	260		7-26-68
	46	" Mince	6 shirts	at	149		7-20-68
	47	Geo. Padden	1 shirt 1 coat 1 Pant	at	142		7-19-68
	48	Rufus Cook	4 shirts	at	99		7-13
	49	B. J. Kearne	2 dress	AC	260		7-16
	50	Joe Renie	1 Pant	AC	135		7-19-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Joe Kenie		Bu	2	30	7-19-68
	2	M. Roberts	1 dress 1 Pant	Ac	1	95	7-15
	3	Gene Spence	1 B.O. Dr	Ac	1	60	7-16
	4	A.M. Graham	6 shirt 1 shirt	Ac	2	01	7-20-68
	5	H.H. Graham	1 short 2 shirts	Ac	1	95	7-20-68
	6	Danny Taylor	2 Pants	Ac	1	30	7-17
	7	H. Taylor	1 shirt	Ac	35		7-17
	8	Ed Johnson	3 Pants	Ac	1	49	7-15
	9	Betty P. Warwick		Flat	16	4	7-19-68
	10	Richard P. Byers	1 coat 3 pants	Ac	2	14	7-15
	11	Rutherford	1 suit	Ac	99		7-15
	12	H.	1 coat 1 pant	Ac	1	30	7-15
	13	H.	1 coat 1 pant	Ac	1	40	7-15
	14	H.	6 shirts	Ac	1	49	7-15
	15	H.	6 shirts	Ac	1	49	7-15
	16	Billy Green	2 Pants	Ac	1	30	7-24
	17	Martha Jones	2 dresses	Ac	2	60	7-15
	18	Paula Fattah	3 dresses	Ac	4	50	7-15
	19	Billy Green	1 Pant	Ac	1	15	7-24
	20	D. M. Hewitt	2 Pants	Ac	1	30	7-19
	21	H. M. Hewitt		Bu	4	12	7-19
	22	W.K. Hargens	10 Suit	Ac	19	9	7-20-68
	23	Waylon Lane	3 shirts	Ac	80		7-15
	24	Waylon Lane	1 shirt Ac	Ac	7	10	7-20-68
	25	C. Hardest	6 shirts	Ac	1	49	7-18
	26						
	27	Pat	7-13-68				
	28	R. Cohen	flat	Sa	1	46	7-20-68
	29	S. Whipple	1 pair 1 shi	Sa	85		7-16
	30	H.	2 ples	Ac	1	50	7-16
	31	C. Haines	2 sh	Ac	2	60	7-17
	32	F. Taylor	1 coat	Ac	1	50	7-25-68
	33	Large Green	1 sh	Ac	1	50	7-20-68
	34	Martha Jones	flat	Sa	9	97	7-18
	35	H.P. Williams	1 shi	Sa	1	35	8-10-68
	36	Martha Jones	flat	Sa	1	35	7-17
	37	Green	1 shi	Sa	1	35	7-17
	38	Bessie Allen	2 shi	Sa	54		7-18
	39	H.	2 ples	Ac	1	50	7-18
	40	Gene Spence	flat	Sa	1	82	7-16
	41	R.A. Evans	flat	Sa	1	21	7-13
	42	B. White	2 B.O.	Sa	1	35	7-18
	43	R.C. Berbery	1 pair	Ac	1	15	7-19-68
	44	H.	1 sh	Ac	79		7-19-68
	45	H.	9 shi	Sa	2	24	
	46	H. Woods	2 sh 1 B.O.	Ac	2	60	7-17
	47	Carol Evans	1 sh	Ac	1	50	7-19-68
	48	H.	2 pair sh	Ac	1	30	7-19-68
	49	H.	1 sh	Ac	3	50	7-19-68
	50	J.C. Pepper	3 sh	Ac	1	49	7-18

DATE Mon 7-15-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	P. Tyler	flat	Sec	3.18	7-20-68
	2	M. Halbrook	1st	De	1.50	11-12-68
	3	" "	2 dr	De	3.60	12-12-68
	4	" "	3 shi	De	1.49	11-27-68
	5	" "	2 suit	De	1.30	11-5-68
	6	" "	1st	De	.79	12-12-68
	7	" "	1 dr, 1 pers	De	1.95	11-5-68
	8	" "	2 shi	De	2.42	11-27-68
	9					
	10					
	11	B. Richardson	group	Sec	.92	7-19
	12	" "	1 shi, 1 pers	Sec	.40	7-19
	13	" "	2 pers	De	.65	7-16
	14	W.A. Mc Gree	3 shi	Sec	1.98	7-16
	15	" "	3 pers	De	1.30	7-16
	16	Edgar Evans	flat	Sec	1.28	19-16
	17	Wm Spencer	4 shi	Sec	.68	22
	18	" "	1 ct	De	.99	
	19	J. H. Cooper	10 shi	Sec	3.96	7-21
	20	" "	2 pers	De	1.30	7-21
	21	H. R. Armstrong	1st	De	.99	7-17
	22	" "	1st	De	.99	7-17
	23	A. J. Pearce	1 shi	Sec	.35	7-20-68
	24	" "	1 pers	De	.65	7-21-68
	25	Chief King	flat	Sec	1.10	7-17
	26	Leo Salazar	1 pers, 1 shi	Sec	1.11	
	27	S. P. Brown	3 shi	De	1.49	7-19-68
	28	" "	2 shi, 1 suit	De	1.95	7-19-68
	29	Helle Howard	1 dr, 1 Bed	De	1.50	7-18
	30	B. Hearne	2 dr	De	2.60	7-16
	31	Frank Beard	1 pers, 1 shi	De	1.30	7-24
	32	R. W. Gortner	1 shi	Sec	.35	7-20-68
	33	" "	2 shi	Sec	.54	7-15
	34	Leo Eubanks	1 dr	De	1.50	7-18
	35	Rice Jamin	1st	De	.99	7-19
	36	" "	2 pers	De	1.50	7-19
	37	" "	4 shi	Sec	.99	7-19
	38	John Young	3 shi	Sec	1.78	7-20-68
	39	" "	1st	De	.99	7-21-68
	40	B. C. Mc Leary	1 pers	De	1.15	7-18
	41	" "	2 pers	De	1.30	7-18
	42	" "	3 pers	De	1.49	7-18
	43	Chris Nicrop	3 pers	De	1.49	7-18
	44	Steve Williams	8 shi	Sec	1.98	7-31
	45	Mrs. Mc Elroy	flat	Sec	2.30	7-21
	46	Siara Simpson	4 shi, 1 pers	Sec	1.52	7-22
	47	" "	1 pers	De	.65	7-24
	48	John G. Stone	4 shi	Sec	.99	7-18
	49	W. J. Daines	4 shi	Sec	.99	7-23
	50	R. E. See	15 shi	Sec	3.71	7-17

cont - DATE Mar 7-15, 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Bonne Bacon	1 lb	10c	160		7-18
	2	"	1 lb	10c	120		7-18
	3	S. H. Same	1 lb	10c	99		5-5-68
	4	"	1 lb	10c			
	5	Bob Skinn	10 lbs	10c	133		7-19-68
	6	"	1 lb	10c	65		7-19-68
	7	R. Pearson	5 lbs 1 lb	10c	176		7-23
	8	"	1 lb, 1 lb, 1 lb	10c	193		7-23
	9	D. G. Wiley	1 lb	10c	65		7-18
	10	A. J. Bates	1 lb	10c	117		7-19-68
	11	R. Gasser	1 lb	10c	160		7-17
	12	D. Curry	1 lb	10c	130		7-20-68
	13	"	1 lb	10c			
	14	J. J. J. J.	7-16-1968				
	15	V. Currie	1 lb, 1 lb	10c	193		7-20-68
	16	R. G. Conner	1 lb	10c	99		7-17
	17	"	1 lb, 1 lb	10c	124		7-17
	18	"	1 lb	10c	99		7-17
	19	"	3 lbs	10c	149		7-17
	20	"	4 lbs	10c	99		7-17
	21	Ruggs Cook	4 lbs	10c	99		7-20-68
	22	"	1 lb	10c	65		7-20-68
	23	Barley Clark	1 lb	10c	65		7-23
	24	Barley Clark	3 lbs	10c	149		7-17
	25	"	1 lb	10c	65		7-17
	26	B. Heanne	1 lb	10c	130		7-18
	27	"	1 lb, 1 lb	10c	130		7-18
	28	H. Cohen	2 lbs	10c	54		7-21-68
	29	H. Cohen	1 lb	10c	65		7-17
	30	"	2 lbs	10c	99		7-20-68
	31	"	4 lbs	10c	99		7-20-68
	32	"	1 lb, 1 lb	10c	715		7-20-68
	33	"	1 lb, 1 lb	10c	65		7-20-68
	34	"	1 lb	10c	65		7-20-68
	35	Betsy Temple	1 lb	10c	110		7-20-68
	36	"	2 lbs	10c	260		7-20-68
	37	"	2 lbs, 1 lb	10c	185		
	38	V. J. J.	1 lb	10c	99		7-50
	39	"	3 lbs	10c	149		7-31
	40	"	1 lb	10c	65		7-30
	41	Bob Brink	4 lbs	10c	99		7-17
	42	"	3 lbs	10c	149		7-17
	43	"	1 lb	10c	65		7-17
	44	"	1 lb	10c	33		7-17
	45	R. J. J.	1 lb	10c	65		7-20-68
	46	"	1 lb	10c	198		7-20-68
	47	H. J. Bates	1 lb	10c	149		7-19-68
	48	D. G. Wiley	1 lb	10c	99		7-18
	49	"	1 lb	10c	65		7-18
	50	W. S. Patterson	4 lbs	10c	99		7-23

cat - DATE Tues 7-11-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	D.W. Prosser	2 shi	Reg	54	7-18
	2	S. Maclean	6 shi	Reg	131	7-18
	3	" "	2 shi	Reg	130	7-18
	4	" "	2 shi	Reg	132	7-18
	5	Henry Barnes	1 shi	Reg	89	7-18
	6	" "	11 shi	Reg	278	7-18
	7	" "	2 shi	Reg	150	7-18
	8	J. H. Harkins	3 shi	Reg	198	7-18
	9	H. H. Watkins	3 shi	Reg	80	7-19-68
	10	" "	1 shi	Reg	65	7-19-68
	11	C. M. Rhoden	5 shi	Reg	124	7-27
	12	" "	1 shi	Reg	99	7-27
	13	" "	1 shi	Reg	99	7-27
	14	R. Brees	2 shi	Reg	34	7-26-68
	15	Fred Johnson	2 shi	Reg	130	7-19-68
	16	C. B. Beasley	2 shi	Reg	8	7-26-68
	17	" "	2 shi	Reg	130	7-22-68
	18					
	19	Wes 7-17-1968				
	20	S. Pearson	1 shi, 1 shi	Reg	130	7-18
	21	H. R. Chalmers	1 shi	Reg	99	7-29
	22	Martin Jones	5 shi, 1 shi	Reg	152	7-19-68
	23	Jas A. Jones	1 shi	Reg	99	7-26-68
	24	" "	3 shi	Reg	149	7-26-68
	25	" "	1 shi	Reg	65	7-26-68
	26	" "	9 shi, 2 shi	Reg	224	7-26-68
	27	J. L. Fleming	1 shi	Reg	99	7-19-68
	28	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	Reg	164	7-18-68
	29	" "	1 shi	Reg	130	7-19-68
	30	C. E. Peller	3 shi	Reg	130	7-2-68
	31	H. Wilson	1 shi	Reg	99	7-19-68
	32	" "	9 shi	Reg	224	7-19-68
	33	Pat Purcell	1 shi, 1 shi, 1 shi	Reg	300	8-3
	34	J. Green	7 shi	Reg	179	7-19-68
	35	J. E. Shesley	4 shi	Reg	99	7-26-68
	36	" "	3 shi	Reg	149	7-26-68
	37	C. E. Hauke	1 shi, 1 shi	Reg	165	7-19-68
	38	" "	12 shi	Reg	297	7-19-68
	39	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	Reg	65	7-26-68
	40	Paul Hozar	1 shi	Reg	99	7-26-68
	41	Joan Jones	2 shi	Reg	130	7-24
	42	" "	1 shi	Reg	35	8-10-68
	43	J. H. Brown	1 shi	Reg	300	7-26-68
	44	" "	1 shi	Reg	130	7-26-68
	45	Mrs. B. Matthews	1 shi	Reg	99	7-26-68
	46	W. E. Sims	1 shi	Reg	236	7-26-68
	47	James Jackson	1 shi	Reg	518	7-20-68
	48	O. J. Johnson	2 shi, 1 shi	Reg	180	7-19-68
	49	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	Reg	195	7-19-68
	50	C. Harvett	2 shi	Reg	130	7-23

DATE 7-18-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	M. Ware	1 dr	DO	130		7-1
	2	Rich	1 dr	DO	35		7-21
	3	Allen Roper	8 so	DO	109		7-22
	4	W. R. Reed	6 shi	DO	130		7-19
	5	B. H. Roper	3 pts	DO	149		7-1
	6	" "	3 pts	DO	149		7-25
	7	B. R. Roper	4 shi	DO	59		1-19
	8	W. R. Roper	2 shi	DO	54		
	9	E. R. Roper	4 shi	DO	99		7-19
	10	W. R. Roper	1 pts	DO	63		
	11	" "	1 shi	DO	35		
	12	" "	1 pts, 18 pt	DO	129		12-30-6
	13	J. R. Sugarman	4 shi	DO	99		7-1
	14	S. J. Sugarman	2 pts	DO	130		7-26
	15	T. W. Roper	1 pt	DO	99		7-2
	16	W. R. Roper	3 shi	DO	80		7-20
	17	B. J. Roper	1 pt	DO	99		8-1
	18	Rich	1 shi	DO	12		
	19	Rich & Smith	4 shi, 1 pts	DO	15		7-1
	20	" "	3 pts	DO	129		7-1
	21	" "	1 pts	DO	65		7-1
	22	H. Roper	7 shi	DO	179		7-2
	23	" "	1 pts	DO	15		7-2
	24	Chas Roper	1 pts	DO	65		7-2
	25	" "	2 shi	DO	59		7-23
	26	J. Roper	6 shi	DO	155		7-24
	27	Rich Roper	8 shi	DO	199		7-2
	28	R. C. Roper	4 shi	DO	89		8-17
	29	" "	1 pts	DO	65		8-17
	30						
	31		4 pt 7-18-68				
	32	Ralph Roper	1 pt 18 pt	DO	130		7-20
	33	R. H. Roper	6 shi	DO	109		7-20
	34	" "	3 pants	DO	149		
	35	W. R. Roper	4 shi	DO	129		7-20
	36	C. Roper	2 pants	DO	130		8-3
	37	Don Lee	3 shi	DO	80		7-20
	38	" "	3 pants	DO	149		7-20
	39	Steve Roper	4 shi	DO	99		7-2
	40	Don Lee	1 pants	DO	65		7-20
	41	James Roper	3 shi	DO	80		8-31-68
	42	W. R. Roper	1 dress	DO	130		
	43	Richard Roper	3 pants	DO	149		
	44	" "	2 pants, 1 shi	DO	129		7-24
	45	Richard Roper	3 shi	DO	80		7-24
	46	" "	4 shi	DO	99		7-24
	47	Johnny Jackson	2 pants	DO	129		7-25
	48	A. Roper	2 pants, 1 shi	DO	149		8-2-68
	49	B. Roper	1 dress	DO	99		7-50
	50	Jack Roper	4 shi	DO	99		7-21

DATE _____

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Millie Howard	1 blouse	st	149		7-22
	2	B. Stewart	2 dresses	AC	180		7-24
	3						
	4		Sat 7-20-68				
	5	C. Holmes	4 Shirts 1 P. Cas	st	79		7-22
	6	11 Holmes	5 Shirts	st	124		7-22
	7	11 Holmes	5 Shirts	st	124		7-22
	8	11 Holmes	3 Pants	st	149		7-22
	9	11 Holmes	1 coat 2 Shirts	st	193		7-22
	10	Evelyn Logan	2 C. Shirts	st	240		7-22
	11	Bob Redman	1 Shirts	st	114		7-22
	12	11 Redman	2 Pants	AC	130		7-22
	13	2 Whipple	1 Pant	AC	65		7-22
	14	Charlotte Taylor	3 Sweater	AC	193		7-22
	15	Carl Miller	2 pants	AC	130		7-26
	16	11 Miller	3 Pants	AC	149		7-26
	17	11 Miller	5 Shirts	st	124		7-26
	18	Jeff Powell	1 Pant	st	65		7-27
	19	11 Powell	2 Shirts	st	54		7-27
	20	11 Pencham	6 Shirts	st	124	149	7-27
	21	Francis Plagwitz		1st 149			7-27
	22	Catherine Pigeo	2 dresses	AC	240		8-7
	23	Jeff Poirer	1 pant 80	st	65		7-27
	24	11 R. Sugarman	1 Suit	AC	149		7-28
	25	11 R. Sugarman	1 Suit	AC	99		7-27
	26	Edith Butler	3 Shirts	st	30		7-27
	27	11 Butler	3 Shirts 1 Pant	st	99		7-27
	28	11 Butler	4 Pants	AC	214		7-27
	29	11 Butler		114	218		7-27
	30	Wm. Jackson	2 Shirts	st	34		8-3
	31	Brad Martin	12 Shirts	st	340		7-27
	32	M. Musard	5 Shirts	st	124		7-27
	33	11 Musard	5 Shirts	st	124		7-27
	34	11 Musard	4 Shirts	st	126		7-27
	35	11 Musard	1 Suit	AC	99		7-27
	36	Musard	1 Suit	AC	99		7-27
	37	11	1 Suit, 1 Pant	st	164		7-27
	38	M. J. Morse	6 Shirts	st	149		7-27
	39	11 Morse	1 Suit 1 Pant	AC	164		7-27
	40	11 Morse	1 Shirts	AC	130		7-27
	41	Jack Reaner	4 Shirts	st	99		7-27
	42	John Potato	2 Pants	AC	130		7-27
	43	11 Potato	1 Shirts	st	35		7-27
	44	Mildred Delbrook	1 Shirts	st	97		12-1
	45	Kenneth Pennell	6 Shirts	st	149		7-27
	46	11 Pennell	2 Pants	AC	130		7-27
	47	Edna M. Bayles	2 Pants	AC	130		8-3
	48	11 Bayles	3 Shirts 2 Pants 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	st	332		7-26
	49	S. H. Kuyper	4 Shirts	st	99		7-26
	50	Rosea Indurro	2 Corsets	st	106		7-25

DATE _____

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	R. B. Spence	1 Part 1st - 1st 1st 1st	AC	3	14	7-31
	2	" " "	3 pants	AC	1	49	7-31
	3	" " "	4 shirts	AC		99	7-31
	4	" " "	4 shirts	AC		99	7-31
	5	" " "	4 shirts	AC		99	7-24
	6	" " "	1 pants	AC		65	7-24
	7	James L. Hickey	6 shirts	AC	1	49	8-3
	8	Wm. Goodman	7 shirts	AC	1	74	7-24
	9	" " "	1 suit	AC		99	7-24
	10	" " "	2 pants	AC	1	30	7-24
	11	G. B. Kitchers	2 pants	AC	1	30	7-24
	12	A. Shaver		Fluff	1	82	
	13	J. Jony	1 suit	AC		99	7-24
	14	" " "	6 shirts	AC	1	49	7-25-68
	15	Phillip J. Hume	4 shirts	AC		99	7-24
	16	Carl Hester	13 pants	AC	1	49	7-26-68
	17	" " "	1 pants	AC		15	7-26-68
	18	Helen Kimberly	1 dress 2 suits	AC	2	91	8-6-68
	19	" " "	2 dress	AC			8-6-68
	20	" " "	2 dress	AC	2	80	8-6-68
	21	Edith Fletcher	1 L. Coat	AC	1	30	7-29
	22	" " "	1 dress 1 suit	AC	2	50	7-29
	23						
	24	Tom H-22-1968					
	25	B. Richardson	1 chi. 1 pto	AC		39	7-24
	26	" " "	4 chi.	AC		73	7-24
	27	" " "	4 chi.	AC		99	7-26-68
	28	" " "	2 pto	AC	1	30	7-26-68
	29	Tom Spence	4 chi.	AC		99	7-29
	30	" " "	4 chi.	AC		99	7-23
	31	Chas. D. Cox	3 chi.	AC		80	7-23
	32	" " "	1 pto	AC		65	7-23
	33	J. P. Brown	1 chi.	AC	1	30	7-26-68
	34	" " "	1 chi.	AC		110	7-26-68
	35	Tom Murphy	1 chi.	AC	2	30	7-23
	36	" " "	1 chi.	AC	2	54	7-23
	37	" " "	2 chi.	AC	5	01	7-23
	38	" " "	2 pto	AC	1	76	7-23
	39	" " "	1 chi.	AC		99	7-23
	40	" " "	1 chi.	AC		99	7-23
	41	" " "	1 chi.	AC		99	7-23
	42	" " "	3 pto	AC	1	49	7-23
	43	" " "	1 pto 2 chi.	AC	1	95	7-23
	44	Shelley J. J. J.	2 suit	AC	1	30	7-25-68
	45	" " "	2 suit	AC	1	30	7-25-68
	46	W. E. Hickey	1 chi.	AC	1	30	7-26-68
	47	H. H. Hickey	9 chi.	AC	2	24	7-24
	48	Bice R. R.	6 chi.	AC	1	53	7-24
	49	W. R. R.	17 chi.	AC	2	52	7-26-68
	50	" " "	1 chi.	AC		99	7-26-68

cont

DATE Mon 7-22-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	R. Kincaid	1st	10c	99		7-26-68
	2	" "	1st	10c	99		7-26-68
	3	" "	1st	10c	99		7-26-68
	4	" "	1st, 1st	10c	131		7-26-68
	5	W. C. Stone	4 sh	10c	99		7-24
	6	W. C. Stone	1st	10c	99		7-24
	7	B. Ruthers	8 sh	10c	198		7-24
	8	S. D. Jarboe	8 sh	10c	153		7-24
	9	S. R. Seaborn	4 sh	10c	99		7-24
	10	" "	1st	10c	130		7-24
	11	" "	1st	10c	65		7-24
	12	J. G. Porter	5 sh	10c	124		7-24
	13	J. G. Porter	4 sh	10c	99		7-24
	14	C. D. Dade	5 sh	10c	124		7-24
	15	" "	1st	10c	65		7-24
	16	" "	1st	10c	65		7-24
	17	R. Pearson	9 sh, 1st	10c	279		7-30
	18	" "	9 sh	10c	149		7-30
	19	" "	1st	10c	65		7-30
	20	Harold Warden	1st	10c	70		7-26-68
	21	" "	1st	10c	130		7-30
	22						
	23						
	24	Chas. Seaborn	1st	10c	150		7-24
	25	" "	1st, 1st	10c	150		7-24
	26	P. Harris	1st	10c	65		7-24
	27	" "	2 sh	10c	54		7-24
	28	H. H. Halpern	1st	10c	130		7-24
	29	S. Nard	2 sh	10c	153		7-24
	30	Betty Temple	flat	10c	120		8-7-68
	31	" "	2 sh	10c	120		8-7-68
	32	" "	1st	10c	125		8-7-68
	33	H. Harris	1st	10c	65		7-24
	34	C. D. Dade	2 sh	10c	54		7-24
	35	" "	6 sh	10c	153		7-24
	36	R. Sacy	flat	10c	110		7-24
	37	John Jones	B. D.	10c	160		7-30
	38	Frank Simpson	4 sh	10c	99		7-26
	39	J. S. Sess	2 sh	10c	120		7-25
	40	F. Rieger	2 sh	10c	65		7-26-68
	41	" "	1st, 1st	10c	184		7-26-68
	42	C. S. Benton	1st	10c	115		7-25
	43	R. D. Ward	1st	10c	99		7-26
	44	" "	1st	10c	99		7-26-68
	45	" "	1st	10c	99		7-26-68
	46	S. S. S.	1st	10c	35		7-25
	47	S. W. S.	1st	10c	65		7-25
	48	Chas. Seaborn	1st	10c	35		7-29
	49	" "	1st	10c	65		7-29
	50	Bob S.	8 sh	10c	198		7-24

cont-

DATE Tues 7-23-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
		Francis Patton	Finch Hill - L.A.	Wt			7-2-68
	1	Bob Schinn	1 pta	Wt	16	10	7-27
	2	Brad Searcy	3 pta	Wt	16	149	7-27
	3	" "	1 pta, 1 suit	Wt	16	130	7-27
	4	" "	2 suit	Wt	16	130	7-27
	5	" "	1 shi	Wt	16	135	7-27
	6	J.R. Conner	1 shi	Wt	16	179	7-25-68
	7	" "	3 pta	Wt	16	149	7-25-68
	8	" "	2 pta	Wt	16	130	7-25-68
	9	Brad Martin	4 shi	Wt	16	99	7-25-68
	10	" "	1 shi	Wt	16	99	7-25-68
	11	" "	2 pta, 1 ct	Wt	16	195	7-25-68
	12						
	13	Sold	7-24-1968				
	14	B. Richardson	B.W.	Wt	16		7-29
	15	P. Harris	1 shi	Wt	16	35	7-25-68
	16	" "	1 pta	Wt	16	65	7-25-68
	17	Bob Rieneau	3 shi	Wt	16	80	7-25-68
	18	" "	4 pta	Wt	16	302	7-25-68
	19	V. Irwin	1 shi	Wt	16	65	7-26-68
	20	" "	1 shi, 1 pta	Wt	16	150	7-26-68
	21	" "	1 shi	Wt	16	65	7-26-68
	22	E. Sane	4 shi	Wt	16	99	7-25-68
	23	" "	1 suit	Wt	16	65	7-25-68
	24	Geddie Jones	2 shi, 2 pta	Wt	16	168	7-27
	25	" "	1 pta	Wt	16	65	7-27
	26	Robert Alexander	1 pta	Wt	16	65	7-26-68
	27	" "	10 shi	Wt	16	252	7-26-68
	28	" "	3 pta	Wt	16	149	7-26-68
	29	" "	1 pta, 1 shi, 1 shi	Wt	16	145	7-26-68
	30	C. J. Davis	1 shi	Wt	16	376	7-51
	31	" "	4 shi	Wt	16	49	7-51
	32	M. Wrightman	1 pta, 1 shi	Wt	16	195	7-25-68
	33	S. J. Taylor	2 shi	Wt	16	54	8-15
	34	Walter Lamps	B.W.	Wt	16	50	8-17
	35	R.W. Patterson	1 shi	Wt	16	35	7-27
	36	" "	1 shi	Wt	16	99	7-27
	37	Jane Traylor	1 ct	Wt	16	65	7-26-68
	38						
	39	Sold	7-25-68				
	40	Tom Spencer	1 Pant	Wt	16	65	7-29
	41	D.W. Puckett	5 Shirts	Wt	16	124	7-26-68
	42	C.B. Beasley	3 Shirts	Wt	16	80	7-27
	43	" "	1 Pant	Wt	16	65	7-27
	44	Paul Powell	1 Pant	Wt	16	65	7-27
	45	Paul Appleby	1 dress	Wt	16	50	7-29
	46	" "	2 dress	Wt	16	260	7-29
	47	Bill Thomas	7 Shirts	Wt	16	174	7-25-68
	48	" "	3 Pants, 1 tie	Wt	16	74	7-25-68
	49	J.B. Roach	5 Shirts	Wt	16	124	7-26-68
	50	" "	3 Pants	Wt	16	149	7-26-68

DATE Thurs 7-25-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	William Jones	1-2 PC dress	AC	3	60	7-26-68
	2	L. R. Dearren	1 Pant	AC	65		7-21
	3	Joe Benice	1 Pant	AC	65		8-6-68
	4	" Benice		Bu	161		8-6-68
	5	H. A. Bigg	1 dress	AC	130		8-5-68
	6	M. R. Hill	1 Pant	AC	82		8-1-68
	7	Doug Hill	1 Pant	AC	65		7-30
	8	Edward Jernigan	2 pants 1 shirt	AC	195		7-27
	9	J. B. Stone	5 shirts	AC	124		7-31
	10	Gene Williams	5 shirts	AC	157		8-1-68
	11	" Williams	3 shirts 1 pant	AC	132		8-1-68
	12	" Williams	5 shirts	AC	124		8-1-68
	13	" Williams	3 shirts	AC	195		8-1-68
	14	" Williams	3 pants	AC	169		8-1-68
	15	" Williams	1 Pant 2 shirts	AC	198		8-1-68
	16	Harry Knick	2 shirts	AC	34		31
	17	Paul Cook	1 Pant	AC	65		0-5
	18	Carl Houston	1 Pant & d	AC	72		7-29
	19	R. V. Ward	1 Suit	AC	149		7-29
	20	" Ward	2 coats	AC	130		7-29
	21	Bordie	3 shirts 1 shirt	AC	90		7-27
	22	"	1 shirt	AC	65		7-27
	23	J. E. Shuckley	4 shirts	AC	99		8-3
	24	James Wright	1 Pant & shirt	AC	193		7-27
	25	Glenn Roper		Bu	196		7-29
	26	Wanda Johnson	1 dress	AC	150		8-3
	27	" Johnson	2 dresses	AC	260		8-3
	28						
	29		3				
	30	J. R. Jenkins	1 Pant	AC	65		7-30
	31	" Jenkins	2 shirts	AC	57		7-30
	32	J. B. Pifer	1 Suit 1 Pant	AC	124		7-27
	33	" Pifer	1 Suit 8 ties	AC	164		7-27
	34	Morse	1 Suit 1 Pant 1 tie	AC	189		7-27
	35	"	1 Suit 3 ties	AC	174		7-27
	36	"	1 Suit	AC	96		7-27
	37	"	4 shirts	AC	99		7-27
	38	D. Gayton	9 shirts	AC	213		8-6-68
	39	B. Knap	6 shirts	AC	139		8-6-68
	40	J. R. Mudding	5 shirts	AC	134		8-16-68
	41	Patricia Jackson	1 dress	AC	130		8-2-68
	42	L. Wallace	3 shirts 2 pants	AC	152		8-5-68
	43	Nesiro	4 shirts	AC	79		7-31
	44	"	3 shirts	AC	82		7-30
	45	P. T. Oter	1-2 PC dress	AC	260		7-45
	46	Eva Logan	1 C. Suit	AC	130		7-31-68
	47	J. F. Papp	1 shirt	AC	35		7-27
	48	L. M. Papp	2 pants	AC	105		7-29
	49	A. Sasser		AC	185		7-29
	50	"		AC	110		7-29

DATE Feb - 7 - 27-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	L. Laines	1 pts	10c	65		7-29
	2	" "	slup	5c	100		7-29
	3	W. Batsan	5 shi	10c	124		7-29
	4	" "	1 shi	10c	65		7-29
	5	" "	slup	5c	128		7-29
	6	" "	slup	5c	140		7-29
	7	Mrs M. W. Woner	slat	5c	468		8-10-68
	8	John G. Gatala	1 pts	10c	65		7-31
	9	" "	3 shi, 1 shat	5c	134		7-31
	10	Miss L. L.	slup	5c	378		7-30
	11	" "	11 shi	5c	178		7-30
	12	" "	1 pts, 2 shat	10c	149		7-30
	13	" "	2 shat	10c	130		7-30
	14	George S. Newland	1 shi	10c	65		7-30
	15	C. G. Lata	1 shi	5c			
	16	" "	slup	5c	240		7-30
	17	W. G. Ragan	1 shi	10c	35		7-31
	18	" "	1 shi	10c	130		7-31
	19	James W. Jackson	1 pts	10c	65		7-31
	20	" "	" B. K.	5c	569		7-31
	21	R. P. Valdes	8 shi	5c	198		8-3
	22	C. M. P. P. P.	4 pts	10c	130		8-3
	23	" "	1 shi	10c	760		8-3
	24	" "	1 shi	5c	131		8-3
	25	B. H. F. F.	5 shi	5c	124		8-2-6
	26	" "	2 pts	10c	130		8-2-6
	27	Victory P. P.	slup	5c	110		8-1-68
	28	John P. P.	1 pts	10c	115		8-1-68
	29	" "	4 shi	5c	99		8-1-68
	30	R. B. B.	1 shi	5c	35		8-10-68
	31	John P. P.	3 pts	10c	149		8-1-68
	32	Charles B. B.	1 shi	10c	130		7-31
	33	" "	1 shi	10c	130		7-31
	34	" "	4 pts	10c	430		7-31
	35	" "	1 shi	10c	130		
	36	G. W. W.	4 shi	5c	99		8-2-6
	37	" "	2 pts	10c	130		8-2-6
	38	R. B. B.	1 shi	5c	65		8-2-6
	39	" "	slat	5c	160		7-31
	40	Chas. H. H.	shi	5c	297		7-30
	41	Chas. H. H.	slup	5c	120		7-31
	42	" "	3 shi	5c	82		7-31
	43	" "	1 pts	10c	65		7-31
	44	C. G. Lata	5 shi	5c	157		7-31
	45	E. J. C. C.	4 shi	5c	99		7-1-68
	46						
	47						
	48						
	49						
	50						

DATE Mon-7-29-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOL.
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Edgar Evans	flat	Sec	1	15	8-5
	2	E. M. Bradley	Riv.	Sec	6	25	8-5
	3	"	1 dr, 1 sep.	Sec	1	95	8-5
	4	Chas Holmes	13 Shi	Sec	3	24	7-5
	5	"	1 spread	Sec	9	77	7-5
	6	"	2 pcs, 1 cc	Sec	1	25	7-5
	7	"	1 Shi	Sec	1	25	7-5
	8	"	1 Shi	Sec	1	25	7-5
	9	W. A. Clarke	1 st	Sec	1	49	7-5
	10	F. H. Wark	3 pcs	Sec	1	49	7-5
	11	A. Knablos	1 Shi	Sec	1	45	7-5
	12	A. Matthews	1 st	Sec	1	99	7-31
	13	"	1 st	Sec	1	99	7-31
	14	"	1 pcs	Sec	1	65	7-31
	15	Gen. Poirer	1 pch, 1 shorts	Sec	1	30	8-5
	16	"	1 Shi	Sec	1	35	8-5
	17	S. Toren	5 Shi	Sec	1	55	7-31
	18	R. Buschman	3 Shi	Sec	1	87	7-31
	19	"	1 pcs	Sec	1	65	7-31
	20	J. Lorne	4 Shi	Sec	1	99	8-5-6
	21	"	1 st	Sec	1	99	8-5-6
	22	F. E. Pantier	4 Shi	Sec	1	99	7-31
	23	"	1 st	Sec	1	99	7-31
	24	C. E. Hamlen	12 Shi	Sec	2	97	8-5
	25	"	1 pcs	Sec	1	65	8-5
	26	H. Jones	4 Shi	Sec	1	1	7-31
	27	"	1 pcs, 1 cc	Sec	1	50	7-31
	28	S. J. Morgan	1 st	Sec	1	65	8-2-6
	29	"	1 st, 1 Bet	Sec	1	30	8-2-6
	30	R. M. Graham	4 Shi	Sec	1	99	8-6-6
	31	"	3 shorts	Sec	1	49	8-6-6
	32	"	1 Shi	Sec	1	65	8-6-6
	33	B. Martin	5 Shi	Sec	1	24	8-13
	34	"	2 Shi	Sec	1	30	8-5
	35	"	1 pcs	Sec	1	65	8-5
	36	J. R. Conner	5 Shi	Sec	1	24	7-31-6
	37	"	1 st	Sec	1	99	7-21-6
	38	"	2 pcs	Sec	1	30	7-31-6
	39	Mrs. Beatrice	1 Shi	Sec	1	30	7-31
	40	"	1 cc	Sec	1	50	7-14
	41	Bess Joyce	5 Shi	Sec	1	24	7-31
	42	"	3 pcs	Sec	1	49	7-31
	43	H. Lumbard	1 st	Sec	1	99	8-1-6
	44	"	3 pcs	Sec	1	49	8-1-6
	45	"	1 pcs, 1 cc	Sec	1	30	8-1-6
	46	"	2 cc	Sec	1	30	8-1-6
	47	"	1 cc	Sec	1	65	8-1-6
	48	E. E. Hertenberg	2 Shi	Sec	4	95	8-2-6
	49	W. E. Blake	4 Shi	Sec	1	99	8-1-6
	50	J. S. Wilson	4 Shi	Sec	1	99	7-31

DATE Mon 7-29-68
V.E. McLaughlin

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J.S. Wilson	3 pts	De	149		7-31
	2	" "	3 pts	De	149		7-31
	3	R. Williams	1 shi	De	133		7-31
	4	" "	1 pts	De	65		7-31
	5	C.V. Baker	flat	De	110		8-2-68
	6	R. McVane	1 shi	De	110		7-31
	7	" "	pts	De	109		7-31
	8	B. Richardson	1 shi, 1 pts	De	39		7-31-68
	9						
	10	Gues - 7-30-68					
	11	H. Oles	2 shi	De	54		8-2-68
	12	" "	2 pts	De	130		8-2-68
	13	Gene Cooper	3 shi	De	80		8-2-68
	14	" "	1 pts	De	65		8-9-68
	15	Rose Smith	flat	De	110		
	16	Barry Cress	2 pts	De	130		7-31
	17	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	De	50		7-31
	18	J.M. Salency	1 shi, 1 shi	De	50		7-31-68
	19	J.H. Fleming	1 shi	De	130		8-3
	20	" "	1 pts, 1 shi	De	130		8-3
	21	" "	1 pts	De	54		8-3
	22	Willie Roper	2 shi	De	110		8-3
	23	Rice Harrison	3 shi	De	80		7-31
	24	" "	2 pts	De	130		7-31
	25	Patricia Temple	1 shi	De	130		8-7-68
	26	" "	3 pts, 1 shi	De	130		8-7-68
	27	" "	2 shi	De	260		8-7-68
	28	" "	1 shi	De	65		8-7-68
	29	R. Sager	flat	De	120		8-3
	30	W. J. P. P. P.	2 shi, 1 shi	De	100		8-3
	31	H. Roper	7 shi	De	179		8-1-68
	32	" "	3 pts	De	149		8-1-68
	33	" "	2 pts	De	130		8-1-68
	34	J. Marshall	3 pts	De	149		8-18
	35	Sam Sawyer	1 shi	De	99		8-3
	36	" "	1 shi	De	99		8-3
	37	" "	1 shi	De	99		8-3
	38	" "	1 pts	De	125		8-3
	39	" "	2 shi	De	260		8-3
	40	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	De	195		8-5-68
	41	E. Carlton	3 pts, 1 shi	De	185		8-2-68
	42	Rose Smith	flat	De	118		
	43	C. Russo	1 shi	De	198		8-2-68
	44	" "	3 pts	De	149		8-2-68
	45	" "	1 pts	De	65		8-2-68
	46	Wang Rice	1 shi	De	35		8-5-68
	47	" "	1 pts	De	65		8-5-68
	48	Frank Young	1 pts, 1 shi	De	138		8-5-68
	49	" "	1 shi	De	35		8-5-68
	50	R. Young	5 shi	De	198		8-2-68

cont

DATE June 7-30-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	D. Zelen	1 dr	100	130	8-1-68
	2	" "	3 pbs	100	149	8-1-68
	3	A. J. Hachman	8 shi	50	198	7-31-68
	4	E. B. Beasley	3 shi	50	80	8-3
	5	" "	1 ps	40	65	8-3
	6	C. Lameed	1 ps	40	65	8-5-68
	7	" "	1 ps	40	65	8-5-68
	8	" "	4 shi	50	99	8-5-68
	9					
	10	Salaf	7-31-1968			
	11	Bob Rencan	3 shi	50	80	8-1-68
	12	" "	5 pbs	50	162	8-1-68
	13	" "	1 ps	40	65	8-1-68
	14	Art Glawat	4 shi	50	99	8-1-68
	15	R. S. Rencan	1 shi	50	133	7-31-68
	16	C. D. Eversett	6 shi	50	143	7-2-68
	17	Chas McCas	1 dr	40	65	8-7-68
	18	S. Heroldt	1 dr	40	130	8-13
	19	J. Maschleski	1 dr	40	99	11-4-68
	20	C. Martin	4 shi	50	99	8-3
	21	Bruehary	7 shi	50	179	8-6-68
	22	" "	1 ps	40	65	8-6-68
	23	R. Kallivall	3 shi	50	93	8-3
	24	" "	1 ps	40	65	7-23-68
	25	Montine Rencan	1 dr	40	130	8-7-68
	26	J. O. Henninger	13 shi	50	324	8-3
	27	" "	1 dr	40	75	8-3
	28	Ray Krieb	1 ps, up	40	140	8-6-68
	29	John Morris	1 ps	40	65	8-2-68
	30	W. Rieger	6 shi	50	153	8-5-68
	31	C. W. Spence	8 shi, 1 ps	50	250	8-12
	32	" "	3 pbs	40	149	9-12
	33	Hail Bradford	1 dr, H.E.	40	40	8-3
	34	" "	1 dr, H.E.	40	70	8-6-68
	35	Tom Mungley	1 dr up	40	99	8-3
	36	" "	1 dr	40	99	8-3
	37	" "	3 pbs	40	119	8-3
	38	" "	5 shi	40	195	8-3
	39	" "	1 dr	40	99	8-3
	40	" "	2 up	50	308	8-3
	41	" "	15 shi, 1 ps	50	429	8-3
	42	Bob Shinn	9 shi	50	224	8-3
	43	" "	1 ps	40	65	8-3
	44	John Jackson	1 dr, 1 ps	50	79	8-5-68
	45	R. C. W. Jany	7 shi	50	179	8-17
	46					
	47	J. Huro	8-1-68			
	48	James Finney	5 Shirts	20	124	8-5-68
	49	" "	6 Shirts	20	110	8-5-68
	50	Dr. Bales	3 Rents, Shirts	20	214	9-1-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
1		Dr. Batson	4 shirt	at	90		8-1-68
2		Chas McCay	1 coat	at	15		8-7-68
3		Wesley Bulkin	2 dress, 1 shirt	at	32.5		8-5-68
4		J. B. Roach	2 pants	at	1.31		8-5
5		" " Roach	5 shirt	at	1.24		8-5
6		Wm. E. Spicular	4 shirt	at	94		8-20
7		" " Spencer	4 shirt	at	90		8-6-68
8		Rufus Cook		Buy	2.78		8-5
9		" " Cook	4 shirt	at	94		8-5
10		" " Cook	1 suit	at	90		8-5
11		" " Cook	1 shirt	at	33		8-5
12		" " Cook	1 pants	at	65		8-5
13		" " Overballe	1 suit	at	94		8-9-68
14		B. Heaps		Buy	1.04		
15		" " Heaps	2 pants 1 suit	at	1.00		
16		" " Heaps	3 pants	at	1.44		
17		" " Hollaway	2 shirt	at	5.41		8-5
18		Glenn Koper		Buy	1.57		8-5
19							
20		S. J. Ilin	4 shirt 8-2-68	at	1.00		8-6-68
21		" " Ilin	4 shirt	at			
22		E. Frang	1-2 pr. dress	at	2.00		8-5
23		M. I. Ilin	1 shirt	at	2.00		9-5-68
24		" " Ilin	6 shirt	at	1.44		8-5
25		J. H. Millap	1 rain coat	at	1.50		8-5-68
26		Allen J. Perkins	1 suit 1 pants	at	25		10-12-68
27		A. Beck	1 shirt	at	35		8-20
28		" " Beck	1 suit	at	94		8-20
29		" " Beck	3 pants	at	1.44		8-20
30		Wm. E. Adams	4 shirt	at	94		8-7-68
31		Bob Barker	6 shirt	at	1.44		8-10-68
32		Betty Warwick		flat	1.64		8-7-68
33		J. C. Clarke		flat	2.12		8-10-68
34		M. Backhouse	1 dress	at	1.50		8-7-68
35		Garnison	1 suit	at	90		
36		" " Tyson	2 shirt	at	54		
37		John Wall	3 shirt	at	80		8-5
38		" " Wall	1 pants	at	65		8-5
39		J. Steele	1 pants 2 shirt	at	1.44		8-14
40		Marce Bradford	1 dress	at	1.00		8-6-68
41		Jaymes Wall	4 shirt	at	94		8-16-68
42		Lane Mayon	1 coat	at	65		8-5
43		James Wallace	3 shirt	at	80		8-16-68
44		Billy McCollum	2 pants	at	1.37		8-7-68
45							
46							
47							
48							
49							
50							

DATE Sat 8.3.1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE REC.
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Oppenberger	flat	Co	2	52	9-16-68
	2	Carl M. Borden	2 pcs. 3 shi	Co	1	99	8-17
	3	Carl H. Newton	3 pcs	Co	1	49	8-17
	4	S. W. Koppke	1 pch	Co	1	65	8-17
	5	S. P. Smith	4 shi	Co	1	99	8-17-68
	6	W. A. Eates	4 shi	Co	2	18	8-5-68
	7	W. A. Eates	1 shi	Co	1	99	8-5-68
	8	C. M. Rhodes	1 shi	Co	1	99	8-3-68
	9	W. A. Hooper	1 pch and	Co	1	02	8-3-68
	10	W. A. Hooper	flat	Co	3	10	8-3-68
	11	W. A. Hooper	1 pch. up	Co	1	15	8-1-68
	12	" "	1 shi	Co	1	35	8-10-68
	13	M. A. Mastromoni	1 shi	Co	1	99	8-3-68
	14	" "	2 shi	Co	1	30	8-3-68
	15	" "	3 pcs	Co	1	19	8-3-68
	16	" "	3 pcs	Co	1	05	3-1-68
	17	H. J. Maguire	flat	Co	1	46	
	18	C. Borden	flat Hiw.	Co	2	00	8-6-68
	19	" "	1 shi. Hiw.	Co	2	00	8-6-68
	20	J. J. Jordan	2 shi	Co	1	00	8-6-68
	21	" "	3 pcs	Co	1	49	8-6-68
	22	" "	1 pch	Co	1	15	8-6-68
	23	P. W. Gattig	3 shi	Co	1	80	8-6-68
	24	Freeman	9 shi	Co	2	24	8-6-68
	25	H. M. Jackson	4 shi	Co	1	99	8-11-68
	26	W. A. Hooper	2 pch	Co	1	16	8-17
	27	R. K. Martin	8 shi	Co	1	99	8-16-68
	28	" "	1 shi	Co	1	65	8-16-68
	29	W. A. Hooper	5 shi	Co	1	24	8-10-68
	30	Shi	1 shi	Co	1	35	8-10-68
	31	J. R. Jenkins	3 shi	Co	3	21	8-6-68
	32	" "	3 pcs	Co	1	19	8-6-68
	33	" "	3 pcs	Co	1	19	8-6-68
	34	" "	1 pch	Co	1	65	8-6-68
	35	R. J. Valdes	4 shi	Co	1	99	8-14
	36						
	37						
	38						
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Monday, ^{DATE} August 5-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Aggie Redmond	4 shirts	ST	99		8-9-68
	2	John Loney	1 sweater	ST	52		8-14
	3	W. Whipple	1 suit Britain	RC	99		8-7-68
	4	Ja. Johns	1 suit gray	RC	99		8-13
	5	" "	4 shirts & 1 shirt	ST	233		8-13
	6	H. H. Barnes	1 pants	ST	52		8-7-68
	7	R. Cohen	1 jacket, flat	Flat	120		8-9-68
	8	K. Jones	4 shirts	ST	99		8-6-68
	9	" Jones	4 shirts	ST	99		8-6-68
	10	R. J. Conner	2 trousers	RC	130		8-6-68
	11	" "	3 trousers	RC	149		8-6-68
	12	" "	6 shirts	ST	129		8-6-68
	13	Kice Tannin	2 1/2 shirts	RC	120		8-6-68
	14	" "	1 tie, 2 shirts	RC	149		8-6-68
	15	" "	5 shirts	ST	120		8-6-68
	16	Wesley Hinkle	2 dress, great etc	RC	260		8-7-68
	17	Mrs. J. P. Brown	1 dress, bro. det	RC	130		8-7-68
	18	R. M. Graham	2 trousers	RC	130		8-6-68
	19	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		8-6-68
	20	Bones Matthews	1 suit gray, ST	RC	99		8-14
	21	Kendall Brown	1 1/2 trousers	RC	15		8-5-68
	22	" "	1 flat, 1 shirt	Flat	254		8-5-68
	23	Kyle Beagle	1 suit gray, 1 shirt	RC	99		8-5-68
	24	J. D. Anne	1 odd, 1 suit	RC	99		10-21-68
	25	R. Disdale	1 suit, 1 shirt	RC	99		8-7-68
	26	Wesley Hinkle	3 shirts	RC	145		8-10-68
	27	" "	3 trousers	RC	149		8-10-68
	28	J. J. Butterfield	1 shirt, 1 pair	ST	35		8-26-68
	29	J. J. Brown	1 shirt	ST	35		8-7-68
	30	" "	1 cap, 1 hat	RC	100		8-7-68
	31	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		8-7-68
	32	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		8-7-68
	33	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		8-7-68
	34	J. J. Ferry	2 dress, 1 pair	RC	380		8-10-68
	35	L. White	3 trousers	ST	80		8-14
	36	Kurtz King	1 jacket, flat	Flat	146		8-7-68
	37	Mc (C. Stone)	4 shirts	ST	99		8-7-68
	38	W. J. Farrell	1 dress, 1 shirt	RC	130		9-14-68
	39	W. J. Farrell	1 dress, 1 shirt	RC	100		8-7-68
	40	W. J. Farrell	2 trousers	RC	130		8-7-68
	41	" "	6 shirts	ST	149		8-7-68
	42	Mrs. B. N. Butler	1 blouse, 1 shirt	RC	115		8-10-68
	43	H. H. Kearson	1 pair, 1 hat, 1 shirt	RC	130		8-17-68
	44	" "	2 shirts, 1 pants	ST	106		8-17-68
	45	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		8-17
	46	W. H. Garrett	4 trousers	RC	149		8-10-68
	47	W. H. Garrett	3 trousers	RC	149		8-10-68
	48	W. H. Garrett	3 trousers	RC	149		8-10-68
	49	" "	5 shirts	ST	124		8-10-68
	50						

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT	DATE SOLD
	1	Blue Date	2 pkts	AC	1.35	
	2	"	3 pkts	AC	1.95	
	3	(Mm. Mm. Mm.)	1 pktn	AC	1.65	8-2-68
	4	"	5 pkts	AC	1.34	8-10-68
	5	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	6	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	7	"	1 pktn	AC	1.65	8-9-68
	8	"	3 pktn	AC	1.49	8-9-68
	9	"	4 pkts	AC	1.49	8-9-68
	10	"	4 pkts	AC	1.49	8-9-68
	11	"	4 pkts	AC	1.49	8-9-68
	12	"	1 pktn	AC	1.30	8-7-68
	13	"	1 pktn	AC	1.30	8-7-68
	14	"	3 pkts 2 pktn	AC	1.08	8-2-68
	15	"	1 pktn	AC	1.35	8-7-68
	16	"	1 pktn	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	17	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	18	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	19	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	20	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	21	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	22	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	23	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	24	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	25	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	26	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	27	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	28	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	29	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	30	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	31	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	32	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	33	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	34	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	35	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	36	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	37	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	38	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	39	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	40	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	41	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	42	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	43	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	44	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	45	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	46	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	47	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	48	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	49	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68
	50	"	1 unit car	AC	1.00	8-10-68

DATE Tuesday August 6. 68.

DATE Wednesday Aug 7, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Shu Young	3 shirts	ST	80		8-10-68
	2	"	1 shirt	ST	99		8-10-68
	3	"	4 shirts	ST	99		8-10-68
	4	M. Musard	1 suit / 1 tie	BC	164		8-7-68
	5	"	4 shirts	ST	99		8-7-68
	6	"	4 shirts	ST	99		8-7-68
	7	K. Taylor	finished ddy	hat	182		
	8	E. Packer	2 trousers	BC	155		
	9	Betsy Sample	finished ddy	hat	111		8-13
	10	"	2 dresses	BC	260		8-13
	11	"	2 dresses	BC	260		8-13
6/20	12	"	1 dress / 1 sweater	BC	90		8-13
	13	D. Knapp	1 shirt	ST	35		8-9-68
	14	Robert Stewart	3 shirts	ST	80		8-13
	15	Connie Rhodes	1.200 dress / 1 tie	BC	140		8-9-68
	16	"	2 dresses / 1 shirt	BC	276		8-9-68
	17	Joan Rhodes	2 dresses / 1 shirt	BC	260		8-9-68
	18	C.M. Rhodes	2 dresses	BC	260		8-9-68
	19	"	1 suit / 1 tie	BC	90		8-9-68
	20	"	1 suit / 1 tie	BC	90		8-9-68
	21	"	5 shirts	ST	120		8-10-68
	22	M.C. Flumie	1 dress	BC	130		8-10-68
	23	Jeddie Jones	2 trousers	BC	130		8-10-68
	24	"	5 shirts	ST	120		8-10-68
	25	Mina Jenkins	1.200 white shirt	BC	75		8-13
	26	Earl Wright	2 trousers	BC	130		8-9-68
	27	"	3 shirts	ST	80		8-9-68
	28	Cubrey Stone	5 shirts	ST	124		8-9-68
	29	"	5 shirts	ST	124		8-9-68
	30	"	5 shirts	ST	124		8-9-68
	31		1.200 8-8-68				
	32	Bill Tate	1 suit	BC	99		8-22-68
	33	" Tate	3 pants	BC	140		8-22-68
	34	" Tate	2 shirts / 2 shirts	BC	260		8-22-68
	35	" Tate	2 pants / 1 shirt	BC	195		8-22-68
	36	" Tate	4 shirts	ST	99		8-22-68
	37	Bob Reneau	4 shirts	ST	99		8-9-68
	38	" Reneau	2 shirts	ST	99		8-15-68
	39	" Reneau	4 pants	ST	207		8-9-68
	40	Bill Tate		BC	140		8-22-68
	41	Jeff Powell	1 shirt	ST	35		8-16-68
	42	" Powell	1 pants / 1 shirt	BC	265		8-10
	43	P.J. Loder	5 shirts	ST	120		8-9-68
	44	W.S. Patterson	6 shirts	ST	140		8-9-68
	45	Art Stewart	4 shirts	ST	90		8-9-68
	46	" Stewart	11 shirts	ST	110		8-9-68
	47	Harry Kruck	1 shirt	BC	99		8-15-68
	48	Brad Martin	6 shirts	ST	140		8-9-68
	49	" Martin	10 shirts	ST	248		8-9-68
	50	J. Jerse	5 shirts	ST	124		8-9-68

DATE Thurs. 8-8-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J. Peters	15 suit	RC	99		8-16-68
	2	" Peters	15 suit	RC	99		8-16-68
	3	C Kamla	4 shirts	RT	99		8-1-68
	4	" Kamla	5 shirts	RT	124		8-1-68
	5	" Kamla	3 shirts	RT	86		8-1-68
	6	" Kamla	1 pant	RC	65		8-1-68
	7	Earl Henderson	5 shirts	RT	124		8-10-68
	8	" Henderson	5 shirts	RT	124		8-10-68
	9	" Henderson	2 coats	RC	134		8-11-68
	10	" Henderson	3 pants	RC	149		8-10-68
	11	" Henderson	3 pants	RC	149		8-10-68
	12	M. G. Morse	5 shirts	RT	124		8-10-68
	13	" Morse	2 pants 1 tie	RC	155		8-10-68
	14	" Morse	1 dress	RC	130		8-10-68
	15	" Morse	1 dress	RC	250		8-16-68
	16	Betty Pennington	7 shirts	RT			8-16-68
	17	K. Hottwals	4 shirts	RT			
	18	" Hottwals	2 shirts	RT	54		
	19	" Hottwals	1 pant	RC	65		
	20	Gail Bradford	4 shirts ad	RC	110		
	21	Donald Lee	5 shirts	RT	124		8-10-68
	22	" Lee	3 pants	RC	140		8-16-68
	23	" Lee	1 coat 1 pant	RC	130		8-16-68
	24	W. Halpern	15 suit	RC			
	25	" Halpern	2 pants	RC			
	26	S. Stenberg	1 coat	RC	115		8-10-68
	27	M. L. Austin	15 suit	RC	99		8-16-68
	28	C. B. Barclay	1 pant	RC	65		
	29						
	30		Thurs. 8-9-68				
	31	P. W. Puckett	4 shirts	RT	99		8-16-68
	32	Tom Spencer	1 pant	RC	65		8-20
	33	Dorothy Irwin	1 shirt 2 Bld	RC	195		8-15-68
	34	A. N. Everett	1 pant	RC	115		8-14
	35	" Everett	1 pant	RC	65		8-14
	36	" Everett	5 shirts	RT	124		8-14
	37	L. M. Rhoden	1 dress	RC	150		8-16-68
	38	" Rhoden	2 shirts	RT	54		8-16-68
	39	" Rhoden	3 pants	RC	149		8-16-68
	40	" Rhoden	1-2 pc. dress	RC	150		8-16-68
	41	" Rhoden	1 suit	RC	121		8-16-68
	42	E. J. Mackey	4 shirts	RT	99		8-22-68
	43	" Mackey	1 dress	RC	150		8-16-68
	44	John Painter	1 pant	RC	65		
	45	Sam Aldair	3 shirts	RT	80		8-12
	46	Sam Sawyer	1 dress	RC	130		8-20
	47	" Sawyer	3 pants	RC	119		8-20
	48	" Sawyer	2 coats	RC	130		8-20
	49	E. M. Bayles	3 shirts 1 pant	RT	131		8-17
	50	" Bayles	2 pants	RC	130		8-17

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	E. M. Bayles	2 dresses	AC	2.80	8-17
	2	" " Bayles	1-20c dress	AC	1.40	8-17
	3	" " Bayles	1 shirt 1 short 1 pair	AC	1.95	8-17
	4	Clarence Harrett	1 shirt	ST	.99	8-17
	5	" " Harrett	1 shirt	ST	.79	8-17
	6	" " Harrett	2 dresses	AC	3.80	8-17
	7	E. J. Ash	4 shirts	ST	.99	8-17
	8	Johnny Johnson	3 pants	AC	1.49	8-17
	9	" " Johnson	1 shirt	ST	.35	8-21
	10	Freddie Johnson	2 pants	AC	1.30	8-17
	11	Johnny Johnson	1 Pant	ST	.52	8-17
	12	E. J. Fridell	2 pants	AC	1.30	8-17
	13	Carl Davidson	2 pants	AC	1.30	8-17
	14	Marion Linnane	2 pants	ST	1.45	10-12-68
	15					
	16					
	17	Saturday August 19, 1968				
	18	Mrs. Mary Whitlow	1 finished shirt	4 lot	3.28	8-19
	19	Hugh Wilson	2 trousers	AC	1.31	8-14
	20	" "	6 shirts	ST	1.49	8-14
	21	" " Marie	1 Trousers do	AC	.70	8-16-68
	22	" " "	1 shirt	AC	.65	8-16-68
	23	" " "	1 dress yellow	AC	1.30	8-16-68
	24	" " "	2 shirts	ST	.54	8-16-68
	25	H. Russell	3 trousers	AC	1.45	8-14
	26	" " "	4 shirts	ST	.99	8-14
	27	" " "	4 shirts	ST	.99	8-14
	28	A. Buckley	1 shirt 1 trousers	AC	2.60	8-17
	29	James J. Jackson	1 pair slippers	ST	5.00	8-17
	30	L. Krentz	1 pair slippers	AC	.65	8-13
	31	" " "	6 shirts	ST	1.49	8-13
	32	Lucy Higley	1 dress 12 black	AC	1.95	8-17
	33	" " "	3 trousers	AC	1.49	8-17
	34	J. T. Laughan	2 trousers	AC	1.30	8-19
	35	John Randall	1 trousers	AC	.65	8-24-68
	36	James Lindsey	4 shirts	ST	.99	8-15-68
	37	" " "	4 shirts	ST	.99	8-15-68
	38	James Ayer	1 pair blue jeans	AC	.65	8-20
	39	Charles Johnston	1 pair slippers	ST	1.50	8-14
	40	" " "	6 shirts	ST	.50	8-14
	41	Martha Linnane	1 finished shirt	ST	.35	8-13
	42	Clara Hill	1 shirt	ST	.35	8-20
	43	Jeff Thibault	1 trousers	AC	.65	8-20
	44	" " "	1 shirt	ST	.35	8-20
	45					
	46					
	47					
	48					
	49					
	50					

DATE Mon 8-12-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	E. S. Russell	11 Shi	SG	1	75	8-14
	2	" "	3 pds	NO	1	49	8-14
	3	R. S. Duncan	10 Shi	SG	4	51	8-13
	4	Jim Bryan	1st	NO	1	99	8-13
	5	" "	1 st, 1 pds	NO	1	44	8-13
	6	R. A. Clay	1 Shi	SG	35		8-15
	7	G. P. Brault	1st	SG	1	28	8-15-68
	8	W. P. O'Leary	1 pds	NO	1	43	8-15
	9	R. S. Vandensta	1 Shi up	SG	1	0	8-14
	10	Chris Holmes	21 Shi	SG	5	21	8-15
	11	" "	3 pds	NO	1	49	8-13
	12	" "	3 pds	NO	1	49	8-13
	13	" "	1 pds	NO	1	32	8-13
	14	" "	1 pds, 1 Shi	SG	1	50	15
	15	Jack Morris	1st	NO	1	90	8-19
	16	" "	1st	NO	1	99	8-19
	17	W. L. Smith	8 Shi 9	SG	2	14	8-13
	18	" "	1 Shi 10	NO	1	0	
	19	Shih	2 Shi	SG	1	91	8-17
	20	H. Offenberger	10 Shi	SG	2	73	8-14
	21	Tom Murphy	1 pds up	NO	1	0	9-21-68
	22	Bill Handwick	1st	NO	1	99	8-20-68
	23	Nexo	11 Shi	SG	2	78	8-27-68
	24	R. D. O'Leary	2 Shi	SG	54		8-14
	25	Wes Howard	4 Shi	SG	1	99	8-15-68
	26	" "	3 pds	NO	1	49	8-15-68
	27	" "	1 pds	NO	1	63	8-15-68
	28	Rutherford	9 Shi	SG	2	34	8-15-68
	29	" "	1 pds	NO	1	63	8-15-68
	30	Bill Farnin	5 Shi	NO	1	14	8-14
	31	" "	2 pds	NO	1	30	8-14
	32	R. W. Porterfield	2 Shi	SG	54		8-15-68
	33	Tom Murphy	17 Shi	SG	4	46	8-14
	34	" "	1 pds	NO	2	73	8-14
	35	" "	1 pds	NO	1	63	8-14
	36	David Anderson	5 Shi	SG	1	14	8-15-68
	37	Mc Kenna	1 pds up	NO	2	15	8-15-68
	38	" "	4 Shi	SG	1	99	8-15-68
	39	Paul Seaway	1 pds, 1 pds	NO	1	30	8-17
	40	" "	1 pds	NO	1	30	8-17
	41	C. Martin	6 Shi	SG	1	51	8-23-68
	42	" "	3 pds	NO	1	49	8-23-68
	43	" "	1 pds, 1 pds	NO	1	30	8-2-68
	44	P. L. Fleming	4 Shi	SG	1	99	8-14
	45	W. Branks	4 Shi	SG	1	99	8-17
	46	Jack Whitman	1 pds	NO	1	63	8-15-68
	47	" "	5 Shi	SG	1	54	8-15-68
	48	S. S. Austin	2 Shi	SG	54		8-17
	49	" "	2 pds, 1 Shi	NO	1	95	8-19
	50	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	S. Whipple	2 pts, 1 shi	Sec	1 57	8-17
	2	R. J. Conner	6 shi	Sec	1 53	8-14
	3	" "	3 pts	Sec	1 49	8-14
	4	W. King Taylor	3 pts	Sec	1 49	8-22-68
	5	" "	1 shi	Sec	65	8-22-68
	6	" "	1 shi	Sec	35	8-22-68
	7	J. S. Fleming	3 pts	Sec	1 49	8-16-68
	8	" "	1 pts	Sec	65	8-16-68
	9	E. Sorens	5 shi	Sec	1 24	8-15-68
	10	" "	1 thd shi, 11 shi	Sec	2 12	8-2-68
	11	Sandra Brown	4 pts	Sec	1 64	8-14
	12	Betsy Lungee	4 pts	Sec	1 00	8-10
	13	" "	1 spread	Sec	1 30	8-10
	14	R. Laiz	1 shi	Sec	1 38	8-19
	15	J. M. Mead	1 shi	Sec	1 31	8-11-68
	16	" "	1 shi, 1 Bto	Sec	1 95	8-11-68
	17	Jimmy Davis	B. W.	Sec	99	8-19
	18	W. A. Sherman	1 pts	Sec	65	8-15-68
	19	Jimmy Brown	1 shi	Sec	99	8-13-68
	20	J. Rieger	6 shi	Sec	1 53	8-15-68
	21	" "	1 pts	Sec	65	8-15-68
	22	" "	2 pts p. o.	Sec	65	8-15-68
	23	H. Hatala	4 shi	Sec	99	8-15-68
	24	Delepe Jenkins	B. W.	Sec	2 41	
	25	J. G. Haskins	8 shi	Sec	2 23	8-15-68
	26	J. R.	1 shi	Sec	99	8-15-68
	27	Rene Wilson	2 shi	Sec	3 20	8-15-68
	28	Eva Hogan	6 shi	Sec	1 53	
	29	" "	1 shi, 1 Bto	Sec	1 30	8-15-68
	30					
	31					
	32	Wed. 8-14-1968				
	33	A. Stewart	4 shi	Sec	99	8-15-68
	34	M. Musard	6 shi	Sec	1 52	8-15-68
	35	" "	1 shi	Sec	99	8-15-68
	36	" "	1 shi, 1 pts	Sec	1 64	8-15-68
	37	G. W. Phallen	3 pts	Sec	1 49	8-15-68
	38	W. Franz	6 shi	Sec	1 53	8-19
	39	" "	1 shi, 1 shi	Sec	79	8-19
	40	J. Rennie	shi & Bto	Sec	1 71	8-19
	41	" "	1 pts	Sec	65	8-19
	42	G. B. Hilsen	6 shi	Sec	1 53	8-16-68
	43	" "	3 pts	Sec	1 49	8-16-68
	44	B. Goodwater	10 shi	Sec	2 52	8-15-68
	45	R. Haden	1 shi	Sec	35	8-15-68
	46	" "	3 shi	Sec	80	8-16-68
	47	" "	3 pts	Sec	1 49	8-15-68
	48	" "	1 pts	Sec	65	8-15-68
	49	J. O. Stone	1 pts, up	Sec	2 10	8-19
	50	R. V. V. V.	1 shi	Sec	99	8-19
	51	R. V. V.	1 shi	Sec		
	52	" "	8 shi	Sec	1 08	8-15-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SER.
	1	John Young	1 shi up	See	77c	
	2	W. W. Young	3 shi	See	80	8-17
	3	R. Pearson	5 shi, 1 ps	See	1.76	8-17
	4	" "	2 ps	See	1.30	8-17
	5	Minnie Jones	1 sh, 1 Bet	See	1.30	8-17
	6	" "	1 sh, 1 Bet, 1 collar	See	1.05	8-17
	7	" "	1 sh, 1 Bet	See	2.18	8-17
	8					
	9		Shirts 8-15-68			
	10	D. W. Puckett	5 shirts	at	1.24	8-15-68
	11	Wm. Spencer	6 shirts	at	1.49	8-15-68
	12	Spencer	6 shirts	at	1.49	
	13	Bob Kuegan	3 shirts 3 pants	at	2.32	8-17
	14	John Randall	1 pant	at		
	15	Allen Roper		See	3.48	8-17
	16	" Roper	2 pants	AC		8-17
	17	H. Herbst	1 shirt ad	at		8-27-68
	18	" Herbst	3 shirts	at	80	8-27-68
	19	" Herbst	1 shirt	at	70c	8-27-68
	20	Rutherford	1 shirt	AC	99	8-17
	21	J. E. Shackle	4 shirts	at	99	8-17
	22	" Shackle	1 shirt	AC	99	8-17
	23	" Shackle	1 shirt	AC	99	8-17
	24	Ann K. Riley	2 coats	AC	65	8-17
	25	" Riley	2 pants 1 tie	AC	78	8-17
	26	O. G. Parlett	4 shirts	at	99	8-17
	27	Charles Johnson	3 pants	AC	1.49	8-17
	28	" Johnson	1 pant	AC	65	8-17
	29	H. J. Bell	4 shirts	at	99	8-17
	30	Fred Jue	3 pants	AC	1.49	8-22
	31	" Jue	1 coat 1 pant	AC	1.30	8-22
	32	H. Battwale	4 shirts	at	99	8-17
	33	" Battwale	1 pant	AC	65	8-17
	34	" Battwale	3 shirts	at	80	8-17
	35	W. F. Hardwick	1 pant 1 shirt	AC	1.30	8-17
	36	" Hardwick	3 pants	AC	1.49	8-19
	37	Bob Shinn	4 shirts	at	99	8-22
	38	" Shinn	6 shirts	at	1.29	8-22
	39	Don Hobbs	5 shirts	at	1.31	8-17
	40	" Hobbs	3 pants	AC	1.49	8-17
	41	" Hobbs	1 pant	AC	65	8-19
	42	Paul Rogers	1 shirt	AC	99	8-24
	43	Pat Russell	1 pant	AC	65	11-24
	44	Bary Kruck	4 shirts	at	99	8-22
	45	" Kruck	5 shirts	at	1.24	8-22
	46	" Kruck	2 pants	AC	2.30	8-20
	47	" Kruck	3 pants	AC	1.49	8-20
	48	" Kruck	1 coat 1 pantish	AC	1.95	8-20
	49					
	50					

DATE Friday 8-16-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	J. H. Cofer	1 Suit 1 Pant	AC	160	8-21
	2	Jeff Powell	1 Pant	AC	65	8-20
	3	Jeff Powell	1 Shirt	at	35	8-20
	4	Kimber Cook	3.5 hirt	at	80	8-19
	5	W. K. Kraschinsky		Flat	138	8-21-68
	6	W. L. Adams	5 Shirts	at	124	8-19
	7	W. L. Adams	4 Shirts	at	96	8-19
	8	Frank Marchlenaki	1 Coat 1 Pant	AC	136	8-19
	9	Melvin Stephens	1 Shirt	at	33	8-21-68
	10	M. Stephens	1 Pant	AC	65	8-21-68
	11	J. K. Mullins	1 Jacket	AC	75	9-6-68
	12	Pat Russell		Flat	180	9-12-68
	13	A. M. Jackson	4 Shirts	at	154	8-31-68
	14	R. K. Martin	4 Shirts	at	99	8-24
	15	W. L. Martin	4 Shirts	at	99	8-24
	16	Don Hobbs	3 Shirts	at	86	8-19
	17	W. L. Hobbs	1 Pant 1 Suit	AC	130	8-19
	19	Pat - 8-17-1968				
	20	W. Bateson	4 chi	Se	99	8-19
	21	" "	2 p's	Se	130	8-19
	22	R. A. Estes	slip	Se	285-112	8-19
	23	Nate - Hodge	1 d	Se	262	8-31-68
	24	" "	1 d	Se	130	8-31-68
	25	" "	1 d	Se	130	8-31-68
	26	A. Glaswilly	2 lat	Se	140	8-24
	27	A. Glaswilly	1 chi, 1 suit	Wd	262	8-31-68
	28	P. J. Price	1 suit	Se	130	8-20
	29	" "	1 chi	Se	133	8-20
	30	R. T. Benken	1 lat, 1 p's	Wd	164	8-24
	31	" "	3 chi	Se	80	8-24
	32	W. Wixey	1 lat	Wd	99	8-20
	33	" "	3 p's	Se	149	8-20
	34	" "	1 lat	Wd	130	8-20
	35	M. Wapenaar	8 chi	Se	198	8-22-68
	36	" "	3 p's	Wd	149	8-22-68
	37	R. Deaton	5 chi	Se	124	8-21
	38	Nelson Andrews	10 p's	Wd	59	8-23-68
	39	S. S. Hays	W. W.	Se	208	8-22-68
	40	" "	2 p's	Wd	130	8-22-68
	41	K. Kasper	3 chi	Se	80	8-23-68
	42	W. S. Embury	3 chi	Se	80	8-22-68
	43	" "	2 p's	Wd	130	8-22-68
	44	James Lindsey	8 chi	Se	198	8-22-68
	45	R. L. Martin	2 p's	Wd	130	8-20
	46	" "	1 chi	Se	54	8-20
	47	R. P. Valdes	1 chi	Wd	117	8-27-68
	48	L. L. Austin	1 lat	Wd	94	8-24
	49	" "	1 lat	Wd	94	8-24
	50					

DATE Mon. 8-19-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J. C. Jones	6 chi. 2 Haulin	SA	1	53	8-27-68
	2	" "	3 pts	WA	1	49	8-27-68
	3	" "	2 ct	WA	1	30	8-27-68
	4	E. H. Ward	12 chi	SA	1	97	8-21
	5	" "	3 pts	WA	1	49	8-21
	6	" "	2 pts	WA	1	30	8-21
	7	Jeff "pawnee"	1 pts	WA	1	65	8-24
	8	" "	1 chi. 1 shorts	SA	1	85	8-24
	9	Brad Martin	10 chi	SA	2	52	8-20
	10	Harold Hatis	2 pts	WA	1	30	8-20
	11	Carl Mullen	6 chi	SA	1	51	8-29-68
	12	" "	2 pts. 1 shorts	WA	1	49	8-29-68
	13	" "	1 pts. 1 shorts	WA	1	30	8-29-68
	14	F. K. Connors	4 chi	SA	1	99	8-22-68
	15	" "	1 ct. 1 pts	WA	1	64	8-22-68
	16	Bice Funder	5 chi	SA	1	54	8-21
	17	" "	1 ct	WA	1	99	8-21
	18	Sandra Brown	skup	SA	1	10	8-20
	19	Geoffrey Jones	1 pt. 2 chi	SA	1	119	8-30-68
	20	W. W. Kahan	12. W	SA	1	51	11-6 8-21
	21	Eddie Jones	1 pt	WA	1	65	8-30-68
	22	P. A. Bowers	1 pt	WA	1	65	8-23-68
	23	R. W. Porterfield	1 chi	SA	1	35	8-21
	24	Paul Pearson	2 pts	WA	1	30	8-26-68
	25	" "	3 chi	WA	1	95	8-26-68
	26	" "	1 chi	SA	1	35	8-26-68
	27	R. M. Abraham	1 pts. up	WA	1	115	8-22-68
	28	" "	3 pts	WA	1	49	8-22-68
	29	" "	7 chi	SA	1	99	8-23-68
	30	" "	1 pts	WA	1	65	8-22-68
	31	Mrs. McAlvey	flat	SA	2	50	8-26-68
	32	R. L. Delprinder	4 chi	SA	1	99	8-21
	33	" "	8 chi	SA	1	98	8-21
	34	" "	2 pts	WA	1	30	8-21
	35	R. A. Clay	4 chi	SA	1	54	8-21
	36	" "	1 pts	WA	1	65	8-21
	37	A. Nelson	1 ct. 1 chi	WA	1	95	8-24
	38	" "	1 Blo. 1 ki	WA	1	70	8-24
	39	Johnnie Jackson	1 pts. 1 chi	SA	1	85	8-9-68
	40	E. Fortsham	9 chi	SA	2	14	8-26-68
	41	W. Baker	3 pts	WA	1	49	8-29-68
	42	Stil	1 chi	SA	1	61	8-23-68
	43	P. Ripson	1 chi	SA	1	35	8-27-68
	44	P. Pearson	1 pts	WA	1	30	8-24-68
	45	" "	1 pts. 3 chi	SA	1	31	8-24-68
	46	" "	1 shorts	WA	1	65	8-24-68
	47	E. H. Camp	flat	SA	1	16	8-24
	48	Jack Whitman	4 chi	SA	1	94	8-24
	49	" "	1 pts	WA	1	65	8-24
	50	G. S. Austin	3 pts	WA	1	49	8-24

DATE Dec 8-20, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	R. L. Boan	2 shi up	Sec	54		8-22-68
	2	B. Richardson	2 shi 2 pto	Sec	78		8-21-68
	3	E. Lane	1 shi	Sec	153		8-22-68
	4	R. L. McMillen	flat	Sec	138		9-11-68
	5	R. W. Kirkland	1st	Sec	99		8-22-68
	6	M. G. Morse	1 pto H.O.	Sec	81		8-22-68
	7	" "	16 shi	Sec	53		8-22-68
	8	W. B. Pearson	1 shi	Sec	130		8-22-68
	9	G. Inien	4 shi	Sec	79		8-23-68
	10	Brad Martin	1st	Sec	99		8-22-68
	11	R. L. Lacy	flat	Sec	110		8-24-68
	12	H. Malone	5 shi	Sec	124		8-22-68
	13	" "	1st, 1 pto	Sec	164		8-22-68
	14	Gay Thomas	fluff	Sec	108		8-27-68
	15	Rich	1st	Sec	35		9-3-68
	16	Edie Taylor	1 shi	Sec	130		8-22-68
	17	R. L. Fanning	4 shi	Sec	99		8-22-68
	18	C. C. Gass	4 shi	Sec	70		8-23-68
	19	" "	1st	Sec	90		8-23-68
	20	" "	2 pto	Sec	130		8-23-68
	21	Chas Heaton	4 shi	Sec	99		8-22-68
	22	" "	fluff	Sec	180		8-22-68
	23	W. Wiley	1 shi, 1 pto	Sec	164		8-22-68
	24	A. S. Burton	fluff	Sec	80		8-23-68
	25	R. W. Porter	1 shi	Sec	35		11-6-68
	26	R. G. Merton	16 shi	Sec	396		8-22-68
	27	" "	5 pto	Sec	710		8-22-68
	28	" "	3 pto	Sec	149		8-22-68
	29	Melanie House	1 shi	Sec	130		8-22-68
	30						
	31	Wed 8-21-1968					
	32	Em. Breyles	5 shi 4 pto	Sec	365		8-28-68
	33	" "	1 pto, 1 shi	Sec	165		8-28-68
	34	" "	2 shi	Sec	260		8-28-68
	35	" "	2 shi	Sec	260		8-28-68
	36	" "	1 Blo, 1 culatto	Sec	130		8-28-68
	37	" "	fluff	Sec	146		8-28-68
	38	" "	fluff	Sec	278		8-28-68
	39	Bob Reneaux	1 pto, 1 shi	Sec	130		8-22-68
	40	" "	5 shi	Sec	124		8-22-68
	41	R. Eaton	1st	Sec	90		8-24
	42	" "	4 shi	Sec	70		8-24
	43	H. Woods	2 shi	Sec	70		8-24
	44	Wm. Brown	1 pto, 1 shi	Sec	130		8-22-68
	45	Chad Miley	3 shi	Sec	70		8-22-68
	46	" "	1 pto	Sec	65		8-22-68
	47	W. Franz	4 shi	Sec	99		8-22-68
	48	" "	1 Blo	Sec	63		8-22-68
	49	Tom Gaurer	1st	Sec	99		9-3-68
	50	" "	2 pto, 1 ct	Sec	195		9-3-68

128

107

DATE 8-21-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Betty Temple	1 coat	DC	72		9-10
	2	Betty Temple	3 shi	DC	30		8-23
	3	" "	2 pts	DC	130		8-23
	4	Tom Murphy	1 shi Ro	DC	72		
	5	" "	8 shi	DC	128		8-23
	6	" "	1 pts, 1 shi	DC	130		8-23
	7	" "	sleep	DC	128		8-23
	8	Ed. Choyen	8 shi	DC	198		8-23
	9	" "	flat	DC	218		8-23
	10	C. E. Kammala	4 shi	DC	90		8-23
	11	" "	4 shi	DC	90		8-23
	12	" "	4 shi	DC	90		8-23
	13	" "	2 shi	DC	54		8-23
	14	" "	2 pts	DC	130		8-23
	15	" "	2 shi up	DC	150		8-23
	16	R. H. Hines	5 shi	DC	150		8-23
	17	" "	1 pts	DC	60		8-23
	18	Eddie Wright	9 shi	DC	224		8-27
	19	" "	3 pts	DC	140		8-27
	20	" "	1 pts	DC	60		8-27
	21	" "	2 pts	DC	100		8-27
	22	John Young	5 shi	DC	120		8-27
	23	" "	1 pt	DC	90		8-27
	24	" "	1 pt	DC	90		8-27
	25	R. H. Hines	7 shi	DC	170		8-27
	26	" "	3 pts	DC	140		8-27
	27	Phil Forester	sleep	DC	308		8-27
	28	" "	sleep	DC	318		8-27
	29	" "	4 shi	DC	90		8-27
	30	" "	3 shi	DC	80		8-27
	31	" "	1 pts, 1 shi	DC	130		8-27
	32	" "	1 pt, 1 shi	DC	130		8-27
	33	C. Sasser	2 pt	DC	128		8-27
	34	R. Phillips	3 shi	DC	80		8-27
	35	Ed. Hogan	6 shi	DC	150		8-27
	36	Ed. Hogan	13 shi	DC	200		8-27
	37	" "	1 pt	DC	60		8-27
	38	R. L. Bean	1 shi	DC	54		8-27
	39	" "	flat	DC	180		8-27
	40	" "	1 pt	DC	60		8-27
	41						
	42		Shuro 8-22-68				
	43	D. W. Buckett	5 shirts	DC	124		8-27
	44	R. K. Conner	1 suit 1 pant	DC	160		8-27
	45	R. K. Conner	2 shirts	DC	54		8-27
	46	Bob Rencan	4 pants	DC	202		8-27
	47	Art Stewart	4 shirts	DC	90		8-27
	48	" "	4 shirts	DC	90		8-27
	49	D. W. Pullen	1 pant	DC	60		8-27
	50	Peter Sobole	4 shirts	DC	90		8-27

DATE Thurs 8-22-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Peter Police	3 shirt	At	70		8-26-68
	2	M. Musard	4 shirt	At	96		8-22-68
	3	" Musard	2 pants	At	130		8-22-68
	4	A. Rullo	3 pants	At	149		8-23-68
	5	" Rullo	2 pants	At	130		8-23-68
	6	" Rullo	4 shirt	At	99		8-23-68
	7	" Rullo	4 shirt	At	99		8-23-68
	8	" Rullo	5 shirt	At	124		8-23-68
	9	B. Roach	6 shirt	At	149		8-23-68
	10	Jim Jordan	5 shirt	At	124		8-23-68
	11	" Jordan	5 shirt	At	124		8-23-68
	12	" Jordan	3 shirt	At	80		8-23-68
	13	" Jordan	1 coat 1 pant	At	130		8-23-68
	14	" Jordan	3 pants	At	149		8-23-68
	15	" Jordan	3 pants	At	149		8-23-68
	16	A. J. Davis	5 shirt	At	174		8-26-68
	17	" J. Davis	7 coat	At	180		8-26-68
	18	H. J. Ward	2 pants	At	130		8-26-68
	19	" J. Ward	3 pants	At	149		8-26-68
	20	" J. Ward	2 dress 1 jacket	At	333		8-26-68
	21	Clarence Harrett	1 suit 1 tie	At	124		8-24
	22	" Harrett	1 suit	At	99		8-24
	23	" Harrett	4 shirt	At	99		8-24
	24	" Harrett	4 shirt	At	99		8-24
	25	R. Pearson	1 shirt	At	169		8-24-68
	26	" Pearson	4 shirt	At	99		8-24
	27	" Pearson	2 pants	At	130		8-24-68
	28	Bill Sato	1 suit 20	At	80		8-30-26
	29	Jim Williams	3 pants	At	149		8-24-68
	30	" Williams					
	31	" Williams	1 pant 2 shirt	At	195		8-24-68
	32	" Williams	3 shirt	At	195		8-24-68
	33	" Williams	3 shirt	At	195		8-24-68
	34	" Williams	3 shirt 1 vest	At	218		8-27-68
	35	Handyman	2 coat	At	128		8-27-68
	36	E. J. O'Neil	3 pants	At	199		8-26-68
	37	" O'Neil		At	314		8-27-68
	38	James Giddens	4 shirt	At	99		8-31-68
	39	" Giddens	2 shirt	At	54		8-31-68
	40						
	41		4ri. 8-23-68				
	42	W. A. Clark	2 pants	At	130		8-24
	43	John Ard	3 shirt	At	80		8-27-68
	44	J. P. Brown	1 shirt	At	63		8-24-68
	45	Lopez	1 black 1 blue	At	130		8-28-68
	46	"	2 dress 1 shirt	At	383		8-28-68
	47	"	1 suit	At	80		8-28-68
	48	"	1 suit	At	99		8-28-68
	49	"	4 shirt	At	99		8-28-68
	50	"	4 shirt	At	99		8-28-68

DATE Fri-8.23-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Chas McCloy		Bu	184		8-24
	2	Rufus Cook	3 Frank Shick	De	80		8-24
	3	Chas McCloy	3 Shirts	De	195		8-24
	4	Martin	1 shirt	at	35		9-2-68
	5	H. Martin	1 Pant	De	65		9-2-68
	6	H. Patton	1 Suit 1 Pant	De	164		8-24-68
	7	J. Beck	1 dress 1 skirt	De	185		8-31-68
	8	Frank Simpson	4 shirts 1 Pant	at	151		9-10-68
	9	J. D. Patton		flat	146		8-30-68
	10	Robert Holmes	23 shirts	at	54		8-24-68
	11	C. Holmes	4 shirts	at	99		8-26-68
	12	H. Holmes	100 shirts 1 shirt	at	96		8-26-68
	13	H. Holmes	4 shirts	at	99		8-26-68
	14	H. Holmes	4 shirts	at	99		8-26-68
	15	H. Holmes	1 Pant	De	65		8-26-68
	16	R. Pearson	2 Shirts	at	51		9-1-68
	17	Bel. Ruthford	1 Suit	De	90		8-22-68
	18	H. Ruthford	1 Suit	De	90		8-27-68
	19	H. Ruthford	4 shirts	at	99		8-27-68
	20	H. Ruthford	4 shirts	at	99		8-27-68
	21	H. H. Waters	4 shirts	at	99		8-28-68
	22	L. Whipple	2 Pants	at	102		8-28-68
	23	James Johnson		Bu	174		8-31-68
	24						
	25		Pat. 8-24-1968				
	26	Leon Smith	1 chi	De	54		11-19-68
	27	Ray Morrison	1 ct	De	99		8-29-68
	28	O. Lakester	1 chi	De	65		9-6-68
	29	Betty Wawter	flat	De	182		8-28-68
	30	Ruth Brown	1 chi	De	260		8-30-68
	31	H. "	1 chi	De	130		8-30-68
	32	R. Martin	4 chi	De	99		8-28-68
	33	J. R. Coriner	4 chi	De	99		8-29-68
	34	R. Eaton	1 ct	De	99		8-28-68
	35	H. "	4 chi	De	99		8-28-68
	36	F. E. Clayton	flat	De	182		9-1-68
	37	H. "	4 chi	De	99		9-4-68
	38	H. "	1 chi	De	130		8-30-68
	39	H. "	3 pjs	De	149		8-30-68
	40	Edgar Evans	flat	De	146		8-3-68
	41	R. C. Berkle	1 chi	De	64		8-3-68
	42	H. "	1 pjs	De	65		8-31-68
	43	Joe C. Stone	4 chi	De	99		8-27-68
	44	Paul Buckner	4 chi	De	99		8-27-68
	45	H. "	1 chi	De	65		11-5-68
	46	H. "	1 pjs, 1 suit	De	130		11-5-68
	47	R. L. Duncan	3 chi	De	99		9-1-68
	48	Frank Schaefer	1 ct	De	99		8-27-68
	49	H. "	1 ct	De	99		8-27-68
	50	H. "	1 ct	De	99		8-27-68
	51	H. "	1 ct	De	99		8-27-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	L. S. O'Brien	1 st. 1 pto	WC	164		7-2-68
	2	A. Wilson	1 shi	SC	35		8-28-68
	3	" "	2 Blo	WC	130		8-28-68
	4	" "	1 shi, 1 Blt	WC	65		8-28-68
	5						
	6		May 8-26-68				
	7	Jayle Davis	1 dress	DC			8-30-68
	8	Mr. Ralmond	1 Pant 1 shirt	DC	130		8-28-68
	9	J. B. Roach	2 Pants	DC	130		8-28-68
	10	A. W. Everett	2 shirt	DC	54		8-28-68
	11	" " Everett	4 shirt	DC	99		8-28-68
	12	E. S. McDaniel	4 shirt	DC	99		8-30-68
	13	R. Cahm		2 shirt	100		8-31-68
	14	Dr. Willi Ragan		BW	179		8-30-68
	15	Bill Bloodworth	4 shirt	DC	99		8-27-68
	16	" " Bloodworth	4 shirt	DC	99		8-27-68
	17	" " Bloodworth	2 shirt	DC	99		8-27-68
	18	James B. Crosby	1 shirt	DC	99		9-7-68
	19	A. J. Tucker	1 shirt	DC	99		8-28-68
	20	" " Tucker	2 Pants	DC	130		8-29-68
	21	Joe E. Stone	4 shirt	DC	99		8-30-68
	22	P. B. Padgett	2 shirt	DC	54		8-30-68
	23	Wanan		BW	279		8-29-68
	24	R. M. Graham	3 shirt	DC	80		8-3-68
	25	A. C. Jackson	7 Pants	DC	352		8-29-68
	26	" " Jackson	8 shirt	DC	198		8-29-68
	27	" " Jackson	1 Pant	DC	65		8-29-68
	28	K. Hottwals	5 shirt	DC	184		8-27-68
	29	R. Pearson	1 shirt 1 Pant	DC	76		9-1-68
	30	" " Pearson	1 Pant 1 shirt	DC	130		9-1-68
	31	J. Peters	1 Pant	DC	65		8-30-68
	32	J. Peters		BW	1323		8-30-68
	33	A. B. Turner	4 shirt	DC	99		8-30-68
	34	Willis Ragan	jeanwe d flat	flat	146		8-30-68
	35						
	36						
	37						
	38						
	39						
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Tuesday August 27-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	E.M. Boyer	2-2pc dress	DC	2	60	9-1-68
	2	"	2 dress	DC	2	60	9-1-68
	3	"	3 shirts, 2 pants	ST	1	84	9-1-68
	4	A.J. Patterson	6 shirts	ST	1	46	8-28-68
	5	M.T. Parker	4 shirts	ST	99		8-28-68
	6	E.L. Russell	3 trousers	DC	1	49	8-27-68
	7	"	5 shirts	ST	1	20	9-1-68
	8	"	5 shirts	ST	1	20	8-27-68
	9	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	8-27-68
	10	R. Duff	4 shirts	ST	99		8-28-68
	11	S. Harrell	1 suit	DC	99		8-31-68
	12	"	2 shirts	ST	50		8-31-68
	13	C.S. Tate	1 jacket	DC	1	65	8-29-68
	14	"	3 shirts	ST	80		8-29-68
	15	John Morris	1 suit	DC	99		8-29-68
	16	R. Leary	fluff & flat	ST	1	28	3-1-68
	17	Bill Kirby	15 shirts	ST	1	24	8-28-68
	18	"	5 shirts	ST	1	20	8-28-68
	19	"	5 shirts	ST	1	20	8-28-68
	20	R.P. Valdez	5 shirts	ST	1	20	9-1-68
	21	J. Beale	1 dress	DC	1	36	8-30-68
	22	P.D. Padgett	1 trousers	DC	2	15	8-30-68
	23	E.J. Cash	4 shirts	ST	99		8-30-68
	24	Steve Edmund	4 shirts	ST	99		8-31-68
	25	B. Hef's	1 trousers	DC	65		8-28-68
	26	"	4 shirts	ST	99		8-28-68
	27	Hub. Scaray	2 trousers	DC	1	36	8-31-68
	28	"	2 pairs shirts	DC	1	30	8-31-68
	29	Bice Tammie	2 trousers, 1 shirt, 1 short	DC	2	44	8-30-68
	30	"	5 shirts, 1 pair	ST	1	74	8-30-68
	31	B. Hef's	7 shirts	ST	1	74	8-28-68
	32	L. Hef's	mixed laundry	ST	2	13	9-3-68
	33	J. Hef's	3 shirts	ST	80		8-28-68
	34	Betty Death	1 dress	DC	1	57	11-9-68
	35	"	1 dress, 1 slacks	DC	1	95	9-14-68
	36	R.H. Meltzer	1 suit, black	DC	99		8-30-68
	37	J. Jenkins	3 trousers	DC	1	49	8-28-68
	38	"	1 Tr 2 shirts	DC	1	95	8-28-68
	39	H. Hef's	mixed laundry	ST	1	10	8-28-68
	40	H.E. Jones	2nd Ldy fluff & flat	ST	2	54	9-10-68
	41	Wiley Tomper	Nauch Boxes	DC	N.C.		9-3-68
	42						
	43						
	44						
	45	Wednesday Aug 28-68					
	46	D. Dordick	1 sweater	DC	65		9-4-68
	47	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-4-68
	48	"	5 shirts	ST	1	44	9-4-68
	49	S. Hef's	2 trousers	DC	1	36	8-30-68
	50	"	4 shirts	ST	99		8-30-68

Wednesday August 28, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	D. Brett	finished flat	flat	120		9-4-68
	2	Charles McRay	1 trousers	tr	65		9-6-68
	3	W. Querbach	finished flat	flat	340		9-9-68
	4	Edel Pirene	1 coat kids	tr	150		8-31-68
	5	A. Tate	1 coat ladies	tr	85		8-30-68
	6	J. Harkin	2 trousers	tr	130		8-28-68
830	7	Jyllian Hact	1 dress white	tr	150		9-7-68
	8	B. Lordfrey	3 trousers	tr	149		8-30-68
	9	"	64 hys to	tr	119		8-30-68
	10	Mr. Shik	1 shirt	tr	31		9-3-68
	11	D. Knapp	1 blanket ^{long} vest	tr	150		9-1-68
	12	"	1 odd suit	tr	99		9-6-68
	13	"	1 odd suit	tr	99		9-6-68
	14	"	5 shirts	tr	124		9-24-68
	15	"	5 shirts	tr	124		9-24-68
	16	"	5 shirts	tr	124		9-24-68
	17	R. A. Clay Jr	2 shirts	tr	54		8-31-68
	18	John Williams	1 trousers	tr	x		9-4-68
	19	"	1 trousers	tr	175		9-4-68
	20	J. B. Skille	4 shirts	tr	90		8-30-68
	21	"	3 shirts	tr	86		8-30-68
	22	Tom Murphy	4 shirts	tr	99		8-30-68
	23	"	5 shirts	tr	124		8-30-68
	24	Robert Cook	1 coat Robin	tr	115		8-31-68
	25	C. E. Giddell	2 trousers	tr	245		8-31-68
	26	G. F. Feltz	4 shirts	tr	99		9-9-68
	27	E. F. Thompson	1 odd suit	tr	99		9-9-68
	28	"	5 shirts	tr	124		10-9-68
	29	Edelaine Dwyer	finished flat	flat	180		9-4-68
	30	Jack Whitmore	finished flat	flat	192		8-31-68
	31	J. Harkin	1 trousers	tr	65		9-7-68
	32						
	33		Thurs. 8-29-68				
	34	Bob Remann	1 shirt	tr	99		8-31-68
	35	Jeff Powell		tr	110		8-30-68
	36	W. Powell	2 pairs 1 short	tr	149		9-7-68
	37	" Powell	2 shirts	tr	52		9-7-68
	38	J. B. Roach	4 shirts	tr	99		8-30-68
	39	Robert Rietzsch	1 pants	tr	15		8-30-68
	40	Kay more	5 shirts	tr	124		8-30-68
	41	Wicklyn Hatter	1 dress 1 skirt	tr	175		8-31-68
	42	Charles Hobbs	1 shirt	tr	65		8-31-68
	43	Charles McRay	4 shirts	tr	99		9-1-68
	44	Reed Johnson	2 pants	tr	130		10-4-68
	45	Dr. Bateman	4 shirts	tr	99		8-31-68
	46	" Bateman	1 pants	tr	215		8-31-68
	47	" Bateman	1 black suit	tr	195		8-31-68
	48	" Bateman	1 dress	tr	30		8-31-68
	49	" Bateman	1 pants 2 shirts	tr	95		8-31-68
	50	" Bateman	2 shirts	tr	54		8-31-68

DATE Thurs 8-29-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Jesse	3 Shirts	RT	50		9-3-68
	2	"	4 Shirts	RT	99		9-3-68
	3	"	4 Shirts	RT	99		9-3-68
	4	Jim Jordan	1 Shirt 2 Shirts	AC	1 24		8-30-68
	5	" Jordan	4 Shirts	RT	99		8-30-68
	6	" Jordan	2 Shirts	RT	50		9-17-68
	7	" Jordan	2 Pants 1 Shirt	AC	1 49		8-30-68
	8	" Jordan	4 Pants	AC	2 14		8-30-68
	9	" Miller	4 Shirts	RT	99		8-31-68
	10	" Miller	4 Shirts	RT	99		8-31-68
	11	Hammell Thomas	1 Pant	AC	65		8-30-68
	12	" Thomas	4 Shirts	RT	99		8-30-68
	13	W. Roper		Bu	2 97		8-31-68
	14	" Roper	1 Pant	AC	65		8-31-68
	15	Lee R. Decker	2 Pants	AC	1 30		8-31-68
	16	Joe R. Ramey		Bu	2 64		9-7-68
	17	J. R. Connor	13 Suit	AC	99		8-31-68
	18	" Connor	5 Shirts	RT	1 24		8-31-68
	19	" Connor	1 Pant 1 Tie	AC	90		8-31-68
	20	Frank Hoxley	1 Pant	RT	202		8-31-68
	21	" Hoxley	3 Pants	AC	1 49		9-3-68
	22	Richard Waller	1 Pant	AC	65		8-30-68
	23	Johnny Johnson	3 Shirts	RT	80		8-31-68
	24	" Johnson	3 Pants	AC	1 49		8-31-68
	25	" Johnson	3 Shirts Und	RT			
	26	Richard Young	1 Suit	AC	99		8-31-68
	27	" Young	1 Suit	AC	99		8-31-68
	28	Carl Miller	1 Shirt	AC	65		9-7-68
	29	Carl Miller	4 Shirts	RT	99		9-7-68
	30	" Miller	4 Shirts	RT	99		9-7-68
	31	" Miller	3 Shirts	RT	80		9-7-68
	32	C. M. Roach	4 Shirts	RT	99		9-3-68
	33	" Roach					
	34	" Roach	1 Suit	AC	99		9-3-68
	35	C. Martin	4 Shirts	RT	99		9-4-68
	36	" Martin	2 Shirts 1 Pant	RT	1 06		9-4-68
	37	Don McSewen		Bu	5 17		8-31-68
	38	R. Hottwale	2 Pants	AC	1 30		8-30-68
	39	" Hottwale	2 Shirts	RT	54		8-30-68
	40	H. E. Hurst	2 Pants	AC	1 30		9-7-68
	41	W. F. McFadden	1 Suit 1 Pant	AC	1 64		8-30-68
	42	Charles Houston	4 Pants	AC	2 14		8-30-68
	43	Brad Martin	11 Shirts	RT	2 73		9-4-68
	44						
	45		36-174 0135				
	46						
	47						
	48						
	49						
	50						

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	SERVICE	AMOUNT	DATE SOLD
	1	S. M. Zuckert	5th Ave	ST	124	8.31.68	
	2	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	3	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	4	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	5	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	6	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	7	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	8	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	9	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	10	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	11	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	12	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	13	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	14	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	15	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	16	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	17	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	18	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	19	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	20	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	21	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	22	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	23	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	24	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	25	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	26	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	27	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	28	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	29	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	30	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	31	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	32	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	33	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	34	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	35	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	36	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	37	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	38	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	39	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	40	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	41	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	42	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	43	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	44	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	45	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	46	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	47	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	48	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	49	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	
	50	Hubert W. W. W.	1st Ave	ST	15	8.30.68	

Hubert W. W. W. 36-68

Tuesday, DATE Sept 3-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Hicket Lural	1 suit	DC	99		9-1-68
	2	"	1 suit	DC	99		9-1-68
	3	C. Franz	7 shirts	ST	174		9-5-68
9-1	4	Aggie Brown	1 dress 1 skirt	DC	185		9-1-68
	5	R. Deacy	1 trousers	DC	65		9-7-68
	6	"	finished laundry	flat	110		9-7-68
	7	Ed Searey	2 shirts	DC	130		9-7-68
	8	"	2 trousers	DC	130		9-7-68
	9	Emory Brown	1 raincoat black	DC	215		9-5-68
	10	Wally Brown	1 trousers 1 sweater	DC	130		9-11-68
	11	H. Brown	1 suit 1 dress	DC	150		9-12-68
	12	Wally Brown	1 dress black	DC	130		9-7-68
	13	R. W. Clay	1 trousers	DC	65		9-9-68
	14	"	2 shirts	ST	54		9-9-68
	15	R. A. Hartshill	1 suit	DC	99		9-1-68
	16	"	2 shirts	ST	54		9-1-68
	17	Mrs. J. C. Clark	finished laundry	flat	736		9-11-68
	18	Mrs. C. Stone	4 shirts	ST	99		9-5-68
	19	Tom Sawyer	1 suit	DC	99		9-13-68
	20	"	1 suit 1 trousers	DC	164		9-13-68
	21	Thompson	3 trousers	DC	144		9-14-68
	22	"	7 shirts	ST	174		9-9-68
	23	C. E. Tridell	1 raincoat	ST	110		9-5-68
	24	M. J. Spill	2 trousers	DC	130		9-9-68
	25	Mrs. J. W. Wright	1 suit 2 hats	DC	99		9-7-68
	26	Sam Brown	1 suit	DC	99		9-1-68
	27	"	2 shirts	ST	54		9-1-68
	28	Leil. Deaton	2 shirts	ST	54		9-7-68
	29	"	1 coat green	DC	725		9-14-68
	30	"	1 suit 1 blo	DC	215		9-14-68
	31	A. Chubb	1 child's jumpsuit	DC	50		9-6-68
	32	"	1 dress 2 shirts	DC	207		9-6-68
	33	Wally Brown	3 trousers	DC	149		9-13-68
	34	Ray Burnett	1 jacket blue	DC	75		9-9-68
	35	Wally Brown	1 trousers	DC	65		9-13-68
	36	C. F. Buldman	1 trousers	DC	65		9-7-68
	37	"	5 shirts	ST	124		9-7-68
	38	"	5 shirts	ST	124		9-7-68
	39	W. Hayes	finished laundry	flat	110		9-9-68
	40	Wally Brown	4 trousers	DC	215		9-5-68
	41	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-5-68
	42	R. F. Brown	1 trousers	DC	65		9-7-68
	43	"	finished laundry	flat	110		9-7-68
	44	Mrs. John Brown	finished laundry	flat	919		9-13-68
	45	Wally Brown	5 shirts	ST	124		9-13-68
	46	C. L. Russell	2 trousers	DC	130		9-16-68
	47	"	7 shirts	ST	174		9-16-68
	48	Robert L. Smith	4 shirts	ST	99		9-51
	49						
	50						

Wednesday Sept 4, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT	DATE SOLD
				ST	DOLL.	
	1	@ Martin	2 shirts	ST	99	9-6-68
	2	Freeman, Harry	4 shirts	ST	99	9-5-68
	3	J. L. Lane	fur collar cuff set	DC	1.50	9-10-68
	4	"	1 suit black	DC	99	9-6-68
	5	"	1 odd suit	DC	99	14-9-68
	6	Phillie Paper	overalls	ST	1.02	9-7-68
	7	J. H. H. H.	1 set of over	ST	99	9-6-68
	8	"	5 shirts	ST	80	9-6-68
	9	"	1 trousers	DC	65	9-6-68
	10	Deane Clark	4 shirts	ST	99	9-6-68
	11	Don Murphy	1 trousers	DC	1.15	9-18-68
	12	"	1 suit black	DC		9-5-68
	13	"	1 suit green	DC		9-5-68
	14	"	4 shirts	ST		9-5-68
	15	"	4 shirts	ST		9-5-68
	16	Don Lee	4 shirts	ST	1.74	9-6-68
	17	"	4 trousers	DC	2.14	9-6-68
	18	C. M. Rhodes	1 suit blue	DC	99	9-6-68
	19	"	1 suit green	DC	99	9-6-68
	20	"	2 shirts	ST	99	9-6-68
	21	Glenn Paper	finished laundry	ST	2.07	9-10-68
	22	Dr. H. H.	1 shirt	ST	51	9-9-68
	23	C. J. Jackson	1 suit gray	DC	99	9-7-68
	24	J. J. J. J.	1 suit blue	DC	99	9-6-68
	25	"	1 shirt, 1 pair P. J.	ST	82	9-6-68
	26	R. Rutherford	2 shirts, 1 pair	ST	1.24	9-16-68
	27	"	5 shirts	ST	1.24	9-6-68
	28	"	5 shirts	ST	1.24	9-6-68
	29	"	2 trousers	DC	1.38	9-6-68
	30	J. E. Thomas	1 odd suit	DC	99	9-17-68
	31	Jim Hillman	1 trousers	DC	65	9-7-68
	32	"	3 trousers	DC	1.49	9-7-68
	33	"	1 suit 1 pair 1 shirt	DC	1.95	9-7-68
	34	"	3 pair shirts	DC	1.65	9-7-68
	35	"	5 shirts	ST	99	9-7-68
	36	F. E. Claffin	1 dress	DC	1.32	9-16-68
	37	"	1 trousers	DC	65	9-16-68
	38	"	3 trousers	DC	1.49	9-16-68
	39	"	4 shirts	ST	99	9-16-68
	40	C. E. Kania	4 shirts	ST	99	9-17-68
	41	"	4 shirts	ST	99	9-17-68
	42	"	4 shirts	ST	99	9-17-68
	43	Jim Crawford	1 2pc suit	DC	99	9-7-68
	44	"	1 3pc suit	DC	1.38	9-7-68
	45	B. H. H. H.	2 dresses	DC	2.60	9-7-68
	46	W. H. H. H.	2 dresses	DC	2.60	9-11-68
	47	W. H. H. H.	3 shirts	ST	80	9-5-68
	48	W. H. H. H.	4 shirts & trousers	ST	1.82	9-5-68
	49	J. L. H. H.	1 trousers	DC	15	9-7-68
	50	"	5 shirts	ST	7.21	9-7-68

DATE
No Inventory Sept 4-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	R. L. Duncan	5 shirts	St	124	9-7-68
	2	" "	5 shirts	St	124	9-7-68
	3	" "	4 shirts	St	99	9-7-68
	4	Ch. Hamilton	2 trousers	Ac	130	9-5-68
	5	R. Pearson	4 shirts (Pant)	St	157	9-7-68
	6	" "	1 shirt (Pant)	Ac	130	9-7-68
	7	" "	3 trousers	Ac	149	9-7-68
	8					
	9		Shirts 9-5-68			
	10	Art Stewart	4 shirts	Ac	99	9-6-68
	11	" "	3 shirts	Ac	80	9-6-68
	12	W. H. Clark	1 suit	Ac	94	9-5-68
	13	Anderson Knowles	3 shirts	Ac	80	9-7-68
	14	" "	Knowles 1 Pant	Ac	15	9-7-68
	15	G. B. Roach	5 shirts	Ac	124	9-6-68
	16	" "	Roach 1 Pant	Ac	68	9-6-68
	17	" "	Roach 10 2 suit	Ac	150	9-6-68
	18	G. R. Conner	1 suit 1 Pant	Ac	169	9-6-68
	19	" "	Conner 3 shirts	Ac	80	9-6-68
	20	R. Nidhing	10 shirts	Ac	248	9-6-68
	21	M. Morse	3 pants	Ac	140	9-7-68
	22	" "	Morse 4 shirts	Ac	90	9-7-68
	23	" "	Morse 3 shirts	Ac	80	9-7-68
	24	S. Taylor	1 2 coat 1 sv.	Ac	215	9-7-68
	25	Betty Wilson	4 shirts	Ac	99	9-7-68
	26	" "	Wilson 4 shirts	Ac	214	9-7-68
	27	Kay Maye	1 suit 1 Pant	Ac	164	9-11-68
	28	" "	Maye 3 pants	Ac	149	9-11-68
	29	" "	Maye 1 shirt	Ac	35	9-11-68
	30	M. Wace	1 Pant	Ac	52	9-10-68
	31	" "	Wall 1 coat	Ac	65	9-10-68
	32	Rickey Pitt	1 shirt 1 Pant	Ac	79	9-2-68
	33	Allen Jenkins	1 chaps	Ac	150	10-12-68
	34	" "	Jenkins 1 suit	Ac	99	9-2-68
	35	J. T. Jooney	1 small	Ac	52	9-7-68
	36	" "	Jooney 5 shirts	Ac	124	9-12-68
	37	W. Hamlett	2 shirts	Ac	54	9-7-68
	38	" "	Hamlett 2 Pant	Ac	130	9-7-68
	39	Bob Shinn	1 Pant	Ac	65	9-13-68
	40	" "	Shinn 5 shirts	Ac	124	9-13-68
	41	" "	Shinn 5 shirts	Ac	124	9-13-68
	42	W. R. Manberry		Flat	100	10-7-68
	43					
	44		Tric 9-6-68			
	45	W. Buckett	1 shirt	Ac	126	
	46	Bob Remick	5 Pant	Ac	252	9-7-68
	47	Amie K. Riley	2 Pant	Ac	65	9-11-68
	48	Jeff Powell	2 Pant 1 shirt	Ac	114	9-11-68
	49	Jeff Powell	2 shirts	Ac	54	9-11-68
	50	R. Duff	4 shirts	Ac	99	9-7-68

DATE Fri. 9-6-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J. Triller	5 Shirts	at	124		9-7-68
	2	Rufus Cook	1 Pant	at	18		9-7-68
	3	Backus Mullins	4 Shirts	at	79		9-10-68
	4	R. K. Martin	4 Shirts	at	89		9-20-68
	5	W. C. Martin	4 Shirts	at	99		9-20-68
	6	J. R. Connor	1 Shirt	at	35		9-7-68
	7	W. H. Connor	1 Suit	at	19		9-7-68
	8	H. Herman	1 Pant	at	55		9-2-68
	9	C. Helmer	1 Shirt	at	65		9-7-68
	10	C. Helmer	5 Shirts 1 Suspend	at	201		9-7-68
	11	H. Helmer	5 Shirts	at	124		9-7-68
	12	H. Helmer	5 Shirts	at	124		9-7-68
	13	H. Helmer	5 Shirts	at	124		9-7-68
	14	H. Helmer	2 Pant	at	130		9-7-68
	15	H. Helmer	3 Pant	at	149		9-7-68
	16	H. Helmer	1 coat 1 Suit	at	130		9-10-68
	17	A. J. Tucker	4 Shirts	at	99		9-26-68
	18	H. H. Tucker	4 Shirts	at	99		9-26-68
	19	H. H. Tucker	4 Shirts	at	99		9-26-68
	20	Betty Reed	1 Suit 1 Pant	at	120		9-7-68
	21	Rennie Pennell	3 Pant	at	149		9-10-68
	22	H. Pennell	1 coat	at	168		9-10-68
	23	H. Pennell	4 Shirts	at	99		9-10-68
	24	H. Pennell	2 Shirts	at	54		9-10-68
	25	D. Knepp	1 Suit 1 Pant	at	164		9-23-68
	26	Engel Mader	1 coat 1 Pant	at	130		9-9-68
	27	J. R. Mullins	4 Shirts	at	99		9-23-68
	28	H. Andrews	2 Cooralls	at	102		9-27-68
	29	E. Kase	4 draper	at	480		9-13-68
	30	Joe A. Stone	1 Pant	at	65		9-7-68
	31	Dr. Blankenship	1 dress	at	150		9-16-68
	32	H. Overback	1 Jacket	at	65		9-17-68
	33	R. Pearson	1 Suit	at	99		9-10-68
	34	H. Pearson	2 Shirts	at	54		9-10-68
	35	R. M. Graham	2 Shirts 1 Pant	at	82		9-10-68
	36	H. H. Graham	4 Shirts	at	99		9-10-68
	37	H. H. Graham	1 Pant	at	99		9-11-68
	38	Johnny Jackson	2 Shirts 1 Pant	at	104		9-24-68
	39	Joyce Evans	1 C Suit	at	130		9-11-68
	40	H. Evans	1 dress	at	130		9-7-68
	41						
	42						
	43	Saturday Sept. 7-1968					
	44	Don Hoffman	1-2pc. dress	at	130		9-10-68
	45	H. Hoffman	6 Shirts	at	149		9-10-68
	46	Don Smith	2 Shirts 1 Pant	at	54		9-14-68
	47	W. A. Lott	3 Shirts	at	80		9-9-68
	48	H. Lott	Mixed Laundry	at	182		9-9-68
	49	J. M. Jague	5 Shirts	at	124		9-14-68
	50	Jack Jague	5 Shirts	at	124		9-24-68

Sept 7th 1968 Saturday

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	John Young	2 trousers	DC	1	30	9-14-68
	2	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		9-11-68
	3	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		9-11-68
	4	Quenbach	child yellow dress	DC	70		9-16-68
	5	Martini	5 shirts mfg.	ST	1	24	9-18-68
	6	" "	2 blue pants	DC	1	30	9-24-68
	7	R. P. Roan	1 shirt mfg.	ST	90		10-8-68
	8	J. R. Hillik	1 suit	DC	99		11-1-68
	9	Bill Russell	2 trousers	DC	1	35	9-11-68
	10	" "	3 shirts	ST	80		9-10-68
	11	H. C. Buckley	1 trousers	DC	65		9-21-68
	12	" "	3 shirts	ST	80		9-21-68
	13	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		9-10-68
	14	P. D. Kelley	finished laundry	flat	100		9-13-68
	15	R. Henderson	1 quilt shirt	DC	65		9-9-68
	16	" "	1 shirt	ST	35		9-68
	17	Carl Miller	1 trousers	DC	90		16-68
	18	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		9-16-68
	19	J. L. Barrett	1 old suit 1 tie	DC	160		9-13-68
	20	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		9-13-68
	21	Charles Hecker	1 quilt laundry	flat	100		9-10-68
	22	" "	3 shirts	ST	80		9-10-68
	23	Mildred Bunker	1 quilt laundry	flat	150		9-13-68
	24	Frank Smith	3 shirts	ST	80		9-14-68
	25	" "	1 quilt laundry	flat	125		9-28-68
	26	Jim Ogier	1 overcoat	DC	1	50	9-18-68
	27						
	28						
	29	Monday Sept 9, 1968					
	30	Pro. D. Bunker	4 shirts 2 P. Case	flat	128		9-13-68
	31	Walter Gules	1 quilt shirt 1 tie	DC	210		9-10-68
	32	J. Brouha	1 suit	DC	99		9-18-68
	33	" "	1 quilt laundry	ST	175		9-18-68
	34	Nancy Franklin	2 trousers	DC	1	30	9-11-68
	35	A. J. Quaker	1 suit	DC	99		9-11-68
	36	Bill Garrison	2 shirts	DC	1	30	9-13-68
	37	" "	3 shirts	ST	80		9-13-68
	38	Breckley	1 trousers	DC	65		10-2-68
	39	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		10-2-68
	40	" "	4 shirts	ST	95		10-2-68
	41	William H. McIlroy	finished laundry	flat	218		9-14-68
	42	L. A. Olney	1 trousers	DC	65		9-13-68
	43	" "	2 shirts	ST	54		9-13-68
	44	J. Thomas	2 dresses	DC	2	60	9-17-68
	45	" "	2 dresses	DC	2	60	9-17-68
	46	" "	1 Express (overcoat)	DC	1	95	9-17-68
	47	Bill Russell	1 suit	DC	99		9-11-68
	48	Ed. Capel	4 shirts	ST	10		9-14-68
	49	W. L. Seapey	2 ties 1 quilt shirt	DC	1	25	9-17-68
	50	Joe C. Stone	4 shirts	ST	99		9-12-68

		DATE		NAME		ADDRESS		TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
DATE	NUMBER								DOLL.	CENTS	
	1			Gene Alberio		5 shirts		ST	1	24	9-10-68
	2			"		6 shirts		ST	1	49	9-10-68
	3			"		1 sweater 1 coat		DC		65	9-10-68
	4			"		1 shirt 1 tie		DC	1	30	9-10-68
	5			"		3 trousers		DC	1	49	9-10-68
	6			"		2 dresses		DC	2	60	9-10-68
	7			"		2 dresses		DC	2	60	9-10-68
	8			"		1 coat		DC	1	50	9-10-68
	9			Myron Buchanan		1 blouse 1 skirt		ST		87	9-11-68
	10			L. Fields		2 dresses 1 tie		DC	3	05	
	11			Marjorie Egan		1 skirt 1 shirt		DC	2	50	9-13-68
	12			W. Plueck		1 child's dress		DC		75	9-16-68
	13			Edna Wright		1 blouse 1 skirt		DC		175	9-14-68
	14			"		3 trousers		DC	1	49	9-14-68
	15			"		3 trousers		DC	1	49	9-14-68
	16			"		2 pants		ST	1	04	9-14-68
	17			"		4 shirts		ST		98	9-14-68
	18			"		4 shirts		ST		98	9-14-68
	19			W. J. Alexander		2 trousers		DC	1	30	9-11-68
	20			"		4 shirts		ST		99	9-11-68
	21			"		4 shirts		ST		99	9-11-68
	22			"		4 shirts		ST		99	9-11-68
	23			M. J. Garrett		1 tie 2 shirts		DC	1	49	9-10-68
	24			L. H. Hays		1 trouser		DC		65	9-14-68
	25			"		misc & laundry		ST	2	28	9-14-68
	26			Frank L. Lott		4 shirts		ST		99	9-10-68
	27			W. J. Hays		1 shirt 1 tie		DC	1	30	9-2-68
	28			"		4 shirts		ST		99	9-2-68
	29			"		4 shirts		ST		99	9-2-68
	30										
	31										
	32										
	33			Tuesday Sept 10, 68							
	34			W. M. Rayson		1 dress 1 skirt 1 sweater		DC	9	60	9-21-68
	35			"		3 trousers		DC	1	60	9-21-68
	36			"		1 shirt		ST	1	49	9-21-68
	37			"		3 pants		ST	1	50	9-21-68
	38			"		misc & laundry		ST	1	00	9-21-68
	39			Percy Otis		2 trousers		DC	1	30	9-14-68
	40			"		4 shirts		ST		99	9-14-68
	41			Billie Hester		1 dress 1 coat		DC		65	9-10-68
	42			L. H. Ward		3 trousers		DC	1	49	9-16-68
	43			"		4 trousers		DC	2	14	9-16-68
	44			"		6 shirts		ST	1	49	9-16-68
	45			Tom Morgan		1 suit 1 tie		DC		49	9-10-68
	46			"		1 suit 1 tie		DC		49	9-10-68
	47			"		5 shirts		ST	1	24	9-10-68
	48			A. H. Everett		5 shirts		ST	1	24	9-12-68
	49			R. Perkins		4 shirts		ST		99	9-14-68
	50			S. Harkin		3 trousers		DC			9-17-68

Tuesday DATE Sept 10, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	P. Lodiace	4 shirts	ST	99		9-11
	2		5 shirts	ST	1 24		9-11-68
	3	J. V. Halden	1 shirt 1 pant	ST	1 11		9-11-68
	4	"	1 shirt to	ST	99		9-12-68
	5	Bob Buckner	1 trousers	RC	65		9-10-68
	6	"	1 shirt to	ST	19		9-10-68
	7	R. Leacy	finished laundry	flat	1 20		9-14-68
	8	Jac. Thomas	3 trousers	RC	1 49		9-14-68
	9		7 shirts	ST	1 94		9-14-68
	10	Quintin's Quik	1 dress	RC	1 15		9-14-68
	11		2 dresses	RC	2 60		9-14-68
	12	Luther Smith	mixed laundry	ST	1 41		9-14-68
	13	Kay Mann	4 shirts	ST	99		9-14-68
	14	"	1 shirt	ST	99		9-14-68
	15	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24		9-14-68
	16	Christina Grant	1 dress 1 blue shirt	ST	1 65		9-14-68
	17	"	4 shirts	ST	38		9-13-68
	18	Jim Bryant	4 trousers	RC	2 19		9-13-68
	19	"	1 shirt	ST	35		9-13-68
	20	Jeddie Jones	2 trousers	RC	1 30		9-14-68
	21	"	2 shirts	ST	54		9-14-68
	22	R. P. Melton	2 trousers 1 shirt	RC	1 95		9-11-68
	23						
	24		Wed 9-11-68				
	25	John Druey	1 coat 1 shirt	RC	1 30		9-24-68
	26	Art Stewart	4 shirts	RC	99		9-17
	27	J. L. Fleming	1 dress 10 suit	RC	2 50		9-14-68
	28	"	2 dresses	RC	2 60		9-14-68
	29	H. Heller	4 shirts	RC	99		9-11-68
	30	"	2 shirts	RC	54		9-11-68
	31	Marl Nason	1 coat	RC	1 5		9-13-68
	32	Earl W. Dye	4 shirts	RC	99		9-14-68
	33	"	4 pants	RC	2 19		9-14-68
	34	"	2 sweaters	RC	1 30		9-14-68
	35	Almon Roper	mixed laundry	RC	1 90		9-14-68
	36	"	1 pant	RC	65		9-14-68
	37	Johnny Johnson	2 pants	RC	38		9-14-68
	38	"	3 shirts	RC	86		9-14-68
	39	L. J. Thompson	1 1/2 coat	RC	1 50		9-14-68
	40	"	1 1/2 coat	RC	1 50		9-14-68
	41	Kay Mann	1 shirt	RC	35		9-18-68
	42	"	3 pants	RC	1 19		9-18-68
	43	"	1 shirt 1 jacket	RC	1 30		9-18-68
	44	"	1 suit	RC	99		9-18-68
	45	R. Dingak	1 J. R. dress	RC	2 00		9-14-68
	46	"	1 suit	RC	99		9-14-68
	47	"	3 shirts	RC	40		9-14-68
	48	R. M. Phillips	2 pants	RC	1 30		9-13-68
	49	R. H. Caldwell	1 suit 1 pant	RC	1 49		9-14-68
	50	"	1 C - suit	RC	1 30		9-14-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT	DATE SOLD
		John Sample	2 dresses	st	125	9-14-68
	1	Clarence Lloyd	5 shirts	st	125	9-13-68
	2	Donald Nance	1 coat	st	125	9-13-68
	3	James Bowman	4 shirts 1 Polo	st	125	9-23-68
	4	"	Bowman 5 shirts	st	124	9-23-68
	5	"	Bowman 5 shirts	st	124	9-23-68
	6	"	Bowman 5 shirts	st	124	9-23-68
	7	Betty Simmons	1 Pant 2 shirts	st	125	9-13-68
	8	H. A. Waters	1 shirt	st	99	9-14-68
	9		Thurs. 9-12-68			
	10	Ethel Evans	1 Rain coat	st	275	9-14-68
	11	D. O. Puckett	4 shirts	st	99	9-14-68
	12	"	Puckett 2 shirts	st	54	9-14-68
	13	Leland Thompson		Flat	180	9-13-68
	14	"	Thompson 12 coat 1 Hood	st	275	9-13-68
	15	"	Thompson			
	16	Unnick Riley	1 suit	st	80	9-13-68
	17	Richard Gudy	1 suit	st	249	9-18-68
	18	"	Gudy 4 shirts	st	99	9-13-68
	19	"	Gudy 4 shirts	st	99	9-13-68
	20	J. B. Roach	4 shirts	st	99	9-13-68
	21	"	Roach 1 suit	st	99	9-13-68
	22	"	Roach 1 coat	st	65	9-13-68
	23	"	Roach 2 coats	st	130	9-13-68
	24	K. J. Feeman	1 Pant	st	65	9-13-68
	25	"	Feeman 2 shirts	st	54	9-13-68
	26	"	Feeman 1 Pant	st	54	9-13-68
	27	Peter Edice	5 shirts	st	124	9-17-68
	28	"	Edice 4 shirts	st	99	9-17-68
	29	M. Musard	2 shirts 2 Pants	st	158	9-13-68
	30	"	Musard 4 shirts	st	99	9-13-68
	31	"	Musard 2 Pants	st	130	9-13-68
	32	"	Musard 1	Flat	158	9-13-68
	33	Dr. Patterson	4 Pants	st	214	9-17-68
	34	"	Torre	Flat	184	9-23-68
	35	"	Torre 2 shirts	st	54	9-13-68
	36	"	Torre 4 shirts	st	99	9-13-68
	37	W. A. Tyson	4 shirts	st	99	9-16-68
	38	"	Tyson 2 shirts	st	54	9-18-68
	39	Betsy Sample	1 shirt 1 Hood	Flat	16	9-14-68
	40	"	Sample 2 dresses	st	260	9-14-68
	41	"	Sample 2 dresses	st	260	9-14-68
	42	"	Sample 3 Polo	st	195	9-14-68
	43	"	Sample 15 shirt 1 B. Co	st	130	9-14-68
	44	"	Sample 10 Suit 1 B. Co	st	185	9-14-68
	45	Chet Johnson	2 Pants	st	130	9-14-68
	46	"	Johnson 2 shirts	st	130	9-14-68
	47	"	Johnson 3 Pants	st	149	9-14-68
	48	"	Johnson 1 Suit	st	99	9-14-68
	49	"	Johnson 25 shirt 1 B. Co	st	106	9-14-68
	50	M. C. Bradley	3 Pants	st	149	9-16-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	A. Jenkins	2 Sweaters	RC	1	30	9-16-68
	2	" Jenkins	2 Bls. 1 Sweater	RC	1	95	9-16-68
	3	Lee R. Dearborn	1 Pant	RC		65	9-14-68
	4	Harbison Sr.	2 Pants	RC	1	30	9-16-68
	5	P. Gary Pindilton	1 J. Coat	RC	1	50	9-19-68
	6	" Pindilton	1 jacket	RC		75	9-19-68
	7	" Pindilton	2 dresses	RC	2	60	9-19-68
	8	Mitchell	2 Skirt 1 Blo	RC	1	95	9-28-68
	9	Mitchell	1 dress	RC	1	50	9-28-68
	10	D. E. Larkin	4 Skirt	RC		99	9-19-68
	11	" Larkin	2 Pant	RC	1	30	9-10-68
	12	Joan Davis	2 Pant 1 Sweater	RC	2	14	9-17-68
	13	" Davis	1 Skirt	RC		49	9-17-68
	14	Christian Hunt	1 dress	RC		10	9-29-68
	15	" Hunt	1 Blo.	RC		10	9-29-68
	16	Lena Muelster	1 dr. 1 jacket	RC		19	30-68
	17	" Muelster	2 dresses	RC	2	60	9-3-68
	18	Kay Wood	2 Skirt	RC			9-14-68
	19	" Wood	3 Pants	RC			9-14-68
	20	" Wood	1 Skirt 1 Sweater	RC			9-14-68
	21	Betty Wilson	4 Skirt	RC		99	9-14-68
	22	" Wilson	1 Sweater	RC		65	9-14-68
	23	" Wilson	3 Pant	RC	1	49	9-14-68
	24	" Wilson	2 Pant	RC	1	30	9-14-68
	25	Jack Whitman	1 Pant	RC		65	9-16-68
	26	" Whitman		RC		38	9-14-68
	27	" Clay	1 Skirt	RC		35	9-14-68
	28	" Pettibals	3 Skirt	RC		90	9-14-68
	29	Sharon Shepard	3 Sweater	RC	1	95	9-27-68
	30	Sidney Phillips	3 Skirt	RC		80	9-19-68
	31	Ann O. Brynord	1 Skirt	RC			9-14-68
	32						
	33						
	34						
	35	Friday Sept 13, 1968					
	36	Brad Martin	1 Skirt	RC	1	94	9-14-68
	37	" "	1 Skirt	RC		99	9-14-68
	38	" "	1 Skirt 1 Sweater	RC		164	9-14-68
	39	Kathleen Allen	2 dresses 2 Skirt	RC	1	30	9-14-68
	40	" "	2 dresses 1 Skirt	RC	1	30	9-14-68
	41	Mrs. J. Harbison	1 dress 1 J. Co.	RC	2	50	9-16-68
	42	" "	2 dresses	RC	2	60	9-26-68
	43	" "	2 dresses	RC	2	60	9-26-68
	44	Maureen Hargrett	2 dress 1 Skirt	RC	2	60	9-18-68
	45	" "	1 dress 1 Skirt	RC	1	95	9-18-68
	46	M. J. Pullen	2 Sweaters	RC	1	30	9-21-68
	47	R. Cohen	1 Beige blanket	RC	1	00	9-25-68
	48	R. Cohen	3 Sweaters	RC	1	49	9-25-68
	49	Don Lawson	1 dress 1 Skirt	RC	1	95	9-18-68
	50	" "	1 Skirt	RC		99	9-18-68

Friday DATE Sept 13-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Urm. Snuggers	1 shirt	ST	99	9-18-68
	2	Joe Anderson	5 shirts	ST	1 24	9-4-68
	3	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	9-4-68
	4	"	finished laundry	Flat	1 82	9-4-68
	5	Quincey Knuckles	1 shirt	ST	35	9-19-68
	6	"	1 shirt	DC	65	9-20-68
	7	Joe C. Stanes	1 trousers	DC	65	9-14-68
	8	Jeffery	3 shirts	ST	80	9-18-68
	9	"	1 shirt	ST	99	9-16-68
	10	"	4 shirts	ST	99	9-16-68
	11	"	finished laundry	Flat	1 00	9-25-68
	12	B.C. Roman	1 trousers	DC	65	9-16-68
	13	"	4 shirts	ST	99	9-16-68
	14	Ward Rogers	1 trousers	DC	65	9-21-68
	15	"	1 shirt	ST	35	9-21-68
	16	Don Lee	2 trousers	DC	1 60	9-17-68
	17	"	3 trousers	DC	1 49	9-17-68
	18	"	4 shirts	ST	44	9-17-68
	19	Ellie Kays	1 dress blue	DC	1 30	9-19-68
	20	Judy York	2 dresses yellow	DC	2 60	9-21-68
	21	R. Gibman	1 shirt	ST	35	9-16-68
	22					
	23					
	24					
	25	Saturday Sept 14-68				
	26	Leon Smith	1 shirt 1 pants	ST	87	9-14-68
	27	"	1 suit 1 tie	DC	1 64	9-21-68
	28	Barry Watts	5 shirts	ST	1 24	9-25-68
	29	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	9-25-68
	30	Jeff Powell	1 tie 1 pants	DC	1 30	9-25-68
	31	"	2 shirts	ST	54	9-24-68
	32	Frances Flaming	finished laundry	Flat	1 10	9-21-68
	33	"	finished laundry	ST	3 51	9-21-68
	34	G. Butler	2 shirts 1 sweater	DC	3 90	9-21-68
	35	E. Newman	5 shirts	ST	1 24	9-17-68
	36	"	4 shirts	ST	79	9-17-68
	37	"	misc laundry	Flat	1 46	9-17-68
	38	Phillip Henning	1 sweater	DC	65	9-23-68
	39	"	6 shirts	ST	1 44	9-23-68
	40	H. B. Bond	1 tie gray tie	DC	1 40	9-20-68
	41	"	finished laundry	Flat	1 60	9-21-68
	42	C. Dixie	1 shirt	ST	99	9-15-68
	43	"	1 suit blue tie	DC	1 44	9-15-68
	44	"	1 outfit blue tie	DC	99	9-15-68
	45	Bryan P. Warwick	finished laundry	Flat	1 64	9-21-68
	46	Charles McIney	2 trousers	DC	1 30	9-20-68
	47	"	5 shirts	ST	1 24	9-20-68
	48	Lt. Purcell	2 dresses 2 boots	DC	2 60	10-24-68
	49	R. A. Gray	1 trousers	DC	65	9-16-68
	50	"	2 trousers	DC	1 30	9-18-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT	SERVICE	DATE SOLD
	1	Mr. McLean	1st St	NO	99		9-23-68
	2	Mr. McLean	1st St	NO	1.30		9-18-68
	3	"	Admission	NO	2.60		9-18-68
	4	"	1st St	NO	1.30		9-14-68
	5	"	1st St	NO	99		9-14-68
	6	"	3rd St	NO	1.49		9-14-68
	7	"	4th St	NO	99		9-14-68
	8	"	4th St	NO	99		9-14-68
	9	Mr. McLean	1st St	NO	1.50		9-14-68
	10	Mr. McLean	1st St	NO	1.50		9-14-68
	11	"	2nd St	NO	1.40		9-14-68
	12	"	"				
	13	Mr. McLean	1st St	NO	1.50		9-14-68
	14	Mr. McLean	1st St	NO	50		9-14-68
	15	"	1st St	NO	50		9-18-68
	16	"	1st St	NO	50		9-18-68
	17	"	2nd St	NO	1.50		9-18-68
	18	"	3rd St	NO	1.30		9-18-68
	19	Mr. McLean	4th St	NO	99		9-27-68
	20	"	4th St	NO	99		9-27-68
	21	Mr. McLean	5th St	NO	2.99		9-20-68
	22	Mr. McLean	3rd St	NO	1.49		9-23-68
	23	"	3rd St	NO	3.31		9-23-68
	24	"	3rd St	NO	1.49		9-23-68
	25	"	3rd St	NO	1.49		9-23-68
	26	Mr. McLean	1st St	NO	1.49		9-18-68
	27	"	3rd St	NO	50		9-18-68
	28	"	3rd St	NO	50		9-18-68
	29	Mr. McLean	4th St	NO	2.96		9-18-68
	30	"	4th St	NO	1.30		9-18-68
	31	Mr. McLean	5th St	NO	1.40		9-14-68
	32	"	5th St	NO	99		9-14-68
	33	"	5th St	NO	99		9-14-68
	34	Mr. McLean	6th St	NO	1.24		9-14-68
	35	Mr. McLean	7th St	NO	1.20		9-14-68
	36	Mr. McLean	8th St	NO	1.98		9-14-68
	37	Mr. McLean	9th St	NO	1.65		9-18-68
	38	Mr. McLean	10th St	NO	99		9-18-68
	39	Mr. McLean	11th St	NO	99		9-18-68
	40	Mr. McLean	12th St	NO	1.74		9-18-68
	41	Mr. McLean	13th St	NO	1.65		9-18-68
	42	Mr. McLean	14th St	NO	99		9-18-68
	43	Mr. McLean	15th St	NO	99		9-18-68
	44	Mr. McLean	16th St	NO	1.65		9-18-68
	45	Mr. McLean	17th St	NO	99		9-18-68
	46	Mr. McLean	18th St	NO	99		9-18-68
	47	Mr. McLean	19th St	NO	99		9-18-68
	48	Mr. McLean	20th St	NO	99		9-18-68
	49	Mr. McLean	21st St	NO	99		9-18-68
	50	Mr. McLean	22nd St	NO	99		9-18-68

DATE 9-14-68
 Mr. McLean 1st St

DATE Monday Sept 16, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	R. Keenan	2 shirts	ST	64		9-21-68
	2	R.M. Graham	1 trousers	RC	65		9-19-68
	3	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-19-68
	4	Jae O. Stanes	4 shirts	ST	99		9-20-68
	5	H. Majo	3 trousers 1 pair shorts	RC	214		9-23-68
	6	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-23-68
	7	"	5 shirts	ST	124		9-23-68
	8	S. Harbin	6 shirts	ST	149		9-17-68
	9	R.L. Bryant	mixed clothing	Thrift	100		9-23-68
	10	Walter Buchanan	2 uniforms	ST	152		9-18-68
	11	T. Offenberg	4 shirts	ST	99		9-7-68
	12	"	5 shirts	ST	124		9-7-68
	13	Bob Orzech	4 shirts	ST	99		9-23-68
	14	J.V. Hill	1 trap suit	RC	150		9-18-68
	15	"	1 suit 1 trs	RC	164		9-18-68
	16	"	1 suit	RC	99		9-18-68
	17	"	1 suit	RC	99		9-18-68
	18	"	1 suit 1 trs	ST	62		9-18-68
	19	"	6 shirts	ST	149		9-18-68
	20	J. Wighman	5 shirts	ST	124		9-7-68
	21	"	5 shirts	ST	124		9-7-68
	22	D. Brian	3 trousers	RC	124		9-19-68
	23	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-19-68
	24	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-19-68
	25	"	3 shirts	ST	80		9-19-68
	26	Kaloch Entwistle	1 trousers	RC	65		9-18-68
	27	"	2 shirts	ST	54		9-18-68
	28	M.M. Brownlee	5 shirts	ST	124		9-21-68
	29	L. Whipple	1 shirt 2 pants	ST	135		9-21-68
	30	C.M. Hoden	1-2p dress	RC	130		9-18-68
	31	"	1 suit	RC	99		9-18-68
	32	"	1 suit	RC	99		9-18-68
	33	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-18-68
	34						
	35						
	36						
	37	Tuesday Sept 17, 1968					
	38	James Orzech	6 shirts	ST	149		9-18-68
	39	John Ord	2 trousers	RC	130		9-21-68
	40	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-21-68
	41	"	3 shirts	ST	99		9-21-68
	42	Andrew Knowles	1 coat blue st	RC	65		9-17-68
	43	C.S. Tate	1 orange jacket	RC	65		9-20-68
	44	Jim Jordan	2 trousers	RC	130		9-18-68
	45	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-18-68
	46	"	5 shirts	ST	124		9-18-68
	47	Pat Stieh	2 shirts	ST	54		9-20-68
	48	C.E. Kamla	4 shirts	ST	99		9-24-68
	49	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-24-68
	50	"	4 shirts	ST	99		9-24-68

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT	DATE SOLD
1	O. E. Sengul	2 Tamarind	ST	1.30	9-21-68
2	Walter Sengul	2 Tamarind	ST	1.10	9-21-68
3	Walter Sengul	1 Tamarind	ST	.79	9-21-68
4	Walter Sengul	1 Tamarind	ST	.30	9-21-68
5	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.10	9-21-68
6	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.10	9-21-68
7	James Sengul	1 Tamarind	ST	.62	9-21-68
8	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.87	9-21-68
9	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.87	9-21-68
10	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.37	9-21-68
11	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
12	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
13	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.65	9-21-68
14	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
15	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
16	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
17	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
18	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
19	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
20	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
21	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
22	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
23	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
24	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
25	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
26	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
27	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
28	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
29	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
30	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
31	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
32	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
33	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
34	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
35	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
36	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
37	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
38	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
39	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
40	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
41	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
42	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
43	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
44	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
45	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
46	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
47	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
48	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
49	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68
50	"	1 Tamarind	ST	.35	9-21-68

Checked by Sept 17 1967

Wednesday Sept 18-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Th. Kieck	1 Turt. Sweater	ST	71		10-14-68
	2	Richard Kieck	3 long-sleeved Coats	ST	173		9-23-68
	3	Th. Kieck	30 shirts	ST	80		9-20-68
	4	" "	1 dress coat	SC	150		9-20-68
	5	" "	2 polo shirts	SC	130		9-20-68
	6	" "	2 Turt. Coats	SC	145		9-20-68
	7	Eric Spadewick	1 Suit	SC	90		9-20-68
	8	" "	3 trousers	SC	108		9-20-68
	9	" "	3 trousers	SC	144		9-20-68
	10	" "	10 shirts	ST	90		9-20-68
	11	" "	30 shirts 1 pants	ST	135		9-20-68
	12						
	13		Thurs 9-19-68				
	14	Robt. T. Alexander	1 shirt	ST			9-20-68
	15	" " Alexander	1 Pant 1 shirt	SC	195		9-20-68
	16	R. A. Clay	1 shirt	ST	35		9-20-68
	17	Harry Lewis	4 pants	SC	214		9-20-68
	18	W. Foley	5 shirts	ST	126		9-19-68
	19	" Foley	2 pants	SC	110		9-19-68
	20	Eric R. Graham	1 Pant	SC	65		9-21-68
	21	" " Graham	2 shirts	ST	54		9-21-68
	22	C. Martin	1 Jacket 1 Sweater	SC	130		10-6-68
	23	John Inman	3 shirts	ST	80		9-21-68
	24	" Inman	4 shirts	ST	99		9-21-68
	25	" Inman	4 shirts	ST	89		9-21-68
	26	" Inman	2 pants	SC	130		9-21-68
	27	Cliff Duffey	1 Coat 1 Pant	SC	130		10-5-68
	28	" Duffey	3 pants	SC	144		10-5-68
	29	" Duffey	1 coat 1 Pant	SC	130		10-5-68
	30	" Duffey	1 Suit	SC	89		10-5-68
	31	" Duffey	1 Suit	SC	99		10-5-68
	32	" Duffey	1 Coat 1 Pant	SC	130		10-5-68
	33	" Duffey	1 Coat 1 Pant	SC	130		10-5-68
	34	Peggy Silvers	1 Pant 1 Jacket	SC	130		9-28-68
	35	" Silvers	1 dress	SC	75		9-28-68
	36	H. Patten	1 coat 1 Pant 1 Vest	SC	165		9-27-68
	37	" Patten	1 Suit 1 Pant	SC	164		9-27-68
	38	H. Patten	1 coat 1 Pant	SC	130		9-27-68
	39	H. Patten	4 shirts	ST	81		9-20-68
	40	H. Patten	2 Pants 1 Sweater	SC	145		9-20-68
	41	R. Hidding	1 Pant	SC	65		9-25-68
	42	" Hidding	8 shirts	ST	108		9-25-68
	43	H. M. Jackson	4 shirts	ST	99		9-2-68
	44	Arnold W. Butler	1 Suit	SC	99		9-2-68
	45	Margaret King	1 dress 1 Jacket	SC	205		9-21-68
	46	K. McNeal	1 shirt	ST	35		9-21-68
	47	Calvin Reed	1 dress	SC	130		9-21-68
	48	Bob Shuman	4 shirts	ST	99		9-21-68
	49	" Shuman	4 shirts	ST	99		9-21-68
	50	" Shuman	3 shirts	ST	80		9-21-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE PAID
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Eddie Wright	4 shirt	st	99		9-21
	2	" Wright	2 shirts	st	54		9-21
	3	" Wright	1 Pant	st	52		9-21
	4	" Wright	1 coat 2 pants	st	145		9-21
	5	" Wright	3 pants	st	149		9-21
	6						
	7		Fri 9-20-68				
	8	L. Whipple	1 Pant	st	65		9-21
	9	D.W. Puckett	5 shirts	st	124		9-21
	10	Ethel Evans	2 dresses	st	286		9-21
	11	Annie K Riley	1 Suit	st	57		9-21
	12	R.K. Martin	1 Suit	st	99		10-1
	13	" Martin	1 Suit odd	st	130		10-4
	14	" Martin	1 Suit	st	89		10-1
	15	R.K. Duncan	5 shirts	st	124		9-21
	16	R.K. Martin	10 shirts	st	248		10-1
	17	R.K. Duncan	4 shirts	st	99		9-21
	18	" Duncan	11 shirts	st	99		9-21
	19	" Duncan	4 shirts	st	99		9-21
	20	Charles McCoy	1 Pant	st	65		10-3
	21	" McCoy	5 shirts 24 sh	st	152		10-3
	22	" Quisack		st	290		9-25
	23	" Quisack	1 dress	st	85		10-9
	24	" Green	1 coat 20	st	11		9-21
	25	R.H. Duran	5 shirts	st	124		9-23
	26	W.J. Patterson	1 Suit	st	99		9-21
	27	Sam Murphy	5 shirts	st	124		9-21
	28	" Murphy	4 shirts 1 Pant	st	99		9-21
	29	" "	4 "	st	99		9-21
	30	" "	4 "	st	99		9-21
	31	" "	1 Pant	st	214		9-21
	32	" "	3 pants	st	149		9-21
	33	Robt. Alvarez	1 Suit 1 coat	st	164		9-23
	34	" Alvarez	5 shirts	st	124		9-23
	35	R.A. Clegg	1 Suit	st	35		9-23
	36	Alvin Raper		st	366		9-25
	37	Phillip Fleming	1 Pant 1 shirt	st	136		
	38	Joe Stone	1 pant	st	65		9-21
	39	Berna Blankinship	4 Blo	st	182		9-21
	40	" "	3 Slacks	st	175		9-21
	41	" "	1 Bl. 15. shirt	st	53		9-21
	42	" "	1 Bl. 15 shirt	st	136		9-21
	43	" "	3 Slacks	st	175		9-21
	44	" "	1 Panama	st	366		
	45	Jack Whitmore	3 pants	st	146		9-23
	46	" Whitmore		st	258		9-23
	47	John Wall	1 shirt	st	99		9-23
	48						

DATE Saturday Sept 21-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Katille Peters	2 dresses 2 Bc's	Bc	1	30	9-21-68
	2	" "	2 dresses 2 Bc's	Bc	1	30	9-23-68
	3	" "	5 dresses 3 Bc's	St	1	88	9-23-68
	4	Frank Smith	4 shirts	St		99	9-23-68
	5	Ed. Hagg	Mrs. Laundry	St	3	54	9-27-68
9-20	6	Harry F. Robinson	1 light green sweater	St		75	10-5-68
	7	Mike Little Taylor	1 light green sweater	St		75	9-26-68
	8	H. C. Berkey	1 suit green	Bc		99	10-2-68
	9	" "	1 suit black	Bc		99	10-2-68
	10	" "	6 shirts	St	1	45	10-2-68
	11	R. Mulkins	1 suit green	St		75	9-26-68
	12	" "	4 shirts	St		99	9-20-68
	13	E. Newman	3 shirts	St		54	9-23-68
	14	" "	3 shirts	St		50	9-23-68
	15	B. Thompson	3 shirts	St		80	9-23-68
	16	" "	4 shirts	St		99	9-23-68
	17	" "	4 shirts	St		99	9-23-68
	18	Mrs. Mary Spruce	1 coat suit	Bc		99	9-28-68
	19	" " "	1 dress 1 Bc.	Bc	2	30	9-28-68
	20	" "	finished laundry	flat	1	00	9-28-68
	21	Paul Miller	1 coat	Bc		65	9-26-68
	22	" "	3 trousers	Bc	1	49	9-26-68
	23	" "	4 shirts	St		54	9-26-68
	24	" "	4 shirts	St		59	10-8-68
	25	J. H. Cannon	1 suit 1 Bc	Bc		164	9-25-68
	26	" "	5 shirts	St		124	9-25-68
	27	Karl Dye	2 trousers	Bc		130	10-2-68
	28	" "	4 shirts	St		99	10-2-68
	29	A. Butler	1 rain coat 1 Bc	Bc	3	00	10-12-68
	30	B. McNeil	1 trousers	Bc		65	9-24-68
	31	" "	2 shirts	St		54	9-24-68
	32	Lennie Kinnell	1 jacket	Bc		125	9-25-68
	33	" "	3 trousers	Bc		149	9-25-68
	34	" "	3 shirts	St		80	9-25-68
	35	" "	4 shirts	St		94	9-25-68
	36	J. L. Fleming	1 trousers	Bc		135	9-27-68
	37	" "	6 shirts	St		94	9-27-68
	38	Eva Hogan	1 suit 1 blouse	Bc		130	9-24-68
	39	Ed. Littlehill	2 shirts	St		54	9-24-68
	40	Wendy Rogers	1 suit 1 blouse	St		100	10-2-68
	41	Wendy Rogers	finished laundry	flat	1	10	9-25-68
	42	James Starkship	1 shirt 1 blouse	Bc		75	9-24-68
	43	Philip Fleming	5 shirts	St	1	24	10-5-68
	44	C. Murty	4 shirts	St		99	9-23-68
	45	" "	4 shirts	St		99	9-23-68
	46	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

Monday DATE Sept 23 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	K. Freeman	1 t/c 1 shirt	RC	1.50		9-
	2	"	4 shirts 2 pants	ST	1.24		9-
	3	Amos Mathews	2 shirts	ST	1.75		9-
	4	"	1 suit Bro.	RC	.99		9-
	5	"	1 suit gray ST	RC	.68		9-
	6	"	1 suit gray	RC	.75		9-
	7	"	1 suit Bro.	RC	.99		9-
	8	"	1 suit Knit	RC	.99		9-
	9	E. Newman	2 shirts 2 pants	ST	1.28		9-
	10	Mrs. Dorsey Britt	2 shirts 2 P. Cases	ST	1.00		9-
	11	Bessie Ginn	4 shirts	ST	.99		9-2
	12	R. (Memphis)	1 short Red Coat	RC	.75		10-
	13	Sat. Sweeney	1 trousers	RC	.65		9-2
	14	L. R. Kuzg	1 suit green	RC	.99		9-2
	15	"	4 shirts	ST	.99		9-2
	16	"	4 shirts	ST	.99		9-2
	17	J. Turner	3 shirts	ST	.80		10-2
	18	"	4 shirts	ST	.99		10-2
	19	Fanny (Cotton)	4 shirts 1 pants	ST	1.25		9-2
	20	"	5 shirts	ST	1.25		9-2
	21	Mrs. Wm. Deagan	1.3pc dress	RC	1.95		9-2
	22	Mrs. B. H. B. Wright	2 jumpers	RC	2.40		10-1
	23	Paula Tuller	1 dress 1 belt	RC	1.30		10-3
	24	Paula Clay	1 shirt	ST	.35		9-28
	25	Paula K. K. K.	1 suit gray ST	RC	1.75		10-9
	26	Fanny (Cotton)	4 shirts	ST	.99		9-2
	27	Paula (Cotton)	2 trousers	RC	1.50		9-2
	28	"	3 shirts	ST	.80		9-26
	29	"	1 shirt	ST	.99		9-26
	30	J. H. Mullins	1 dress	RC	.99		10-3-4
	31	Paula Adams	1 t/c 2 shirt	RC	1.14		9-26
	32	"	3 trousers	RC	1.49		9-26
	33	"	4 shirts	ST	.99		9-26
	34	"	4 shirts	ST	.99		9-26
	35	E. G. F. F. F.	5 shirts	ST	1.24		9-28
	36	"	4 shirts	ST	.99		9-28-6
	37	"	4 shirts	ST	.99		9-28-6
	38	Paula (Cotton)	6 shirts	ST	1.99		10-3-6
	39	Paula (Cotton)	1 short Red Coat	RC	1.80		9-26-6
	40	"	1 long Red Coat	RC	1.50		
	41	"	1.3pc dress	RC	1.50		9-27
	42	"	1 Red Knit Suit	RC	1.30		9-27
	43	"	1 Red & White Ch. Suit	RC	.41		9-27
	44	Paula (Cotton)	1 dress	RC	1.41		9-26
	45	"	1 t/c 2 shirt	RC	1.95		9-26-6
	46	"	3 trousers	RC	1.49		9-26-6
	47	Paula (Cotton)	1 shirt 1 trousers	RC	1.30		9-26-6
	48	Paula (Cotton)	2 shirts	ST	.99		9-26-6
	49	Paula (Cotton)	1 trousers repair	RC	.25		9-28-6
	50	"	1 suit	RC	.69		9-28-6

Monday Sept 23, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	George Gordian	1 suit	DC	79		9-28-68
	2	Earl Bradley	3 trousers	ST	1 02		9-25-68
	3	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49		9-25-68
	4	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49		9-25-68
	5	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		9-25-68
	6	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		9-25-68
	7	" "	5 shirts	ST	99		9-25-68
	8	Robert Pittman	3 shirts	ST	80		9-24-68
	9	Jimmy Hill	6 shirts	ST	1 49		9-24-68
	10	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49		9-24-68
	11	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49		9-24-68
	12	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49		9-24-68
	13	" "	1 pair 100% Cotton	DC	1 45		9-24-68
	14	Ulaide, Gasser	Mixed Laundry	ST	1 10		9-25-68
	15	Earl Henderson	1 suit	DC	99		9-24-68
	16	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49		9-24-68
	17	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49		9-24-68
	18						
	19						
	20	Tuesday Sept 24, 1968					
	21	Jeff Fawcett	2 trousers / shorts	DC	1 49		10-5-68
	22	" "	3 shirts	ST	99		10-5-68
	23	" " Roach	4 shirts	ST	99		9-25-68
	24	" "	2 shirts	ST	99		9-25-68
	25	" Harkin	1 trousers	DC	65		9-25-68
	26	R. Culpepper	1 dress	DC	1 30		9-27-68
	27	" "	2 dresses	DC	2 60		9-27-68
	28	C. Martin	2 trousers	DC	1 30		9-28-68
	29	" "	6 shirts	ST	1 49		9-28-68
	30	Rick King	finished laundry	ST	1 28		9-27-68
	31	Q. M. B. Jones	5 shirts	ST	1 24		9-28-68
	32	Jim G. Black	finished & drycleaning	ST	2 90		10-9-68
	33	Mrs. J. N. R. R. R. R.	1 blouse	DC	65		9-27-68
	34	" " " "	1 trousers	DC	65		9-27-68
	35	R. L. R. R. R.	1 shirt	ST	35		9-27-68
	36	C. E. R. R. R.	1 suit - 1 pair	DC	1 60		10-11-68
	37	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		10-11-68
	38	R. Donnelly	1 trousers / pair	DC	1 15		10-3-68
	39	" "	finished laundry	ST	1 46		10-3-68
	40	" "	3 shirts	ST	89		10-3-68
	41	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		10-3-68
	42	Johnny Mason	2 trousers	DC	1 30		9-26-68
	43	" "	3 shirts	ST	80		9-26-68
	44	C. M. R. R. R.	1 suit, block	DC	99		9-28-68
	45	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		9-28-68
	46	Eda Renease	3 pairs	ST	1 00		9-26-68
	47	" "	7 shirts	ST	1 70		9-26-68
	48	William C. R. R.	4 shirts	ST	99		9-26-68
	49	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		9-26-68
	50	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24		9-26-68

Tuesday Sept 24, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Karen Hatten	1-2pc Purple dress	DC	1	65	9-2-
	2	Edna Phillips	3 shirts	ST		86	9-28-
	3	Don Bauran	1 Dresser	DC		65	10-1-
	4	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-1-
	5	Phil Huguley	Mixed Laundry	Huff		100	9-29-
	6	"	3 shirts	ST		72	9-21-
	7	"	1 top 1 pair shirt	ST	1	30	9-27-
	8	"	3 trousers	DC	1	19	9-27-
	9	Jeff Honey	2 trousers	DC	1	30	9-27-
	10	"	1 overalls	ST		52	9-27-
	11						
	12						
	13	Medicadeary Sept 25-1968					
	14	Art Stewart	4 shirts	ST		99	9-21-
	15	"	4 shirts	ST			9-21-
	16	Robby McLean	2 trousers	DC	1		9-25-
	17	"	4 shirts	ST		99	1-2-
	18	R. A. Olaf	1 shirt	ST		35	9-25-
	19	A. Russell	3 shirts	ST		80	9-27-
	20	"	4 shirts	ST		79	10-2-
	21	"	4 shirts	ST		79	10-2-
	22	"	2 trousers	DC	1	30	9-27-
	23	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	9-27-
	24	J. L. Banning	1 trousers	DC		65	9-28-
	25	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	9-27-
	26	"	2 shirts	ST		59	9-28-
	27	M. C. Bradley	1 trousers 1 pair shoes	DC		100	9-27-
	28	S. Brien	4 shirts	ST		99	9-26-
	29	S. Herbert	3 shirts	ST		80	9-26-
	30	Mrs G. W. Burtchett	1 dress 1 top 1 pair	DC		130	10-1-68
	31	Glenn Kaper	Mixed Laundry	ST		193	9-28-
	32	Vernon Brown	1 dress	DC		150	9-27-
	33	"	3 trousers	DC		145	9-27-
	34	"	3 shirts	DC		144	9-27-
	35	"	1 black 1 blue 1 white	DC	2	15	9-27-
	36	Tommy Pramond	1 sweater 1 pair	DC		75	9-27-
	37	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	9-27-
	38	"	4 shirts	ST		99	9-27-
	39	Lennie Russell	1 jacket	DC		155	10-2-
	40	"	11 shirts	ST		99	10-2-
	41	E. J. Clark	4 shirts	ST		99	9-28-
	42	Robert Johnson	4 shirts	ST		99	10-4-
	43	"	5 shirts	ST		120	10-4-
	44	"	5 shirts	ST		124	10-4-
	45	"	5 shirts	ST		124	10-4-
	46	"	1 shirt 1 pair pants	DC		150	10-4-
	47	D. Knapp	1 suit, gray	DC		99	10-2-
	48	"	5 shirts	ST		124	10-2-
	49	"	5 shirts	ST		124	10-2-
	50	Rich Thayer	1 suit, beige	DC		150	9-28-

DATE
Wednesday Sept 25-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	S.A. Ward	3 trousers	RC	1	49	10-1-68
	2	" "	3 trousers	RC	1	49	10-1-68
	3	" "	4 shirts	ST	9	9	10-1-68
	4	Jim Kelly	1 suit, tie	RC	1	69	9-26-68
	5	" "	3 shirts	ST	8	7	9-26-68
	6	C. H. Cargap	finished laundry	flat	1	10	9-28-68
	7	Jimmy Jackson	2 shirts 2 pants	ST			9-31-68
	8	Donald Pettway	2 shirts	ST	5	4	9-27-68
	9	B. Kerner	4 shirts	ST			9-27-68
	10	C. H. Pettway	2 shirts	ST	5	4	9-30-68
	11						
	12		Church 9-26-68				
	13	Ethel Evans	2 dresses	RC	2	80	11-14-68
	14	Barry Ward	4 shirts	ST			10-2-68
	15	Richard Perry	1 suit	RC	9	9	9-27-68
	16	Caroleys Hedrick	1 ch. 1 suit	RC	2	80	11-1-68
	17	" Hedrick		flat	1	30	9-30-68
	18	Betty Lemons	1 Pant 2 slacks	RC	1	49	9-30-68
	19	" Lemons	3 shirts	RC	2	54	9-30-68
	20	" Lemons	3 shirts	RC	1	05	9-30-68
	21	" Lemons	3 dresses	RC	3	00	
	22	Charles McKey	1 Pant	RC		65	11-10-68
	23	J. B. Roach	1 dress	RC	1	30	9-27-68
	24	" Roach	2 Pants	RC	1	30	9-27-68
	25	" Roach	1 Pant	RC		65	9-26-68
	26	Beth Taylor	15 sweaters	RC		65	11-10-68
	27	P. B. Padgett	2 shirts	ST	5	4	9-28-68
	28	Mary Thomas	1 black 1 skirt	RC	1	30	10-3-68
	29	" Thomas	1 black 15 sweaters	RC	1	30	10-3-68
	30	" Thomas	1 dress 1 skirt	RC	1	95	10-3-68
	31	" Thomas	1 Pant	RC		65	10-3-68
	32	Louis Stone	4 shirts	ST	9	9	9-28-68
	33	" Stone	4 shirts	ST	9	9	9-28-68
	34	" Stone	4 shirts	ST	9	9	9-28-68
	35	" Stone	4 shirts	ST	9	9	9-28-68
	36	" Stone	5 shirts	ST	1	24	9-28-68
	37	Pat Nickolas	1 dress	RC	1	30	7-30-68
	38	Suzie Richards		Bur	6	99	11-1-68
	39	Thrs. Wickerhampton	1 Pant 15 sweaters	RC	1	30	10-8-68
	40	Olvin Insman	3 pants	RC	1	49	9-28-68
	41	" Insman	2 pants	RC	1	30	9-28-68
	42	" Insman	4 shirts	ST	9	9	9-28-68
	43	Bob Shinn	1 Pant 1 skirt 1 hat	RC	1	54	4-30-68
	44	" Shinn	5 shirts	ST	1	24	9-30-68
	45	Broodinsky		flat	1	10	11-4-68
	46	J. H. Conner	3 shirts	ST	5	0	10-3-68
	47	" Conner	1 suit	RC	9	9	10-3-68
	48	K. Matthews	2 shirts	ST	5	4	9-27-68
	49	W. Wall	1 Pant	ST	5	4	11-3-68
	50	" Wall	1 Pant	RC		65	10-3-68

DATE _____

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Jack Whitman	3 slacks	AC	1	49	9-26
	2	" Whitman	4 shirts	AC		99	9-28
	3						
	4		Fri. 9.29.68				
	5	B.W. Puckett	5 shirts	AC	1	24	9-28
	6	Lynnik Riley	1 suit	AC		50	9-27
	7	John Ford	5 shirts	AC	1	24	10-2-
	8	W.L. Fleming	1 shirt	AC		35	9-28
	9	W.L. Fleming	2 pants	AC	1	30	9-28-6
	10	W.L. Fleming	1 D. all	AC		52	10-26-
	11	A. Lopez	4 shirts	AC		99	10-2-
	12	" Lopez	3 shirts	AC		80	10-2-6
	13	" Lopez	2 dress 1 sl.	AC		99	10-2-6
	14	Kenneth Turner	4 shirts	AC		99	10-3-6
	15	" Turner	1 shirt 1 jacket	AC	1	30	10-3-6
	16	" Turner	1 suit 1 Hanky	AC		174	10-3-6
	17	" Turner	3 pants	AC	1		10-3-6
	18	" Turner	1 coat 1 Pant	AC	1	30	10-3-6
	19	M.P. Jureator		Hand		500	
	20	E.L. Russell	2 pants	AC	1	30	10-12-
	21	" Russell	9 shirts	AC	2	23	10-12-6
	22	L.H. King		Buy		380	10-1-6
	23	O.L. Woodside	2 dress	AC	2	10	9-28-6
	24	Bred Martin	3 shirts	AC		80	9-28-6
	25	" Martin	4 shirts	AC		99	9-28-6
	26	" Martin	4 shirts	AC		99	9-28-6
	27	C. Pass	1 suit	AC		99	10-1-6
	28	Bred Martin	4 shirts	AC		99	9-28-6
	29						
	30						
	31						
	32						
	33	Saturday Sept 28, 1968					
	34	J.B. Kitchens	2 trousers	AC	1	30	9-28-6
	35	" "	5 shirts	AC	1	24	9-28-6
	36	" "	5 shirts	AC	1	24	9-28-6
	37	E.H.C. Evans	finched & full	Hand		164	10-1-6
	38	W.M. Beagle	finched Sunday	Hand		236	10-1-6
	39	Wegener-Kramer	finched Sunday	Hand		315	10-25-6
	40	C. Murtough	4 shirts	AC		99	10-2-6
	41	" "	4 shirts	AC		99	10-2-6
	42	Frances J. Jureator	finched Sunday	Hand		110	10-3-6
	43	R.M. Graham	6 shirts	AC	1	49	10-1-6
	44	A. McJary	3 shirts	AC		80	10-1-6
	45	" "	4 shirts	AC		99	10-1-6
	46	Wes. Thurtam	1 dress green	AC	1	30	10-1-6
	47	L. Hupples	1 sweater	AC		65	10-1-6
	48	B. Snyder	1 suit	AC		99	10-1-6
	49	" "	1 suit	AC		99	10-1-6
	50	Markham Spence	1 shirt coat	AC		15	10-1-6

Saturday Sept 28-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Miss Irene Spence	1-2pc dress	SC	1.58	10-8-68
	2	Jack Phillips	1 short dress	ST	1.14	10-2-68
	3	Wm. Brownlee	1 suit trousers	SC	.99	10-7-68
	4	E. Harnad	1 dress	SC	1.35	10-12-68
	5	Wm. Moore	1 suit	SC	.99	11-10-68
	6	"	1 suit / trousers	SC	1.64	11-10-68
	7	"	3 shirts	ST	.80	11-10-68
	8	Barthelme, David	1 shirt	SC	.65	
	9	W. Freeman	3 shirts	ST	.80	9-30-68
	10	Beck, W. H.	2 dresses	SC	2.60	10-8-68
	11	W. Dreize	1 sweater / white	SC	1.00	10-1-68
	12	"	4 shirts	ST	.99	10-1-68
	13	"	5 shirts	ST	1.24	10-1-68
	14	W. H. Ruffrey	1 trousers	SC	.65	10-7-68
	15	"	6 shirts	ST	1.49	10-7-68
	16	"	6 shirts	ST	1.49	10-7-68
	17	Deborah Tate	2 dresses / 1 shirt	SC	3.25	10-4-68
	18	R. P. Melton	3 trousers	SC	1.49	10-1-68
	19	Sally Wilson	3 trousers	SC	1.49	10-1-68
	20	"	3 trousers	SC		10-1-68
	21	"	3 shirts / 1 blouse	ST	1.98	10-1-68
	22	"	4 shirts	ST	.99	10-1-68
	23	Wm. H. Torgan	finished laundry	flat	3.72	10-16-68
	24	Wm. H. Torgan	finished laundry	flat	1.01	10-4-68
	25	"	4 shirts	ST	.99	10-2-68
	26	W. A. Wise	2 coats	SC	1.30	10-19-68
	27	"	1 shirt	ST	.99	10-19-68
	28	"	4 shirts	ST	.99	10-19-68
	29	"	4 shirts	ST	.99	10-19-68
	30					
	31					
	32					
	33	Monday Sept 30, 1968.				
	34	Wm. H. Torgan	3 trousers / 1 shirt	SC	1.40	11-4-68
	35	Wm. H. Torgan	2 shirts / 1 (black)	SC	1.49	11-4-68
	36	"	1 sweater	SC	.45	11-4-68
	37	"	2 sweaters	SC	1.50	11-4-68
	38	Wm. H. Torgan	1 coat / 1 shirt	SC	.65	11-18-68
	39	Bob Buckner	1 trousers	SC	.65	10-1-68
	40	R. K. Hawley	3 trousers	SC	1.49	10-1-68
	41	"	4 shirts	ST	.99	10-1-68
	42	R. M. McKinnis	1 shirt	ST	.99	10-2-68
	43	Bill H. King	1 suit / 1 tie	SC	1.24	10-2-68
	44	"	2 pairs shorts	SC	1.30	10-2-68
	45	"	2 shirts / 1 pants	ST	1.06	10-2-68
	46	R. A. May	1 trousers	SC	.65	10-1-68
	47	"	5 shirts	ST	1.24	10-1-68
	48	"	finished laundry	flat	1.00	10-1-68
	49	R. H. H. H.	1 trousers	SC	.65	10-7-68
	50	"	2 shirts	ST	.99	10-7-68
		James S. S.	1 trousers / 1 shirt	SC	.65	10-14-68

Monday Sept 30 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOL
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	James Lindsey	3 shirts	St	56		10-10
	2	" "	4 shirts	St	74		10-10
	3	C. Nelson	1 shirt	St	35		10-10
	4	" "	2 shirts	St	1 30		10-10
	5	" "	1 black shirt	St	1 30		10-10
	6	Oliver Jenkins	5 shirts	St	1 24		10-12
	7	Daniel Burns	5 shirts	St	1 24		11-10
	8	Pin Hick	1 sweater	St	65		10-30
	9	" "	2 shirts	St	54		10-30
	10	Muller Francis	1 blue jacket	St	75		10-30
	11	Rich. Marcy	1 shirt & 2 trs	St	1 95		10-7-68
	12	C. L. Daugherty	1 light blue coat	St	65		10-7-68
	13	Jimmie Hill	2 trs 1 jacket	St	1 95		10-7-68
	14	" "	4 shirts	St	99		10-8-68
	15	" "	5 shirts	St	1 24		10-8-68
	16	" "	1 sweater & 4 shirts	St	2 15		10-7-68
	17	B. C. Remer	2 trs	St	1 30		10-7-68
	18	" "	2 trs	St	1 30		10-7-68
	19	Charlotte L. Gable	1 dress	St	1 30		10-7-68
	20	Joe A. Stank	1 trs	St	65		10-7-68
	21	" "	4 shirts	St	99		10-7-68
	22	Sammy Taylor	1 suit & 2 trs	St	99		10-7-68
	23	" "	1 suit & 2 trs	St	99		10-7-68
	24	" "	3 trs	St	1 49		10-7-68
	25	" "	5 shirts	St	1 24		10-7-68
	26						
	27						
	28	Tues. Day October 1st 1968					
	29	R. K. Martin	1 suit & 2 trs	St	99		10-9-68
	30	Andrew L. Gable	1 shirt & 2 trs	St	75		10-9-68
	31	W. W. Dick	4 shirts	St	99		10-1-68
	32	" "	4 shirts	St	99		10-1-68
	33	" "	4 shirts	St	99		10-1-68
	34	" "	4 shirts	St	99		10-1-68
	35	" "	4 shirts	St	99		10-1-68
	36	W. J. Patterson	4 shirts	St	99		10-2-68
	37	Walter G. Gable	2 trs	St	1 80		11-27-68
	38	R. L. Gable	1 suit & 2 trs	St	99		10-2-68
	39	R. Gable	4 shirts	St	99		10-3-68
	40	M. Gable	1 suit & 2 trs	St	1 64		10-3-68
	41	R. Gable	1 suit & 2 trs	St	99		10-2-68
	42	" "	5 shirts	St	1 24		10-2-68
	43	" "	Mixed Laundry	St	1 00		10-2-68
	44	Ernest Newman	3 shirts	St	80		10-2-68
	45	" "	2 shirts	St	54		10-2-68
	46	" "	Mixed Laundry	St	1 00		10-2-68
	47	R. Gable	Mixed Laundry	St	1 82		10-4-68
	48	John Gable	1 dress & 2 trs	St	65		10-2-68
	49	Jim Gable	3 shirts	St	90		10-2-68
	50	" "	4 shirts	St	99		10-2-68

Tuesday Oct 1-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Jim Jordan	2 trousers	AC	1	30	10-2-68
	2	Phil Herne	1 trousers	AC	65		11-4-68
	3	"	2 shirts	ST	54		11-5-68
	4	Ch. M. Rhoden	1 suit black	AC	99		11-5-68
	5	"	1 suit blue	AC	99		11-5-68
	6	"	3 shirts	ST	80		11-4-68
	7	James B Foster	2 pale shirt	AC	1	30	11-4-68
	8	"	3 trousers	AC	1	49	11-4-68
	9	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-4-68
	10	J. Beck	2 dresses	ST	76		11-15-68
	11	Bob Alvarez	4 shirts	ST	99		10-3-68
	12	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-3-68
	13	"	2 polo shirts 1 tr	AC	1	95	10-3-68
	14	Wesley Jenkins	3 pants	ST	1	06	11-4-68
	15	Paula Lloyd	2 trousers	AC	1	30	2-68
	16	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-2-68
	17	Bob Rutherford	1 suit 1 tr	AC	1	44	11-4-68
	18	"	3 trousers	AC	1	49	11-4-68
	19	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-4-68
	20	(J. Martin)	5 shirts 1 pants	ST	1	76	10-8-68
	21	W. B. Beattie	1 trousers	AC	65		10-3-68
	22	K. Lusk Gattuso	2 shirts	ST	54		10-2-68
	23	H. O. Werbley	3 shirts	ST	80		10-12-68
	24	"	4 shirts	ST	99		10-12-68
	25	B. Segerson	4 shirts	ST	99		11-5-68
	26	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-5-68
	27	Wayne Rogers	1 raincoat	AC	1	50	10-4-68
	28	"	2 trousers	AC	1	30	11-4-68
	29	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-2-68
	30						
	31						
	32						
	33	Wednesday Oct 2-1968					
	34	Art Stewart	4 shirts	ST	99		10-3-68
	35	"	4 shirts	ST	99		10-3-68
	36	James Williams	1 shirt 1 coat 1 tr	AC	75		10-3-68
	37	Castille Peters	3 dresses 3 hats	AC	1	85	10-2-68
	38	Mrs. D. L. Lane	1 suit green	AC	99		10-3-68
	39	"	1 suit black	AC	1	37	10-3-68
	40	"	2 coats 1 coat	AC	1	95	10-3-68
	41	Angela Brown	men's laundry	fluff	2	18	11-3-68
	42	Charles White	1 trousers	ST	65		10-8-68
	43	"	2 shirts	ST	54		10-8-68
	44	C. L. Doughty	3 trousers	AC	1	49	11-11-68
	45	Lee H. Nelson	1 trousers	AC	65		11-5-68
	46	"	2 shirts	ST	54		11-5-68
	47	D. Knapp	1 suit 1 trousers	AC	1	44	10-7-68
	48	"	2 shirts	ST	54		10-7-68
	49	James H. Cook	1 dress 1 hat	AC	1	30	11-5-68
	50	"	1 dress 1 hat 1 black	AC	1	95	11-5-68

DATE
Wednesday Oct 2 - 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	James A. Cash	1 coat (trousers)	DC	130	10-5
	2	" "	3 trousers	DC	149	10-5
	3	H. M. Spruill	5 shirts	ST	129	10-7
	4	H. H. Waters	1 trousers	DC	65	10-4
	5	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	10-4
	6	C. K. Battey	finished laundry	flat	160	10-5
	7	Jack Whipple	3 shirts 3 trousers	ST	129	10-4
	8	Disney Phillips	2 shirts	ST	80	10-8
	9	Francis Flagg	1 coat	DC	150	10-5
	10	" "	2 shirts	DC	130	10-5
	11	Ed. A. Hittens	3 shirts	ST	80	10-4
	12	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	10-4
	13	Carl Bailey	1 trousers	DC	65	10-4
	14	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	10-4
	15					
	16					
	17	Thursday October 3 - 1968				
	18	J. L. Conner	3 trousers	DC	149	10-7
	19	" "	3 trousers	DC	149	10-7
	20	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	10-7
	21	Charles Hobbs	2 trousers	DC	130	10-9
	22	" "	3 shirts 1 shirt	ST	99	10-9
	23	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	10-9
	24	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	10-9
	25	" "	1 spread	flat	100	10-9
	26	L. B. Ward	3 trousers	DC	149	10-4
	27	" "	3 trousers	DC	149	10-4
	28	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	10-4
	29	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	10-4
	30	J. B. Roach	1 white blouse	DC	65	10-4
	31	" "	3 shirts 1 shirt	ST	99	10-4
	32	" "	5 shirts	ST	129	10-4
	33	Charles Hickey	1 trousers	DC	65	10-10
	34	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	10-10
	35	D. Sugarman	2 shirts	ST	54	10-5
	36	Danby Spence	1 dress yellow	DC	130	10-5
	37	Mrs. B. B. B. B. B.	1 blouse	DC	70	no return
	38	" "	1 dress & skirt	DC	70	10-5
	39	D. McQuay	1 suit	DC	50	10-5
	40	" "	1 suit	DC	50	10-5
	41	Julius Revey	1 trousers 1 shirt	DC	120	10-7
	42	" "	1 shirt	ST	35	10-7
	43	R. C. Cullin	6 shirts	ST	149	10-7
	44	" "	6 shirts	ST	149	10-7
	45	" "	5 shirts	ST	129	10-7
	46	Robert Meeks	2 shirts	ST	54	10-4
	47	" "	1 suit	DC	90	10-4
	48	Glenn Kaper	finished laundry	flat	300	10-8
	49	Mrs. Betty Brown	finished laundry	flat	182	10-8
	50	Mr. Smith	1 trousers	DC	65	10-8

Thursday DATE October 3-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	M. Slick	1 shirt	ST	35		10-8-68
	2	R.M. Graham	1 blouse	SC	65		10-5-68
	3	"	3 shirts	ST	80		10-5-68
	4	L. J. Vaughn	1-2pc dress + belt	SC	165		10-15-68
	5	"	2 dress + 2pc shorts	SC	245		10-15-68
	6	"	7 shirts	ST	174		10-15-68
	7	"	1 blouse + 1 cuff	SC	215		10-15-68
	8	L. Dickenberger	7 shirts	ST	174		10-7-68
	9	"	8 shirts	ST	198		10-7-68
	10	H. Donnelly	1 suit	SC	125		10-8-68
	11	"	2 pants + 1 pair	ST	165		10-8-68
	12	"	4 shirts 1 pants	ST	151		10-8-68
	13	"	6 shirts	ST	140		10-8-68
	14	Tom Murphy	1 suit	SC	178		10-7-68
	15	"	1 table cloth	ST	100		10-7-68
	16	"	3 shirts	ST	86		10-7-68
	17	"	4 shirts	ST	99		10-7-68
	18	"	4 shirts	ST	99		10-7-68
	19	"	1 shirt	SC	65		10-7-68
	20	A. L. Burton	1 suit	SC	178		10-12-68
	21	Robert A. Murrell	1 suit	SC	99		10-14-68
	22	"	1 suit	SC	99		10-14-68
	23	Buddy Cook	4 shirts	ST	94		10-5-68
	24	Spencer Pitts	1 coat + 1 trousers	SC	130		10-4-68
	25	"	4 shirts	ST	99		10-4-68
	26	Sammy Taylor	1 suit + 1 coat	SC	164		10-7-68
	27	"	3 shirts	ST	80		10-7-68
	28	A. L. Turner	4 shirts	ST	130		10-8-68
	29						
	30		Fri 10-4-68				
	31	W. J. Bedgood	4 shirts	ST	99		10-5-68
	32	"	4 shirts	ST	99		10-5-68
	33	"	1 shirt 1 bl	SC	130		10-5-68
	34	"	1 black 1 bl	SC	130		10-5-68
	35	"	1 suit	SC	199		10-5-68
	36	"	2 coats	SC	130		10-5-68
	37	John Gird	5 shirts	ST	124		10-8-68
	38	R. Duff	4 shirts	ST	81		10-5-68
	39	"	5 shirts	ST	124		10-5-68
	40	Harold Hattis	1 pant	SC	65		10-8-68
	41	J. Iren	4 shirts	ST	90		10-7-68
	42	J. Iren	2 shirts	ST	54		10-7-68
	43	J. Herbert	3 shirts	ST	81		10-7-68
	44	"	1 pant	SC	90		10-7-68
	45	Butler Taylor	1 sweater	SC	710		10-10-68
	46	Malik Riley	1 pant	SC	18		10-10-68
	47	C. Martin	1 pant	SC	65		10-8-68
	48	Johnny Jackson	1 pant	ST	19		10-8-68
	49	Charles Beckins	1 suit	SC	99		10-12-68
	50	Ruth Clark	3 shirts	ST	104		10-9-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	G. Beck	1 Skirt	AC	65		10-15-6
	2	Del. Underberg	9 Skirts	AT	174		11-26-6
	3	D. Ciccarelli	1 Skirt	AC	70		10-26-6
	4	B. Hodges	1 Blanket	AC	125		10-12-6
	5	Johnny Johnson	5 Skirts	AT	125		11-12-6
	6	A. B. Rosh	1 Coat	AC	65		10-8-6
	7	Johnny Johnson	3 Pants	AC	149		10-15-6
	8	John J. Eagan		First	254		11-12-6
	9	John J. Eagan	1 O. Coat	AT	150		10-8-6
	10	John J. Eagan	1 Coat	AT	35		10-8-6
	11	W.P. Furletto	2 Skirts	AC	130		10-8-6
	12	Bill Montgomery	15 Skirts	AT	297		10-27-6
	13	E. J. Gosh	4 Skirts	AT	99		10-8-6
	14	E. J. Gosh		Buy	730		11-10-6
	15	E. J. Gosh	1 Pant	AC	65		10-8-6
	16	Bob Simpson	1 Pant	AC	65		10-7-6
	17	" Simpson	4 Skirts	AT	99		10-7-6
	18	" Simpson	4 Skirts	AT	99		10-7-6
	19	John Hayes		Buy	1353		10-19-6
	20	Bill Collins	4 Skirts 2 Skirts	AT	170		10-7-6
	21	" Collins	2 Pants	AT	107		10-7-6
	22	" "	4 Skirts	AT	99		10-7-6
	23	" "	4 Pants	AC	214		10-7-6
	24	" "	3 Pants	AC	149		10-7-6
	25	R. Clements	1 dress	AC	110		10-24-6
	26	W. L. Embury	1 Pant	AC	65		10-12-6
	27	John Henderson	3 Skirts	AT	80		10-9-6
	28	" Henderson	3 Pants	AC	149		10-12-6
	29						
	30		Sat. 10-5-68				
	31	Jeff Pauls	2 Skirts	AT	99		11-20-6
	32	Jeff Pauls	2 Pants 1 Skirt	AC	149		10-19-6
	33	C. Ciccarelli	1 Pant	AC	65		10-12-6
	34	Bred Martin	1 Pant	AC	65		10-9-6
	35	Sandy Moore	1 Coat	AC	130		10-17-6
	36	B. M. Boatwright	1 dress	Shirts	110		10-8-6
	37	Phillip Fleming	4 Skirts	AT	99		11-10-6
	38	" Fleming	5 Skirts	AT	157		10-12-6
	39	" Fleming	3 Pants	AC	130		10-12-6
	40	" Jacobson	4 Pants	AC	214		10-12-6
	41	" Jacobson	5 Skirts	AT	124		10-10-6
	42	Paul Stone	4 Skirts	AT	99		10-21-6
	43	" Stone	3 Skirts	AT	80		10-21-6
	44	Barney Gistard	5 Skirts	AT	124		10-12-6
	45	Barney Gistard	1 Dust Ruffle	AC			1-11-6
	46	R. F. Brown		Flat	100		11-4-6
	47	Jack Kerner	4 Skirts	AT	99		10-12-6
	48	John Anderson	1 O. Coat	AC	150		10-30-6
	49	" Anderson	2 Sweaters	AC	150		11-31-6
	50	" Anderson	1 Coat	AC	65		11-24-6

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Bob Buckner	3 shirt	ST	1	24	10-12-68
	2	Buckner	1 Bl. 10. 3 shirt	ST	1	95	10-9-68
	3	Kyle Beard	3 shirt	ST	80		10-12-68
	4	Beard	1 pant	ST	65		10-12-68
	5						
	6						
	7						
	8	Monday Oct 7, 1968					
	9	Edward M. Menden	1 suit	ST	1	28	10-7-68
	10	R. Cohen	1 Blanket	ST	1	50	10-12-68
	11	"	1 Blanket	ST	1	10	10-12-68
	12	Ellie Jennings	1 dress Black	ST	1	30	10-18-68
	13	R. K. Murock	1 suit Brn	ST	99		10-12-68
	14	"	1 suit Gray	ST	99		10-12-68
	15	"	1 suit Brn	ST	99		10-12-68
	16	"	1 suit Green	ST	99		10-12-68
	17	"	1 suit Gray	ST	99		10-12-68
	18	"	1 suit Black	ST	99		10-12-68
	19	Joe Morris	1 sweater	ST	65		10-10-68
	20	Max V. Black	1 trousers	ST	65		10-11-68
	21	"	3 trousers	ST	1	49	10-11-68
	22	W. B. Bette	2 pants 1 cap	ST	2	60	10-12-68
	23	Nancy Hallingworth	2 dresses	ST	2	60	10-9-68
	24	Elaine M. Hobbie	4 shirts	ST	99		10-11-68
	25	Joe C. Stone	4 shirts	ST	99		10-9-68
	26	Ms Sarah Kern	1 suit 2	ST	99		10-10-68
	27	"	2 shirts	ST	1	30	10-10-68
	28	W. B. Bette	1 shirt	ST	35		10-12-68
	29	Gene Saurger	1 coat	ST	65		10-31-68
	30	"	2 coats	ST	1	30	10-31-68
	31	"	3 trousers	ST	1	49	10-31-68
	32	"	3 trousers	ST	1	49	10-31-68
	33	"	2 dresses	ST	2	60	10-31-68
	34	"	1 dress 1 shirt	ST	2	60	10-31-68
	35	Bill Collins	1 trousers	ST	65		10-9-68
	36	"	3 shirts	ST	80		10-9-68
	37	Jimmy Hill	2 trs 1 Jacket	ST	1	95	10-9-68
	38	"	3 trousers	ST	1	49	10-9-68
	39	"	4 shirts	ST	99		10-9-68
	40	"	4 shirts	ST	99		10-9-68
	41	"	4 shirts	ST	99		10-9-68
	42	Robert T. Alexander	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-9-68
	43	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-9-68
	44	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-9-68
	45	"	1 dress 1 Blt	ST	1	30	10-9-68
	46	"	2 trousers	ST	1	30	10-9-68
	47	"	3 trousers	ST	1	49	10-9-68
	48	Wendy Searcy	2 shirts 1 coat	ST	1	30	10-15-68
	49	Richard Roberts	4 shirts	ST	99		10-12-68
	50	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-12-68

Monday, DATE Oct 7, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOL.
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Mrs. Helen Taylor	1 Lake Street	RC	1	50	10-7
	2	Winlock Bellwald	1 sweater	RC		75	10-7
	3	" "	1 coat, 3/4 length	RC	2	00	10-7
	4	French Jones	2 shirts	ST		54	10-7
	5	W. M. Hume	6 shirts	ST	1	49	10-7
	6	" "	6 shirts	ST	1	49	10-7
	7	B. Lopez	4 shirts	ST		96	10-7
	8	R. A. Olney	2 shirts	ST		54	10-7
	9	" "	1 trousers	RC		65	10-7
	10	Edward Newman	2 shirts	ST		54	10-7
	11	T. G. Everett	3 shirts	ST		80	10-7
	12	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	10-7
	13	John Reid	1 shirt	ST		35	10-7
	14	" "	2 sweaters	RC	1	50	10-7
	15	" "	5 ties	RC		125	10-7
	16	" "	1 suit gray	RC		110	10-7
	17	" "	1 coat of tps	RC	1	49	10-7
	18	" "	1 suit odd	RC		99	10-7
	19						
	20	Tuesday, Oct 8, 1968					
	21	Joan Miller	1-3pc dress	RC	1	75	10-7
	22	" "	3 shirts	RC	1	49	10-7
	23	" "	3 shirts	RC	1	49	10-7
	24	W. Brewster	1 suit ltr	RC	1	25	10-7
	25	W. B. Buckner	1 trousers	RC		65	10-7
	26	E. McQuigg	1 suit	RC		99	10-7
	27	Richard Leary	1 suit, 1/2 flt	RC	1	10	10-7
	28	Carl Miller	2 trousers	RC	1	30	10-7
	29	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	10-7
	30	W. A. Kach	1 suit, 1/2 flt	RC	2	75	10-7
	31	W. A. Kach	2 shirts	ST		54	10-7
	32	" "	2 shirts	ST	1	58	10-7
	33	" "	5 shirts	ST	1	25	10-7
	34	" "	3 pants	ST	1	96	10-7
	35	" "	1 sock packet	RC		165	10-7
	36	B. G. Gaheri	1 shirt	ST		35	10-7
	37	" "	1 Raincoat Blue	RC	1	50	10-7
	38	" "	1 trousers	RC		65	10-7
	39	" "	3 trousers	RC	1	49	10-7
	40	R. J. Tugger	1 sweater	RC		75	10-7
	41	W. A. Kach	1 sweater	RC		65	10-7
	42	" "	2 shirts	ST		54	10-7
	43	B. E. Hiddle	1 coat top	RC	1	25	10-7
	44	Lee T. Jackson	1 coat blue	RC	1	50	10-7
	45	" "	1 coat red	RC	1	50	10-7
	46	W. E. Spencer	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-7
	47	" "	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-7
	48	" "	5 shirts	ST		124	10-7
	49	" "	6 shirts	ST		149	10-7
	50	" "	6 shirts	ST		149	10-7

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT	DATE SOLD
1	Shirley Rice	Idaho	RC	1.30	10-13-68
2	"	Idaho	RC	3.60	10-12-68
3	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
4	"	Idaho	RC	1.95	10-12-68
5	"	Idaho	RC	3.0	10-12-68
6	"	Idaho	RC	1.30	10-12-68
7	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
8	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
9	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
10	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
11	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
12	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
13	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
14	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
15	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
16	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
17	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
18	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
19	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
20	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
21	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
22	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
23	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
24	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
25	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
26	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
27	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
28	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
29	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
30	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
31	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
32	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
33	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
34	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
35	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
36	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
37	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
38	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
39	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
40	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
41	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
42	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
43	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
44	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
45	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
46	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
47	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
48	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
49	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68
50	"	Idaho	RC	1.50	10-12-68

Monday Oct 8, 1968

Wednesday Oct 9, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Catherine Fowler	2 dresses 1 belt	DC	3	80	11-16-68
	2	" "	2 dresses 1 scarf 1 belt	DC	3	10	11-16-68
	3	" "	2 dresses 1 belt	DC	2	60	11-16-68
	4	" "	1 suit 1 scarf	DC	1	49	11-16-68
	5	" "	1 black 1 dress 1 blouse	DC	2	60	11-16-68
	6	" "	2 dresses 2 belts 1 blo	DC	3	25	11-16-68
	7	" "	3 slacks	DC	1	49	11-16-68
	8	" "	1-2pc dress 1 blo	DC	1	49	11-16-68
	9	John Henderson	4 trousers	DC	2	14	10-12-68
	10	" "	3 shirts	ST		80	10-12-68
	11	Bice, Collins	2 trousers	DC	1	30	11-11-68
	12	" "	2 shirts	ST		54	11-11-68
	13	Brad Thompson	1 suit	DC		99	10-12-68
	14	" "	1 suit 1 trousers	DC	1	64	10-12-68
	15	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	10-12-68
	16	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	10-12-68
	17	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	10-12-68
	18	Jack Lemmon	4 shirts	ST		99	10-12-68
	19	" "	3 shirts 3 pants	ST	2	93	10-12-68
x	20	" "	1 suit	DC		99	10-12-68
	21	" "	1 suit 1 trousers	DC		164	11-26-68
	22	Jack Woods	1 suit	DC		99	10-11-68
	23	" "	3 shirts	ST		84	11-11-68
	24	John Givell	2 shirts	ST		54	10-10-68
	25	W. J. Redwood	1 black 1 blo DC	DC	2	25	10-16-68
	26	Richard King	1 suit	DC		99	10-12-68
	27	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	10-12-68
	28	" "	4 shirts	ST		99	10-12-68
	29	Charlottesville	1 dress 1 sweater	DC	1	45	11-6-68
	30	" "	1 shirt 1 sweater	DC	1	94	11-6-68
	31		3 shirts 10-16-68				
	32	Ethel Evans	1 dress 1c. Suit	DC	2	50	11-18-68
	33	J. B. Roach	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-11-68
	34	James K. Riley	1 Pant	DC		18	10-12-68
	35	Robert Frank	1 shirt	ST		35	10-12-68
	36	Walter Frank	4 shirts	ST		99	10-12-68
	37	Thomas Hammell	1 jacket 15 suit	DC	2	00	10-11-68
	38	R. Mullins	4 shirts	ST		99	10-12-68
	39	C. Roberts	1 shirt	ST		35	
	40	James Shank	15 suit	DC		99	10-12-68
	41	Henry Robin		ST	1	42	10-15-68
	42	R. Pinnell	5 shirts	ST		124	10-15-68
	43	" Pinnell	1 coat 2 pants	DC	1	05	10-15-68
	44	" Pinnell	1 Pant	DC		65	10-14-68
	45	" Pinnell		ST	2	53	10-12-68
	46	Lillie Mitchell	2 dresses	DC	2	68	12-21-68
	47	" Mitchell	1 shirt 1 blo	DC	1	30	12-21-68
	48	" Mitchell	1 suit	DC	1	20	12-21-68
	49	Delia Burke	1 dress	DC	1	20	
	50	Jimmy Conner	4 shirts	ST		99	10-14-68

DATE 10-10-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	AMOUNT	DATE PAID
10-11-68	1	Jimmy Lerner	3545	ST	80	10-11-68
10-14-68	2	Donner	3 pairs	ST	1.40	10-14-68
10-15-68	3	Bob Rutherford	USKUS	ST	99	10-15-68
10-15-68	4	Rutherford	USKUS	ST	1.31	10-15-68
10-15-68	5	Rutherford	1 pair	ST	1.85	10-15-68
10-15-68	6	Steve	USKUS	ST	79	10-15-68
10-12-68	7	Walt Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-12-68
10-12-68	8	Wray	USKUS	ST	1.34	10-12-68
10-12-68	9	Wray	USKUS	ST	1.50	10-12-68
10-12-68	10	J.P. Wray	USKUS	ST	1.50	10-12-68
10-15-68	11	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	12	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	13	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	14	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	15	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	16	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	17	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	18	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	19	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	20	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	21	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	22	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	23	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	24	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	25	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	26	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	27	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	28	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	29	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	30	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	31	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	32	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	33	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	34	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	35	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	36	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	37	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	38	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	39	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	40	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	41	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	42	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	43	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	44	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	45	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	46	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	47	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	48	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	49	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68
10-15-68	50	Wray	USKUS	ST	94	10-15-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE PAID
	1	L Whipple	2 pants	st	1 66	10-15
	2	Dickert, Jimmie		Buy	1 85	10-15
	3	R. H. Beattie	2 shirts	st	50	11-1
	4	" " Beattie	2 pants	st	1 30	11-1
	5	Bonnie McFarlane	1 pair 2 skirts	st	3 20	10-16
	6	L L Hayes	ml Laundry	Buy	1 70	10-16
	7	W. J. Hayes	1 suit 11 Pmt	st	1 64	10-17
	8	Charlie Kinschiff	4 shirts	st	95	10-17
	9	" "	3 shirts	st	80	10-17
	10					
	11					
	12	Saturday Oct 12-1968				
	13	H. E. Smith	4 shirts	st	99	10-17
	14	" "	5 shirts	st	1 20	10-17
	15	Estelle Peters	4 dresses, belts	st	1 50	10-17
	16	W. L. Embury	1 trousers	st	65	10-17
	17	L Whipple	1 suit	st	99	10-15
	18	Charles Kinschiff	1 suit	st	99	10-16
	19	James Kinschiff	finished laundry	st	1 40	10-17
	20	Edward Kinschiff	1 shirt	st	35	10-15
	21	" "	2 shirts	st	70	10-15
	22	" "	1 suit 1 tie	st	1 64	10-15
	23	Earl Dyer	4 trousers	st	2 14	11-1
	24	" "	4 shirts	st	99	10-15
	25	C. W. Pullen	3 trousers	st	1 34	10-19
	26	Philip Fleming	2 sweaters	st	1 50	10-19
	27	" "	1 shirt	st	1 49	10-19
	28	R. M. McKinn	4 shirts	st	94	10-17
	29	R. Kestler	2 sweaters, 1 shirt	st	3 90	10-19
	30	Ruth King	finished laundry	st	1 10	10-16
	31	Roy Jinkles	1 sweater, 1 shirt	st	1 50	10-16
	32	R. D. Bradley	1 suit, 1 tie	st	1 64	10-16
	33	" "	4 shirts	st	99	10-16
	34	E. L. Early	3 shirts	st	70	11-1
	35	" "	4 shirts	st	99	11-1
	36	Frank Marshall	1 suit, 1 trousers	st	1 64	11-1
	37	C. Martin	1 jacket	st	75	11-5
	38	" "	4 shirts	st	99	10-23
	39	Harold Andrews	2 sweaters	st	1 00	10-24
	40	J. D. Wilkey	1 tie, 1 sweater	st	1 40	10-16
	41	" "	2 shirts	st	1 30	10-16
	42	L. W. Quinn	2 trousers	st	1 30	10-19
	43	E. Besten	1 Coats Beige	st	1 50	10-16
	44	Charles Hester	3 shirts	st	80	10-16
	45					

Monday Oct 14, 1968.

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
		17 Quisenberry	5 shirts	ST	1	24	15-17-6
2		"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	15-17-6
3		"	6 pants Hanky	ST	3	10	15-17-6
4		E.L. Russell	14 trousers	SC	2	14	15-17-6
5		"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	15-17-6
6		"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	15-17-6
7		J.B. Roach	1 trousers	SC		65	15-17-6
8		E.L. Duncan	2 dresses skirt	SC	2	60	15-17-6
9		Walter Brown	1 dress Black	SC	1	30	15-17-6
10		Wendy Jordan	1 dress Black	SC	1	30	15-17-6
11		"	3 trousers	SC	1	49	15-17-6
12		"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	15-17-6
13		Leuca Matthews	1 dress Red	SC	1	30	15-17-6
14		Charles McRay	1 suit skirt	SC		99	15-17-6
15		"	3 shirts	ST		80	15-17-6
16		R.D. Duff	4 shirts	ST		99	15-17-6
17		J. B. Roach	1 trousers	SC		65	15-17-6
18		W.D. Ship	1 shirt	ST		35	15-17-6
19		Wendy Jordan	1 dress Black	SC	1	30	15-17-6
20		J. B. Roach	3 shirts	ST		80	15-17-6
21		Wendy Jordan	2 trousers	SC	2	65	15-17-6
22		"	2 shirts	ST		56	15-17-6
23		"	1 dress skirt	SC	1	20	15-17-6
24		Wendy Jordan	5 shirts 1 Bls	ST	1	69	15-17-6
25		J. B. Roach	1 suit	SC		99	15-17-6
26		"	4 shirts	ST		99	15-17-6
27		"	4 shirt	ST		79	15-17-6
28		Wendy Jordan	1 trousers	SC	1	65	15-17-6
29		"	4 shirts	ST		99	15-17-6
30		"	4 shirts	ST		99	15-17-6
31		J. B. Roach	4 shirts	ST		99	15-17-6
32		Wendy Jordan	1 suit 1 Bls	SC		79	15-17-6
33		"	1 dress skirt 1 Bls	SC	1	25	15-17-6
34		"	2 dresses skirt	SC	2	65	15-17-6
35		J. B. Roach	2 shirts	ST		54	15-17-6
36		Wendy Jordan	2 trousers	SC	1	30	15-17-6
37		"	4 shirts	ST		99	15-17-6
38		"	4 shirts	ST		99	15-17-6
39		Wendy Jordan	2 dresses	SC	2	65	15-17-6
40		"	2 dresses	SC		260	15-17-6
41		"	1 suit 1 trousers	SC	1	95	15-17-6
42		"	3 shirts	SC	2	69	15-17-6
43		"	1 suit 1 Bls	SC		79	15-17-6
44		Wendy Jordan	4 shirts	ST		99	15-17-6
45		Wendy Jordan	1 dress Black	SC	1	30	15-17-6
46		"	1 dress Blue skirt	SC	1	60	15-17-6
47		Wendy Jordan	1 suit Blue	SC		99	15-17-6
48		"	2 trousers	SC	1	30	15-17-6
49		"	4 shirts	ST		99	15-17-6
50		"	3 shirts	ST		80	15-17-6

Tuesday, Oct 15, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	R. Cokop	2 sweaters ^{white}	Ac	1.50	10-1
	2	Virginia Harper	1 dress skirt	Ac	1.95	10-18
	3	Cokop	4 shirts	St	.99	10-22
	4	Levin Blackwood	1 rain coat	Ac	1.50	10-1
	5	" "	1 suit Hub	Ac	.99	10-1
	6	" "	2 dresses	Ac	2.60	10-1
	7	J. Torre	6 shirts	St	1.29	10-17
	8	Herbet	1 suit	Ac	.99	10-16-6
	9	" "	3 shirts	St	.80	10-16
	10	Carl Tibbitt	1 odd suit	Ac	.99	10-21
	11	Ch. Fallow	1 dress Blue	Ac	1.24	10-17
	12	" "	1 trousers	Ac	.65	10-17-6
	13	" "	2 shirts	St	.54	10-17-6
	14	Richard Leary	1 nightgown	St	1.46	10-17-6
	15	B. Snyder	1 tie shirt	St	.62	10-1
	16	" "	4 shirts	St	.99	10-17
	17	" "	4 shirts	St	.99	10-17
	18	B. J. Hatdeck	3 trousers	Ac	1.32	10-23
	19	" "	2 shirts	St	.54	10-23
	20	H. A. Clay	1 trousers	Ac	.75	10-21
	21	" "	2 shirts	St	.54	10-18
	22	W. J. Murphy	2 trousers	Ac	1.30	10-1
	23	W. J. Patterson	5 shirts	St	1.24	10-21
	24	Jack Stone	1 trousers	Ac	1.40	10-17
	25	B. Baker	1 rain coat	Ac	1.21	10-17
	26	Edna Melley	5 shirts	St	1.24	10-18
	27	Bud Martin	6 shirts	St	1.29	10-16-6
	28	" "	10 shirts	St	1.29	10-16-6
	29	Lucy Wingley	1 suit &	Ac	.99	10-21
	30	" "	2 dresses	Ac	2.60	10-21
	31	" "	3 trousers	Ac	1.49	10-21
	32	J. L. Jones	1 trousers	Ac	.65	10-21
	33	Joseph Bittner	2 shirts	St	.54	10-16-6
	34	R. Mullins	2 dresses	Ac	3.32	10-21
	35	B. Bittner	3 trousers	Ac	2.10	10-1
	36	" "	4 shirts	St	.99	10-17-6
	37	A. Barr	2 shirts	St	1.04	10-17-6
	38	" "	4 shirts	St	.99	10-17
	39	J. Wall	3 shirts	St	.80	10-17
	40	" "	4 shirts	St	.99	10-17
	41	Sam Phillips	2 shirts	St	.89	10-17
	42	C. H. H. H.	1 suit	Ac	.99	10-16-6
	43	John H. H.	4 shirts	St	.99	10-17
	44	J. H. H.	4 shirts	St	.99	10-17
	45	" "	4 shirts	St	.99	10-17
	46	" "	5 shirts	St	1.24	10-17
	47	" "	5 shirts	St	1.24	10-17
	48	" "	1 shirt	St	.79	10-17
	49	" "	1 shirt	Ac	.99	10-17
	50	" "	1 shirt	Ac	1.64	10-17

Wednesday DATE Oct 16-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	J. Y. Hill	1. ted shirt so.	ST	712	11-17-68
	2	Art Stewart	4. shirts	ST	99	11-17-68
	3	" "	4. shirts	ST	99	10-17-68
	4	S. L. Ward	3. trousers	DC	1.14	10-19-68
	5	" "	3. trousers	DC	1.14	10-19-68
	6	" "	4. shirts	ST	99	10-19-68
	7	Jim Jordan	2. trousers	DC	1.35	11-28-68
	8	" "	2. shirts	ST	54	11-28-68
	9	Joe Bush	8. shirts	ST	1.98	11-17-68
	10	W. B. Clay	2. shirts	ST	54	11-18-68
	11	Kudnewski	1 coat & hood	DC	1.05	11-26-68
	12	Glenn Kaper	1. trousers	DC	.65	11-21-68
	13	" "	1. neck & shoulder	ST	2.70	11-2-68
	14	Tom Murphy	2. shirts	ST	54	11-1-68
	15	W. H. Hester	1. shirt	ST	54	11-28-68
	16	" "	1. shirt 2. blouse	DC	1.95	11-23-68
	17	Robert Muecke	1. suit	DC	94	10-18-68
	18	" "	1. suit 1. coat	DC	1.64	10-18-68
	19	" "	3. shirts	ST	84	11-18-68
	20	W. M. Jackson	3. shirts	ST	84	11-25-68
	21	" "	4. shirts	ST	99	10-25-68
	22	W. M. Kraham	2. trousers	DC	1.30	10-17-68
	23	" "	7. shirts	ST	1.74	11-17-68
	24	H. Hefis	1. suit 1. tie	DC	1.64	11-24-68
	25	" "	4. shirts	ST	94	11-24-68
	26	" "	5. shirts	ST	1.24	11-23-68
	27	" "	5. shirts	ST	1.24	11-23-68
	28	Benny Taylor	1. suit	DC	94	11-21-68
	29	" "	1. suit 1. coat	DC	2.50	11-21-68
	30	Johnny Jackson	4. shirts 2. pants	ST	1.99	11-29-68
	31					
	32		Thurs. 11-17-68			
	33	M. Musard	4. shirts	ST	94	11-17-68
	34	M. Musard	5. shirts	ST	2.74	11-17-68
	35	" "	1. shirt	DC	.64	11-17-68
	36	" "	3. pants	DC	1.14	11-17-68
	37	Arnoy Matthews	2. trousers	DC	2.80	11-2-68
	38	" "	1. dress 1. jacket	DC	1.95	11-2-68
	39	Richard Young	1. suit	DC	94	11-17-68
	40	" "	1. suit	DC	99	11-17-68
	41	" "	1. suit	DC	99	11-17-68
	42	J. B. Kach	4. shirts	ST	94	11-17-68
	43	" "	2. shirts	ST	54	11-17-68
	44	" "	1. C. Suit 1. Bl.	DC	2.15	11-2-68
	45	Harry Vaughn	1. suit	DC	94	11-17-68
	46	" "	2. trousers	DC	2.60	11-17-68
	47	" "	1. C. Suit	DC	1.30	11-17-68
	48	R. J. Duncan	2. shirts	ST	94	11-2-68
	49	" "	4. shirts	ST	1.15	11-2-68
	50	Joe	4. shirts	ST	1.19	11-2-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	S. Henkist	1 Pant	AC	65		10
	2	" "	2 Shirts	AC	54		10
	3	R. Maulkins	4 Shirts	AC	74		10
	4	Rennie Russell	5 Shirts	AC	124		10
	5	" Pinnell	2 Pants	AC	130		10
	6	E. Y. Cash	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	7	Charles Murphy	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	8	Johnny Johnson	3 Shirts	AC	58		10
	9	" "	2 Pants	AC	130		10
	10	Allene Jenkins	1 dress 1 coat	AC	600		10
	11	" "	3 Shirts	AC	185		10
	12	" "	3 Shirts	AC	189		10
	13	E. E. Faulkenberry	5 Shirts	AC	127		10
	14	" " Faulkenberry	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	15	" " Faulkenberry	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	16	Mary Holliman	2 dresses	AC	260		10
	17	Frank Blancher	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	18	R. K. Martin	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	19	" "	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	20	B. B. Bantfield	2 Pants	AC	130		10
	21	" "	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	22	" "	2 Shirts	AC	54		10
	23	Gerry Munsdock	5 Shirts	AC	124		10
	24	" "	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	25	" "	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	26	" "	Black 1 Skirt	AC	195		10
	27	K. Bettwals	3 Shirts	AC	94		10
	28	" "	1 Skirt	AC	94		10
	29	Bill Corlier	4 Pants	AC	214		10
	30	" "	184 5 Shirts 2 Shirts	AC	162		10
	31	Offenburg	1 coat 2 pants	AC	195		10
	32	" "	1 Skirt	AC	94		10
	33	" "	3 Shirts	AC	322		10
	34						
	35		Apr. 10-19-68				
	36	Fannie Thomas	1 Pant 1 Skirt	AC	130		10
	37	Jeff Powell	3 Pants	AC	149		10
	38	" "	2 Shirts	AC	54		10
	39	Ruth McMillan		AC	182		10
	40	Darryl Robinson	2 Pants	AC	130		10
	41	J. R. Connors	3 Pants	AC	149		10
	42	" "	5 Shirts	AC	124		10
	43	Trien	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	44	" "	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	45	Floyd Rogers	6 Shirts	AC	146		10
	46	" "	3 Pants 1 Skirt	AC	149		10
	47	L. G. Davis	9 Shirts	AC	223		10
	48	" "		AC	110		10
	49	Robert Meeker	4 Shirts	AC	94		10
	50	" "	2 Shirts	AC	54		10

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	J. H. Vaughan	1 L. Coat	AC	1	50	11-26-68
	2	John Stager	1 Pant	AC	1	65	11-19-68
	3	Kenneth Turner	4 shirts	ST	1	79	11-23-68
	4	"	Turner 2 Pants	AC	1	35	11-23-68
	5	J. H. Hill	1 shirt 90	ST	1	70	11-24-68
	6	Robert Wiley	53 shirts	ST	1	24	11-23-68
	7	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-23-68
	8	Frank Marschinsky	1 coat 1 Pant	AC	1	85	11-4-68
	9	Alberta Pate	1 dress 85	AC	1	10	11-30-68
	10						
	11						
	12						
	13	Saturday Oct 19-68					
	14	Kulwitschman	1 suit 1 tra	AC	1	64	10-14-68
	15	"	3 trousers	AC	1	49	11-19-68
	16	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-19-68
	17	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-19-68
	18	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-19-68
	19	"	4 shirts	ST	1	24	11-19-68
	20	"	2 shirts	ST	1	24	11-19-68
	21	Jack Whitmore	2 trousers	AC	1	30	10-21-68
	22	"	4 shirts	ST	1	99	10-21-68
	23	J. H. Ryan	1 suit 1 Sunday	AC	1	82	11-23-68
	24	G. Capeland	1 shirt	ST	1	74	11-23-68
	25	"	1 suit 1 Sunday	AC	1	00	11-23-68
	26	L. H. Hays	1 suit 1 tra	AC	1	90	11-26-68
	27	J. H. Hays	6 shirts 4	ST	1	19	11-2-68
	28	W. J. Emery	1 trousers	AC	1	65	11-2-68
	29	C. H. Hays	6 shirts	ST	1	19	11-2-68
	30	Richard Roberts	1 suit	AC	1	50	11-26-68
	31	"	4 shirts	ST	1	49	11-24-68
	32	"	4 shirts	ST	1	49	11-24-68
	33	"	2 trousers	AC	1	60	11-24-68
	34	W. H. Hays	1 black 1 sweater	AC	1	30	11-24-68
	35	"	2 trousers	AC	1	60	11-24-68
	36	H. G. Hays	4 shirts	ST	1	99	11-23-68
	37	"	4 shirts	ST	1	99	11-23-68
	38	C. H. Hays	1 suit 1 sweater	AC	1	60	11-23-68
	39	C. E. Hays	1 trousers	AC	1	65	11-25-68
	40	"	1 suit 1 tra	AC	1	79	11-25-68
	41	K. H. Hays	2 shirts 1 sweater	ST	1	60	11-25-68
	42	"	4 shirts	ST	1	69	11-25-68
	43	"	4 shirts	ST	1	69	11-25-68
	44	"	4 shirts 1 coat	ST	1	56	11-25-68
	45	H. G. Hays	1 suit 1 sweater	AC	1	40	11-25-68
	46	J. H. Hays	1 trousers	AC	1	50	11-26-68
	47	"	2 trousers	AC	2	30	11-26-68
	48	"	2 shirts 1	ST	1	54	11-26-68
	49	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-26-68
	50	M. Hays	4 shirts	ST	1	49	11-26-68

DATE <u>Saturday Oct 19-68</u>						
DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE DUE
	1	M. Dresse	5 shirts	ST	1 24	10-21
	2	G. Wilson	1 shirt black	DC	1 30	10-21
	3	G. Swart	1 dress	DC	1 96	11-1-68
	4	" "	2 dresses	DC	2 60	11-1-68
	5	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49	11-1-68
	6	E. Harnes	2 dresses	DC	2 60	10-21
	7	" "	2 dresses	DC	2 60	10-21
	8	W. Campbell	2 shirts	ST	54	10-21
	9	C. J. Pass	1 raincoat 1 trs	DC	2 65	11-21-68
	10	" "	1 suit	DC	99	10-21
	11	" "	1 suit	DC	99	10-21
	12	Charles Delgas	1 3/4 suit 1 trs	DC	1 90	11-9-68
	13	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	11-9-68
	14	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	11-9-68
	15	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24	11-9-68
	16	L. Whipple	1 pants	ST	60	10-21-68
	17	" "	2 trousers	DC	1 30	10-21-68
	18	Pat. Purcell	2 dresses	DC	2 60	10-21-68
	19	" "	2 dresses	DC	2 60	10-21-68
	20	Philip Fleming	4 shirts	ST	99	10-21-68
	21	" "	1 3/4 shirt 1 trs	DC	1 30	10-21-68
	22	Edna L. Sawyer	1 3/4 shirt 1 trs	DC	1 30	10-21-68
	23	Bruce Hogan	4 shirts	ST	99	11-1-68
	24	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	11-1-68
	25	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24	11-1-68
	26					
	27					
	28	Monday Oct 21-1968				
	29	Ly. Walters	1 suit 1 3/4 shirt	DC	1 60	10-21-68
	30	Richard Wade	1 trousers	DC	60	10-21-68
	31	" "	1 shirt	ST	35	10-21-68
	32	Jerry Davis	1 trousers	DC	65	10-21-68
	33	" "	1 shirt	ST	35	10-21-68
	34	J. B. Reach	1 suit blue	DC	99	10-21-68
	35	Jack Rogers	4 shirts	ST	99	11-9-68
	36	Walter Peters	2 dress 2 shirts	DC	1 30	10-21-68
	37	" "	3 dresses 1 belt	ST	1 13	10-21-68
	38	Charles Meloy	5 shirts 1 3/4 shirt	ST	1 24	11-21-68
	39	E. J. Harrison	1 trousers 1 shirt	DC	65	10-21-68
	40	W. Overback	1 suit 1 trs	DC	50	10-21-68
	41	" "	1 coat 1 trs	DC	75	10-21-68
	42	" "	1 coat 1 trs	DC	75	10-21-68
	43	Ed. Halliwell	4 shirts	ST	99	10-21-68
	44	Carl Miller	4 shirts	ST	99	10-21-68
	45	B. Herbst	1 dress	DC	1 30	10-21-68
	46	" "	1 suit 1 blouse	DC	1 60	10-21-68
	47	Thomas Diamond	1 trousers	DC	65	10-21-68
	48	" "	4 shirts	ST	99	10-21-68
	49	Lail Collins	2 dresses	DC	2 60	10-21-68
	50	" "	2 dresses	DC	2 60	10-21-68

Monday Oct 21-68						
DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Eric Collins	2 slacks 1 blouse	DC	1 95	10-22-68
	2	Karl Rye	1 suit	DC	99	11-2-68
	3	"	1 suit	DC	95	11-2-68
	4	D. Knapp	1 trousers	DC	1 15	11-1-68
	5	"	3 shirts	ST	89	11-1-68
	6	"	4 shirts	ST	89	11-1-68
	7	Montana Davis	1 blouse 1 dress	DC	1 50	10-22-68
	8	William Strong	1 jumps	ST	53	10-22-68
	9	"	2 coats	DC	2 99	10-22-68
	10	Clara Jenkins	3 shirts	DC	1 89	10-30-68
	11	"	3 child dresses	DC	2 25	1-13-68
	12	Joe C. Stines	4 shirts	ST	99	10-23-68
	13	Dea Murray	1 suit 1 top	DC	1 64	10-23-68
	14	R.D. Bailey	founder laundry	ST	1 00	10-26-68
	15	W. Andell	founder laundry	ST	1 00	10-26-68
	16	Blaine Miller	4 shirts	ST	99	11-23-68
	17	Ken Harris	1 trousers black	DC	65	11-23-68
	18	Donald Turner	1 coat 1 shirt	DC	1 30	10-24-68
	19	L. Bradford	1 dress 1 shirt	DC	1 30	10-24-68
	20	Lincoln Buffalo	3 shirts	ST	80	11-23-68
	21	Jimmy Hill	4 shirts	ST	99	10-23-68
	22	"	1 shirt 1 dress	ST	75	10-23-68
	23	"	3 tops 1 jacket	DC	2 14	10-23-68
	24	"	1 top 1 blouse 1 top	DC	1 00	10-30-68
	25	Lucy Wiley	1 trousers	DC	1 15	11-1-68
	26	"	1-2nd dress	DC	1 30	11-1-68
	27	"	1 2nd dress	DC	1 30	11-8-68
	28	E. Thompson	1 jacket	DC	95	10-24-68
	29	G. Birdson	1-2nd dress	DC	1 30	10-24-68
	30	H.P. Miller	2 trousers	DC	65	10-31-68
	31	G. Murtough	2 shirts 1 dress	ST	70	10-25-68
	32	Willie Ford	1 dress 1 shirt	DC	1 30	10-25-68
	33	Ronald Thomas	1 suit odd	DC	99	11-1-68
	34	"	1 suit	DC	-	11-4-68
	35	"	"	"	"	"
	36	"	"	"	"	"
	37	"	"	"	"	"
	38	Tuesday Oct 22, 1968				
	39	D. Kuckert	5 shirts	ST	1 24	10-23-68
	40	Dr. Bennett	1 dress 1 jacket	DC	2 25	11-3-68
	41	Harold Bates	2 trousers	DC	1 30	10-23-68
	42	D. Kian	4 shirts	ST	99	10-25-68
	43	"	1 suit 1 shirt	DC	1 90	10-25-68
	44	"	2 dresses 1 shirt	DC	2 60	10-25-68
	45	"	2 dresses 1 shirt	DC	2 60	10-25-68
	46	"	1 dress 1 3/4 blue	DC	2 15	10-25-68
	47	"	1 dress 1 3/4 white	DC	1 95	10-25-68
	48	Bice Buckner	1 trousers	DC	65	10-22-68
	49	"	4 shirts	ST	99	10-22-68
	50	"	1 suit blouse 1 dress 1 shirt	DC	1 80	11-1-68

Tuesday DATE October 22 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOL.
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Bob Buckner	1 sweater	RC	1	10	11-1
	2	"	1 suit green	RC	1	50	11-1
	3	H.B. Vaughan	1 suit blue st	RC	1	49	11-2
	4	R. Leary	finished laundry	flat	1	10	11-2
	5	4 B. Campbell	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-28
	6	Thomas Brammell	finished laundry	flat	1	25	11-2
	7	Olga Oliver	2 dresses & 1 pt	RC	3	00	11-4
	8	B. Snyder	1 suit	RC	99		11-25
	9	"	1 suit	RC	99		11-25
	10	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-25
	11	"	1 suit brown & blue	RC	1	40	11-25
	12	R. Munkins	4 shirts	ST	99		11-26
	13	M. Brown & G. Hall	1 suit 1 trs	RC	1	64	11-23
	14	"	3 trousers	RC	1	44	11-23
	15	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-23
	16	"	4 buff laundry	buff	1	00	11-25
	17	Mrs. Eugene Spence	1 dress - purple	RC	1	31	11-29
	18	Mrs. John D. Bogan	1 blue shirt	RC	1	65	11-29
	19	R. Alay	2 shirts	ST	54		11-28
	20	Mrs. A. Jenkins	1 black 2 shirts	RC	1	19	11-14
	21	"	1 black suit	RC	99		11-13
	22	"	1 jacket - blue & white	RC	1	50	11-30
	23	Mrs. Ruth Weaver	4 - 2pc dress / tan	RC	1	30	11-25
	24	(E. Kamla)	4 shirts	ST	99		11-29
	25	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-29
	26	Robert Meeks	1 trousers	RC	65		11-24
	27	"	3 shirts	ST	99		11-24
	28	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-24
	29	H. H. Waters	4 shirts	ST	99		11-28
	30	Chris Whitfield	1 coat 3 trousers	RC	2	14	11-28
	31	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-28
	32	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-28
	33	"	mixed laundry	buff	1	10	11-28
	34	D. Fabert	1 Raincoat 1 shirt	RC	1	00	11-29
	35	John (Brien)	1 Blue Raincoat	RC	1	50	11-25
	36	Wm. Brownlee	4 shirts	ST	99		11-31
	37	Barry Good	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-31
	38						
	39						
	40	Wednesday	Oct 23, 1968				
	41	Berry Otter	2 trs 1 pt. sweater	RC	2	60	11-31
	42	"	2 shirts	ST	54		11-31
	43	H. Walters	1 trousers Gray	RC	1	55	11-31
	44	B. Good	1 tr, 1 sweater	RC	1	40	11-23
	45	"	1 shirt 1 pair shirt	ST	54		11-23
	46	H. B. Black	4 shirts	ST	99		11-25
	47	H. B. Sullivan	1 top 1 black shirt	RC	1	95	11-25
	48	H. Duff	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-25
	49	Pat Stewart	4 shirts	ST	99		11-24
	50	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-24

Wednesday October 23-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Leon Smith	Mid Laundry	Wash	1.00		11-28-68
	2	W. G. Tucker	1 Trousers	DC	65		11-31-68
	3	" "	3 Trousers	DC	1.49		11-31-68
	4	Blain Xaper	1 Jacket	DC	75		11-24-68
	5	" "	Thick Laundry	ST	1.87		11-24-68
	6	W. H. Harkness	1 Coat 1 Pant	DC	1.30		11-25-68
	7	" "	1-300 Suit	DC	1.25		11-25-68
	8	W. G. Bates	mid Laundry	DC	1.72		11-25-68
	9	W. G. Bates	1 Suit 1 Jacket	DC	99		11-25-68
	10	W. R. Martin	2 Coats 1 Trousers	ST	2.30		11-28-68
	11	G. R. Conner	1 Trousers	DC	65		11-26-68
	12	" "	6 Shirts	ST	1.49		11-26-68
	13	W. H. Harkness	finished Laundry	Flat	2.54		11-27-68
	14	C. M. Murrain	3 Shirts	ST	54		11-25-68
	15	" "	4 Shirts	ST	99		11-25-68
	16	James Lindsey	2 Trousers	DC	1.30		11-26-68
	17	" "	3 Shirts	ST	80		11-26-68
	18	W. H. Harkness	3 Shirts 1 Jacket	ST	1.00		11-26-68
	19	Robert Watson	1 Coats 1 Trousers	DC	1.95		11-25-68
	20	W. H. Harkness	3 Shirts	ST	80		11-17-68
	21	W. H. Harkness	mid Laundry	Wash	1.87		11-24-68
	22	W. H. Harkness	3 Shirts	ST	80		11-30-68
	23	C. L. C. C. C.	4 Shirts	ST	99		11-6-68
	24	Richard Harkness	1 Trousers	DC	65		11-26-68
	25	" "	2 Long White Coats	ST	1.10		11-26-68
	26						
	27		Wash 11-24-68				
	28	D. W. Packett	4 Shirts	ST	99		11-25-68
	29	" "	2 Shirts	ST	54		11-25-68
	30	Bob Brinkman	1 Pant	DC	65		11-24-68
	31	Malcolm Harkness	1 Coats 1 Suit	DC	2.33		11-29-68
	32	" "	2 Trousers	DC	2.60		11-29-68
	33	" "	3 Shirts	DC	1.49		11-24-68
	34	Richard Cummings	2 Pants	DC	1.30		11-24-68
	35	" "	1 Coat 1 Shirt	DC	1.30		11-24-68
	36	G. R. Jenkins	2 Coats	DC	1.80		11-24-68
	37	" "	3 Pants	DC	1.49		11-24-68
	38	" "	3 Pants	DC	1.49		11-18-68
	39	" "	3 Shirts	ST	80		11-24-68
	40	Gethe Jones	4 Shirts	ST	99		11-31-68
	41	Bob Rinehart	2 Shirts	ST	54		11-28-68
	42	" "	4 Shirts	ST	99		11-28-68
	43	W. W. Pullen	2 Shirts	ST	54		11-28-68
	44	Bob Warriner	1 Coats 1 Suit	DC	2.30		11-28-68
	45	" "	1 Pant	DC	65		11-28-68
	46	John J. Egan	2 Coats	ST	2.54		11-29-68
	47	W. H. Harkness	4 Shirts	ST	99		11-28-68
	48	" "	1 Jacket	DC	75		11-28-68
	49	" "	3 Pants	ST	1.50		11-28-68
	50	C. Warriner	1 Pant	DC	65		11-18-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	R. Donnelly	3 pants	PC	1.99	11-26
	2	" "	"	PC	1.38	11-26-68
	3	" "	5 shirts / Hanky	PC	1.34	10-26-68
	4	K. Hattowals	Jacket / Suit	PC	1.45	10-25-68
	5	" "	1 Pant	PC	1.65	10-25-68
	6	" "	3 shirts	PC	1.80	10-25-68
	7					
	8		400-11-25-68			
	9					
	10	James McLeod	1 Bls	Pants	35	10-28-68
	11	" "	1 dress	PC	1.30	10-28-68
	12	N. Limerbach	1 dress	PC	1.30	10-30-68
	13	Danny Debern	1 Suit / Pant	PC	1.64	10-26-68
	14	" "	4 shirts	PC	99	10-26-68
	15	" "	2 shirts	PC	54	11-15-68
	16	Hardy Scott	5 shirts	PC	1.24	10-26-68
	17	" "	3 pants	PC	1.69	10-26-68
	18	W. E. Ragan	1 coat / Pant	PC	96	10-30-68
	19	Bohannon	4 shirts / Hanky	PC	1.49	10-28-68
	20	" "	5 shirts	PC	1.24	10-28-68
	21	Marvin McDonald	2 shirts / Suit	PC	1.27	10-29-68
	22	Siamenturham	1 Pant / Shirt	PC	1.30	11-2-68
	23	B. Rutherford	3 shirts	PC	90	10-30-68
	24	" "	4 shirts	PC	79	10-30-68
	25	" "	4 shirts	PC	79	10-30-68
	26	Barbara Cook	3 dresses	PC	2.60	11-2-68
	27	" "	2 dresses / Bls	PC	3.25	11-2-68
	28	Edgerton	1 Pant / 4 shirts	PC	1.65	11-2-68
	29	* Edgerton	4 shirts	PC	99	10-30-68
	30	" "	3 shirts	PC	80	10-31-68
	31	" "	2 pants	PC	3.00	11-2-68
	32	Kubulpeppin	14 / 1 Coat	PC	1.50	10-31-68
	33	Jack Robinson	5 shirts	PC	1.24	10-21-68
	34	John Ard	2 shirts	PC	54	10-29-68
	35	" "	1 Suit	PC	99	10-29-68
	36					
	37		Date 10-26-68			
	38	Bonnie McGaher	1 dress / 1 shirt	PC	1.95	10-28-68
	39	Betty Warwick	1 dress / 1 shirt	PC	1.46	10-31-68
	40	J. R. Deane	1 Pant	PC	65	10-31-68
	41	" "	2 shirts	PC	54	10-31-68
	42	Virginia Hooper		PC	3.08	11-16-68
	43	G. W. Willey	1 shirt	PC	35	10-31-68
	44	" "	1 Suit / 1 Pant	PC	1.64	10-31-68
	45	" "	1-3 PC. Suit	PC	1.34	10-31-68
	46	" "	1 Suit	PC	99	10-21-68
	47	R. C. Beckley	4 shirts	PC	99	11-2-68
	48	" "	2 shirts	PC	54	11-2-68
	49	G. N. Pess	1 Suit	PC	99	11-1-68
	50	G. Peters	1 Suit	PC	99	11-4-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Charles Hudson	19ant	RC	65		2-29-68
	2	Phagwitz		flat	146		11-1-68
	3	Richard Roberts	5 shirts	at	124		2-30-68
	4	" "	4 shirts	at	99		11-30-68
	5						
	6						
	7						
	8	Wednesday Out	28, 1968				
	9	L. B. Robinson	1 coat Red	RC	150		10-31-68
	10	" "	1 suit Gray	RC	99		10-31-68
	11	J. V. Gussnerberg	7 shirts	at	174		10-31-68
	12	" "	6 pants	at	300		11-31-68
	13	L. B. Ward	3 trousers	RC	149		10-31-68
	14	" "	3 trousers	RC	149		10-31-68
	15	" "	4 shirts	at	99		11-31-68
	16	Carl Miller	2 shirts	at	59		11-4-68
	17	" "	1 odd suit	RC	99		11-24-68
	18	Edith Peters	3 dresses 3 shirts	at	112		11-4-68
	19	Gary Vaughan	1 suit Blue	RC	99		10-28-68
	20	John Johnson	2 trousers	RC	130		10-31-68
	21	" "	3 trousers	RC	149		10-31-68
	22	" "	4 shirts	at	99		11-31-68
	23	" "	4 shirts	at	99		11-31-68
	24	Gene Smith	fluff laundry	fluff	100		11-8-68
	25	Glenn Fennel	1 shirt	at	149		11-8-68
	26	" "	1 odd suit	RC	99		11-8-68
	27	" "	3 trousers	RC	149		11-8-68
	28	Ra Clay	1 trousers	RC	65		11-4-68
	29	" "	2 shirts	at	59		11-4-68
	30	R. R. Martin	1 suit Gray Blue	RC	129		11-7-68
	31	E. H. Camp	knicker laundry	flat	100		10-30-68
	32	Joe C. Stines	4 shirts	at	99		11-30-68
	33	W. B. Brinkman	1 coat Green	RC	65		11-1-68
	34	" "	4 shirts	at	99		11-1-68
	35	" "	5 shirts	at	124		10-31-68
	36	Starr Brown	1 shirt 1 sweater	at	130		10-31-68
	37	W. L. Debeck	1 coat Black	RC	150		11-4-68
	38	" "	1 coat Brown	RC	150		11-9-68
	39	" "	2 shirts 1 shirt	RC	149		11-9-68
	40	" "	3 sweaters	RC	145		11-9-68
	41	" "	2 dresses	RC	260		11-9-68
	42	" "	1 dress 1 sweater	RC	261		11-9-68
	43	" "	1 sweater Green	RC	75		11-9-68
	44	" "	1 blouse 1 shirt	RC	164		11-9-68
	45	" "	1 dress 1 suit	RC	229		11-9-68
	46	" "	1 suit 1 sweater	RC	200		11-9-68
	47	" "	1 suit 1 shirt	RC	215		11-9-68
	48	" "	1 shirt	RC	99		11-9-68
	49	" "	1 dress 1 sweater	RC	230		11-9-68
	50	" "	1 suit 1 blouse	RC	164		11-9-68

Monday Oct 28-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Rayd Rogers	2 Tops 1 sweater	RC	2	05	11-1-68
	2	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-1-68
	3	Agatha Thompson	1 coat	RC	1	50	11-12-68
	4	"	1 black	RC		65	11-1-68
	5	"	3 shirts	RC	1	49	11-1-68
	6	Jimmy Hill	3 trousers	RC	1	49	10-30-68
	7	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	10-30-68
	8	George Baldwin	1 jacket 1 pants	ST	1	09	11-1-68
	9	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	12-30-68
	10	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	12-30-68
	11	"	1 suit 1 pants 1 shirt	ST	1	54	12-30-68
	12	"	5 Tops 1 shirt	RC	2	14	12-30-68
	13	Willie Raper	1 trousers	RC		65	11-2-68
	14	"	2 overalls	ST		104	11-2-68
	15	Tom Spindler	1 trousers	RC		68	11-1-68
	16	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-1-68
	17	Tom Barnes	1 Brown Black	RC		65	10-29-68
	18	R.D. Duncan	1 shirt RC cover	ST		10	
	19						
	20						
	21						
	22	Tuesday Oct 29-1968					
	23	Jim Lachey	1 jacket 1 pants	RC		85	11-11-68
	24	Charles Holmes	1 coat 1 shirt	RC	1	30	10-30-68
	25	"	3 trousers	RC	1	49	10-30-68
	26	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-30-68
	27	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-30-68
	28	"	5 shirts 1 case	ST	1	39	10-30-68
	29	J.B. Roach	1 suit	RC		99	10-30-68
	30	Agri. Rye	4 shirts	ST		99	11-2-68
	31	Spider Wade	1 trousers	RC		65	10-30-68
	32	"	1 shirt	ST		35	10-30-68
	33	J.H. Rich	1 3/4 suit	RC	1	95	11-1-68
	34	"	2 dresses	RC	2	60	11-1-68
	35	"	1 suit 1 coat	RC	1	64	11-1-68
	36	Charles Holley	1 suit	RC		99	10-30-68
	37	"	3 shirts 1 pants	ST	1	32	10-30-68
	38	A.H. Everett	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-14-68
	39	Richard Hays	1 suit	RC		99	11-2-68
	40	"	franked laundry	ST	1	10	11-2-68
	41	Anderson Brown	3 shirts	ST		80	11-15-68
	42	Tip Wadgers	1 dress 1 black	RC	1	95	10-30-68
	43	David Burns	1 overcoat	RC	1	50	11-12-68
	44	"	2 Tops 1 coat	RC	1	92	11-12-68
	45	"	1 shirt	ST		35	11-12-68
	46	Mrs. J. Clarke	franked laundry	ST	1	46	11-19-68
	47	Stromben	1 suit 1 shirt	RC		99	11-9-68
	48	"	1 suit 1 coat	RC		99	11-9-68
	49	W.H. Ferriss	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-11-68
	50	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-11-68

DATE Tuesday Oct 29. 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	W. H. Perrier	5 shirts	St	125		11-16-68
	2	C. E. Karnla	4 shirts	St	99		11-6-68
	3	"	4 shirts	St	99		11-6-68
	4	Wendy Jenkins	1 2pc. ch. & d. dress	RC	125		10-31-68
	5	"	1 2pc. sweater	RC	130		1-9-68
	6	"	3 polo shirts	RC	195		12-6-68
	7	R. H. Martin	1 Navy jumper	St	159		11-1-68
	8	R. Donnelly	1 3pc. suit	RC	125		11-2-68
	9	"	1 suit / 1 polo shirt	RC	160		11-2-68
	10	"	1 blanket	RC	159		11-2-68
	11	"	2 shirts	St	59		11-2-68
	12	"	4 shirts	St	99		11-2-68
	13	George Cochran	2 trousers	RC	135		11-1-68
	14	Bill Callier	1 2pc. suit	RC	115		11-5-68
	15	"	2 shirts / 1 polo shirt	St	100		11-5-68
	16	Bill Callier	2 shirts, 2 pants	St	150		10-31-68
	17	"	5 shirts	St	125		11-31-68
	18	"	1 suit / 1 polo shirt / 1 sweater	RC	195		11-31-68
	19	"	1 suit - 1 tie	RC	160		10-31-68
	20	"	1 suit - 1 tie	RC	160		10-31-68
	21	"	1 suit - 1 tie	RC	160		10-31-68
	22	"	3 trousers	RC	119		10-31-68
	23	George Martin	1 3pc. dress / 1 suit	RC	165		11-6-68
	24	A. Baker	3 trousers	RC	149		11-9-68
	25	Bethel Spivey	1 coat / 1 tie / 1 shirt	RC	250		10-31-68
	26	Robert R. Chudwin	4 shirts	St	99		2-68
	27	"	4 shirts	St	99		11-2-68
	28	"	1 3pc. suit	St	170		11-2-68
	29	"	1 Raincoat	RC	150		11-2-68
	30	"	3 trousers	RC	149		11-2-68
	31	"	2 dresses	RC	260		11-2-68
	32	"	2 dresses / 1 shirt	RC	260		11-2-68
	33	"	1 coat / 1 tie	RC	125		11-2-68
	34	Francis Bester	1 coat / 1 tie	RC	150		11-1-68
	35	"	1 dress	RC	130		11-19-68
	36	W. L. Burt	1 2 trousers	RC	130		10-30-68
	37	"	1 shirt	St	35		10-30-68
	38	W. L. Burt	1 2 trousers	RC	130		11-1-68
	39	R. L. Huffman	2 ties, 1 coat	RC	195		11-2-68
	40	"	5 shirts	St	125		11-2-68
	41	"	2 shirts / 1 sweater	St	75		11-2-68
	42	Quinn Glick	1 Gray coat	RC	150		11-4-68
	43	Brady Martin	1 2 trousers	RC	165		11-2-68
	44	"	3 shirts	St	80		11-2-68
	45	"	4 shirts	St	99		11-2-68
	46	"	4 shirts	St	99		11-2-68
	47	Barbara Cook	1 sweater / 1 shirt	RC	165		11-2-68
	48	"	2 sweaters	RC	130		11-2-68
	49	"	3 shirts	RC	110		11-2-68
	50	"	1 dress	RC	130		11-2-68

Wednesday Oct 30, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Art Stewart	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-31
	2	R. Cohen	1 overcoat	OC	1	50	11-2
	3	J.B. Beach	1-2pc dress	OC	1	30	11-31
	4	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	10-31
	5	H. Quack	1 overcoat	OC	1	50	3-1
	6	OR Helzer	4 shirts	ST		99	11-1-68
	7	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-1-68
	8	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-1-68
	9	Jack Pickett	3 shirts	ST		80	11-2-68
	10	"	2 dresses	OC	2	60	11-2-68
	11	"	1 suit 1 tps	OC	1	60	11-2-68
90	12	"	1 suit 1 tps	OC	1	60	11-2-68
	13	L. Mickie	4 shirts	ST		99	11-2-68
	14	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-2-68
	15	H.B. Cameron	4 shirts	ST		99	
	16	Glenn Roper	finished laundry	ST	2	14	11-5-68
	17	Danny Taylor	3 trousers	OC	1	30	11-13-68
	18	"	2 shirts 1 pants	ST	1	00	11-13-68
	19	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-13-68
	20	E.A. Engelstein	2 shirts	ST	1	99	11-2-68
	21	J. H. Rooney	2 overalls	ST	1	04	11-11-68
	22	H. B. Stalling	1 jacket 1 pants	ST	1	09	10-31-68
	23	Shirley Hunter	1 quilted jacket	OC		75	10-31-68
	24	"	13 shirts	ST		80	11-31-68
	25	Bob Moorey	1 trousers	OC		65	11-5-68
	26	"	3 shirts	ST		80	11-5-68
	27	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-5-68
	28	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-5-68
	29	Bob Skinn	1 trousers	OC		65	11-4-68
	30	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-4-68
	31	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-4-68
	32	B. Rutherford	1 jacket 1 trousers	OC		75	11-5-68
	33	"	1 suit	OC		99	11-5-68
	34	"	2 trousers	OC		70	11-5-68
	35	"	1 coat 1 pants	OC		70	11-5-68
	36	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-5-68
	37	R.C. Huber	1 suit 1 shirt	OC		99	11-2-68
	38	"	1 suit 1 gray	OC		99	11-2-68
	39	John Wallace	4 shirts	ST		99	11-31-68
	40	Charles Weston	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-2-68
	41	L. H. Yunker	1 suit 1 gray	OC		99	11-2-68
	42	"	5 shirts	ST		12	11-2-68
	43	Melanie Sauerhaus	1 shirt	OC		60	11-31-68
	44	Virginia Miller	1 dress 1 skirt 1 sweater	OC	2	95	11-1-68
	45						
	46						
	47						
	48						
	49						
	50						

DATE Thurs. 10-31-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	L. C. Ingram	4 shirts	RT	90		11-31-68
	2	Annie Riley	1 Suit	DC	60		11-31-68
	3	H. Walters	1 Suit	DC	90		11-1-68
	4	J. B. Beach	1 Suit	DC	90		11-31-68
	5	Green	4 shirts	RT	90		11-31-68
	6	Hickert	4 shirts	RT	90		11-2-68
	7	Bob Buckner	1 Pant	DC	60		11-13-68
	8	" "	3 shirts	RT	80		11-13-68
	9	Lopez	4 shirts	RT	90		11-2-68
	10	" "	4 shirts	RT	90		11-2-68
	11	" "	2 shirts	RT	50		11-2-68
	12	" "	2 shirts / 1 slacks	RT	130		11-2-68
	13	" "	1 1/2 Coats	DC	150		11-2-68
	14	L. J. Peace	2 shirts	RT	50		11-2-68
	15	" "	1 Pant	DC	60		11-2-68
	16	Rebecca Peterson	2 Pants / 1 slacks	DC	140		11-2-68
	17	Elaine Mobley	4 shirts	RT	90		11-6-68
	18	" "	3 shirts	RT	80		11-6-68
	19	Joe Stone	1 Pant	DC	60		11-2-68
	20	Johnny J. Eagan	1 1/2 P. Coats	DC	200		11-2-68
	21	H. Hottwells	1 Pant	DC	60		11-1-68
	22	H. Hottwells	3 shirts	RT	80		11-1-68
	23	Tom Murphy	4 shirts	RT	90		11-1-68
	24	" "	4 shirts	RT	90		11-1-68
	25	" "	4 shirts	RT	90		11-1-68
	26	" "	1 Pant	DC	60		11-1-68
	27	Jack Whitmore	4 shirts	RT	90		11-2-68
	28	Vigore	6 shirts	RT	140		11-5-68
	29	" "	3 Pants	DC	140		11-5-68
	30	" "	1 Pant	DC	60		11-5-68
	31	J. R. Conner	7 shirts	RT	170		11-2-68
	32	" "	4 Pants	DC	240		11-2-68
	33						
	34		4 pants - 1-68				
	35	Jeff Powell	3 shirts	RT	90		11-1-68
	36	" "	3 Pants	DC	140		11-1-68
	37	B. W. Puckett	4 shirts	RT	90		11-6-68
	38	" "	2 shirts	RT	50		11-6-68
	39	C. Murtough	4 shirts	RT	90		11-2-68
	40	" "	3 shirts	RT	80		11-2-68
	41	Geo. Carlson	2 shirts	RT	50		11-1-68
	42	" "	1 Suit / 1 shirt	DC	160		11-1-68
	43	H. E. Nowacki	1 Suit / 1 coat	DC	160		11-1-68
	44	" "	4 shirts	RT	80		11-1-68
	45	H. Jurgensen	6 shirts	RT	170		11-2-68
	46	J. Bourne	2 Pants	DC	200		11-30-68
	47	Jim Jordan	3 shirts	RT	80		11-18-68
	48	" "	2 Pants	DC	130		11-18-68
	49	Ralph Goodwin	1 short / 1 slacks	RT	80		11-1-68
	50	" "	1 Pant / 1 slacks	DC	200		11-1-68

DATE Fri. 11-1-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	James Kery	4 shirt	at	99		11-2-
	2	" " "	2 shirt	at	54		11-2-
	3	J. H. Janghin	1-2 pc. dress	at	1 25		11-16-68
	4	Art Meeks	4 shirt	at	99		11-2-
	5	" "	5 shirt	at	1 24		11-2-
	6	Johnny Jackson	3 shirt 2 pants	at	1 82		11-5-68
	7	E. Richards	1 Pant	at	65		11-5-68
	8	" "	3 shirt	at	80		11-4-68
	9	H. M. Jackson	4 shirt	at	99		11-4-68
	10	" "	2 shirt	at	54		11-4-68
	11	Lucy Wiegley	1 shirt 20	at	10		11-8-68
	12	B. Knapp	1 rain coat	at	1 50		11-7-68
	13	" "	3 pants	at	1 49		11-7-68
	14	Thomas Hammell	4 shirt	at	99		11-5-68
	15	Bob Kenner	3 shirt	at	80		11-6-68
	16	C. C. Ross	1 suit 1 pant	at	1 64		11-9-68
	17	K. Sotter	1 coat	at	65		11-4-68
	18	John Lord	5 shirt	at	1 24		11-5-68
	19	Paul Morgan	5 shirt	at	1 24		11-9-68
	20						
	21						
	22						
	23	Saturday Nov. 2-1968					
	24	Lava Higgins	1 shirt do over	ST	10		11-16-68
	25	" "	4 shirt	ST	99		11-16-68
	26	" "	1 pant 1 sweater	at	1 30		11-16-68
	27	" "	1 suit	at	99		11-16-68
	28	" "	3 trousers	at	1 14		11-16-68
	29	R. L. Hays	finished laundry	ST	3 14		11-9-68
	30	Charles Anderson	100% top trousers	at	1 65		11-2-68
	31	" "	2 sweaters	at	1 50		11-16-68
	32	" "	2 dresses	at	2 60		11-16-68
	33	C. Senack	5 shirt	at	1 24		11-6-68
	34	G. Barnett	2 trousers 1 coat	at	1 95		11-8-68
	35	" "	8 shirt	at	1 98		11-8-68
	36	Charles White	4 shirt	at	99		11-6-68
	37	G. Capland	1 suit 1 sweater	at	50		11-2-68
	38	" "	1 suit 1 sweater	at	50		11-2-68
	39	" "	6 shirt	at	1 49		11-2-68
	40	" "	100% top trousers	at	1 60		11-2-68
	41	G. L. Patterson	2 trousers	at	1 30		11-6-68
	42	R. L. Hoffman	1 jacket gray	at	65		11-16-68
	43	" "	5 shirt	at	1 24		11-16-68
	44	" "	5 shirt	at	1 24		11-16-68
	45	Virginia Cooper	1 pant 1 coat	at	2 54		11-30-68
	46	W. F. Brown	1 dress blue	at	1 30		11-4-68
	47	Philip Thomas	6 shirt	at	1 49		11-9-68
	48	Brad Pittman	1 trousers	at	65		11-7-68
	49	" "	4 shirt	at	99		11-7-68
	50	G. L. Tomary	1 suit 1 trousers	at	1 64		11-16-68

Nov - 2, 1968 Saturday

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	James Wilson	4 shirts	ST	99		11-5-68
	2	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-5-68
	3	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-5-68
	4	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49		11-5-68
	5	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49		11-5-68
	6	" "	3 trousers	DC	1 49		11-5-68
	7	Mrs. Richard Price	finished laundry	flat	1 16		11-12-68
	8	Richard Price	finished laundry	flat	1 00		11-12-68
	9	Richard Phillips	1 shirt	ST	35		11-7-68
	10	R.P. Mullen	4 shirts	ST	99		11-5-68
	11	" "	2 trousers	DC	1 30		11-5-68
	12	Edith Evans	finished laundry	flat	1 64		11-7-68
	13	Simon Duncan	2 polo shirts	DC	1 30		11-15-68
	14	James Andrews	2 dress shirts	ST	1 02		11-14-68
	15	James Sutton	4 shirts	ST	99		11-15-68
	16	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24		11-15-68
	17	" "	1 shirt 1 tie	DC	1 30		11-15-68
	18	" "	1 black 2 shirts	DC	1 89		11-15-68
	19	" "	1 dress	DC	1 98		11-15-68
	20	" "	3 shirts	DC	1 81		11-15-68
	21	" "	3 shirts	DC	1 49		11-15-68
	22	R.C. Bentley	1 suit, 1 hat	DC	1 64		11-9-68
	23	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-9-68
	24	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-9-68
	25						
	26						
	27						
	28	Monday Nov. 4 - 1968					
	29	J. Jenkins	1 shirt	ST	35		11-7-68
	30	" "	2 trousers	DC	1 30		11-7-68
	31	B. Snyder	1 Raincoat 1 hat	DC	1 50		11-7-68
	32	" "	3 shirts	ST	80		11-5-68
	33	" "	1 Black top suit	DC	1 50		11-5-68
	34	" "	2 Turtleneck Neck 1 tie	ST	1 66		11-5-68
	35	R.M. Graham	1 Trousers	DC	1 65		11-5-68
	36	" "	5 shirts	ST	1 24		11-5-68
	37	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-5-68
	38	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-5-68
	39	R. Cohen	finished laundry	flat	1 00		11-12-68
	40	Carl Miller	3 shirts	ST	80		11-21-68
	41	" "	1 sp sport suit	DC	99		11-21-68
	42	Mrs. Shelia Taylor	1 suit 1 hat	DC	99		11-7-68
	43	" "	1 suit green	DC	99		11-7-68
	44	Earl Dye	4 shirts	ST	99		11-13-68
	45	H. Overback	finished flat	flat	2 54		11-7-68
	46	C.W. Fellen	1 dress Gray	DC	1 30		11-22-68
	47	" "	2 dresses	DC	2 95		11-22-68
	48	" "	1 Ladies Hat	DC	1 50		11-20-68
	49	" "	1 Men's Hat	DC	65		11-22-68
	50	T. Egan	5 shirts	ST	1 24		11-18-68

DATE Monday Mar - 4 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DUES SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	N. Moran	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-13-68
	2	Tom Sawyer	1 suit green	DC		99	11-14-68
	3	"	1 suit 1 tunic	DC		99	11-14-68
	4	"	1 coat 2 trousers	DC	1	45	11-14-68
	5	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	11-14-68
	6	"	1 dress gray	DC	1	30	11-14-68
	7	"	1-3pc dress black/blue	DC	1	95	11-14-68
	8	C.E. Fridell	1 trousers	DC		65	11-7-68
	9	C. Abbott	1 suit 1 trousers	DC	1	64	11-6-68
	10	Alma Jenkins	1 suit green	DC		99	11-9-68
	11	Joe O'Brien	4 shirts	ST		99	11-9-68
	12	W.C. Halloman	1 raincoat	DC	2	60	11-6-68
	13	Cell Officer	Regg 2 towels	flat		11	11-6-68
	14	E. Walker	finished laundry	flat	1	10	11-2-68
	15	L.A. Clay	2 shirts	ST		64	11-1-68
	16	"	finished laundry	flat	1	10	11-30-68
	17	E. Richards	2 shirts - 1	ST		54	11-9-68
	18	Lincoln, Atlanta	1 too 1 sweater	DC	1	40	11-5-68
	19	"	2 shirts	ST		54	11-5-68
	20	Jack LeMieux	1 coat, 1 too	DC	1	30	11-9-68
	21	"	4 shirts	ST		79	11-9-68
	22	L.A. Clay	1 trousers	DC		65	11-4-68
	23	Frank Marshall	1 trousers	DC		65	11-9-68
	24	Phil Watson	1 shirt 1 spread	flat	1	00	11-15-68
	25	Jimmy Hill	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-6-68
	26	"	1 suit	DC		99	11-6-68
	27	"	2 trousers	DC	1	30	11-6-68
	28	Donald Thomas	1 trousers	DC	2	15	11-8-68
	29	Frank Stillings	2 dresses	DC	2	60	11-6-68
	30	L.F. Brand	1 trousers, 1	DC		65	11-20-68
	31	"	finished laundry	flat	1	00	11-20-68
	32	J.O. Regier	1 suit	DC		99	11-9-68
	33	"	2 trousers 1 sweater	DC	1	95	11-9-68
	34	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	11-9-68
	35						
	36						
	37	Tuesday Mar - 5 - 1968					
	38	Bill Baker	finished laundry	flat		100	11-6-68
	39	John Cooper	4 shirts	ST		99	11-5-68
	40	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-5-68
	41	Lanadae Gibbs	2 jackets 1 sweater	DC	2	05	11-7-68
	42	"	3 trousers	DC	1	49	11-7-68
	43	"	3 shirts	ST		80	11-7-68
	44	Epithel Peters	2 dresses 1 belt	DC	1	30	11-9-68
	45	Harold Ayler	3 trousers	DC	1	49	11-6-68
	46	James Matthews	1 short coat	DC	1	25	11-12-68
	47	"	1 overcoat	DC	1	50	11-12-68
	48	"	1-2pc dress	DC	1	30	11-12-68
	49	"	2 dresses 1-3pc belt	DC	3	07	11-12-68
	50	Richard Leary	shirt & flat	flat	1	28	11-12-68

Tuesday, Nov. 5-1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	John J. Eagan	finished laundry	flat	1	28	11-12-68
	2	J. Mardock	2 trousers	RC	1	30	11-7-68
	3	"	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-7-68
	4	"	1 dress 1 skirt 1 hat 1 necktie	RC	2	68	11-7-68
	5	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-7-68
	6	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-7-68
	7	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-7-68
	8	James K. Brock	1 trousers	RC		65	11-14-68
	9	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-14-68
	10	Bert H. Hume	1 coat 1 trousers	RC	1	40	11-9-68
	11	A. Martin	1 trousers	RC		65	11-30-68
	12	A. Blue	1 jacket	RC		65	11-13-68
	13	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-13-68
	14	Emilio Lopez	1 sweater 1 coat 1 necktie	RC	1	95	11-13-68
	15	"	1 shirt 1 coat	RC		65	11-13-68
	16	J. E. Lacey	1 suit 1 trousers	RC	1	64	11-12-68
	17	John J. Hickey	4 shirts	ST		99	11-7-68
	18	Shack Saunders	4 shirts	ST		99	11-16-68
	19						
	20						
	21	Wednesday	Nov. 6, 1968				
	22	Art Stewart	2 shirts	ST		54	11-7-68
	23	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-7-68
	24	Charles Hudson	1 trousers 1 necktie	RC		75	11-6-68
	25	J. R. Cannon	1 trousers 1 jacket	RC	1	30	11-6-68
	26	"	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-6-68
	27	"	3 shirts	ST		80	11-6-68
	28	J. B. Rogers	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-7-68
	29	Shayne Anderson	6 shirts	ST	1	09	11-6-68
	30	"	1 suit	RC		99	11-6-68
	31	"	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-6-68
	32	Charles Moley	1 trousers	RC		65	11-12-68
	33	"	3 shirts	ST		80	11-9-68
	34	R. Duff	4 shirts	ST		99	11-7-68
	35	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-7-68
	36	Walter Wilson	1 necktie 1 trousers	RC	1	70	11-6-68
	37	Charles Holmes	4 shirts	ST		99	11-6-68
	38	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-6-68
	39	"	2 shirts 1 pants 1 hat	ST	1	57	11-6-68
	40	"	1 shirt 1 trousers	RC	1	40	11-6-68
	41	"	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-6-68
	42	"	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-6-68
	43	"	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-6-68
	44	"	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-6-68
	45	G. C. Scott	3 shirts	ST		80	11-13-68
	46	Stephen	3 shirts	ST		80	11-8-68
	47	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-8-68
	48	J. Senack	4 shirts	ST		99	11-9-68
	49	P. E. Smith	3 shirts	ST		80	11-14-68
	50	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-19-68

Wednesday Nov. 6 68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Mr. Timmel	4 shirts	ST	99		11-9-68
	2	" "	4 shirts	ST	98		11-9-68
	3	" "	4 shirts	ST	98		11-9-68
	4	CE Jones	1 sweat shirt	DC	99		11-8-68
	5	" "	1 suit 4 pairs of sls	DC	99		11-8-68
	6	" Nelson	2 blouses 1 pair sls	DC	195		11-7-68
	7	Ken Lemau	2 trousers	DC	131		11-14-68
	8	" "	2 pants	ST	189		11-14-68
	9	" "	3 shirts	ST	80		11-14-68
	10	Lynne S. King	1 suit	DC	99		11-7-68
	11	CE Kamler	4 shirts	DC	98		11-14-68
	12	" "	4 shirts	DC	96		11-14-68
	13	" "	4 shirts	DC	96		11-14-68
	14	Richard Kebab	4 shirts	ST	59		11-9-68
	15	" "	4 shirts	ST	98		11-9-68
	16	" "	3 shirts	ST	81		11-9-68
	17	Ray Mercer	3 trousers	DC	149		11-11-68
	18	" "	3 tops 1 shirt	DC	219		11-11-68
	19	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-11-68
	20	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-11-68
	21	J. E. Fiddle	1 shirt	ST	35		11-11-68
	22	" "	Mixed laundry	ST	108		11-11-68
	23	Ken Farnsworth	1 shirt	DC	99		11-19-68
	24	" "	3 shirts	ST	99		11-19-68
	25	Judy Keene	1 shirt 2 blouses	DC	265		11-19-68
	26	Melanie Kame	2 sweaters	DC	150		11-7-68
	27	" "	3 blacks	DC	149		11-7-68
	28	" "					
	29	" "	Thurs. 11-7-68				
	30	Sam Rogers	1 C. suit chills	DC	148		11-9-68
	31	" "	1 Suit	DC	99		11-7-68
	32	J. B. Ojfer	5 shirts	ST	129		11-8-68
	33	" "	2 pants	DC	130		11-8-68
	34	J. H. Rudaitis	5 shirts	ST	129		11-12-68
	35	" "	1 pants	DC	65		11-12-68
	36	W. Bush		Bul	368		11-12-68
	37	" "	1 pants	DC	65		11-12-68
	38	John R. Horn	1 shirt	DC	65		11-9-68
	39	" "	2 shirts 1 pants	ST	166		11-9-68
	40	J. L. Wishing	4 shirts	ST	99		11-16-68
	41	Herbst	3 shirts	ST	80		11-8-68
	42	Nowicki	5 shirts	ST	129		11-9-68
	43	" "	1 Suit	DC	99		11-9-68
	44	" "	1 Rain coat	DC	150		11-9-68
	45	Glenn Roper		Bul	192		11-12-68
	46	" "	1 pants 1 shirt	DC	130		11-12-68
	47	J. Babnick	1 1/2 trousers	DC			11-9-68
	48	" "	1 pants	DC			11-9-68
	49	Lee R. Seabron	2 pants 1 jacket	DC	205		11-9-68
	50	Betty Death	1 C. suit	DC	120		11-9-68

DATE *Nov 11-7-68*

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Joe Stone	1 Pant	DC	65		11-9-68
	2	OK. Mattwals	3 shirts	RT	80		11-9-68
	3	"	1 Pant	DC	65		11-9-68
	4	Broodinsky		Flt	146		11-10-68
	5	D. F. Blotte	1 shirt	RT	55		11-9-68
	6	"	2 shirts	RT	54		11-13-68
	7	"	1 Pant 1 Suit	DC	130		11-12-68
	8	John J. J. J.	4 shirts	RT	99		11-9-68
	9	"	2 shirts	RT	54		11-5-68
	10	Richard Roberts	5 shirts	RT	124		11-10-68
	11	"	5 shirt	RT	124		11-11-68
	12	"	1 Pant	DC	65		11-11-68
	13	Jimmy Hall	Replace buttons	RT	NC		11-13-68
	14	Dick Whitmire		BW	255		11-12-68
	15	Tom Rogers	1 coat 1 Pant	DC	110		11-9-68
	16	Guertach	1 shirt	DC	65		11-9-68
	17	A. Passer		Flt	110		11-12-68
	18	Johnny Jackson	2 shirts 1 Pant	DC	160		11-18-68
	19		4 re 11-8-68				
	20	R. Kussman	1 Pant	DC	74		11-9-68
	21	Hamlett	2 shirts	RT	54		11-9-68
	22	Murtough	3 pants	RT	158		11-9-68
	23	"	5 shirts	RT	124		11-9-68
	24	"	5 shirts	RT	124		11-9-68
	25	Annie Riley	1 Pant	DC	33		11-9-68
	26	R. Duffs	1-3 M Suit	DC	150		11-9-68
	27	Harden Wood	1 long 1 shirt 1 tie	DC	389		11-9-68
	28	Floyd Rogers	2 shirts	DC	149		11-16-68
	29	"	4 shirts	RT	99		11-16-68
	30	"	4 shirts	RT	99		11-16-68
	31	Lopez	5 shirts	RT	154		11-11-68
	32	"	5 shirts	RT	124		11-11-68
	33	Sam Murphy	1 Pant	DC	60		11-9-68
	34	"	2 Coats 1 Pant	DC	75		11-9-68
	35	"	2 shirts	DC	10		11-9-68
	36	"	1 Pant	RT	54		11-9-68
	37	"	5 shirts	RT	124		11-9-68
	38	Ray Hooper	4 shirts	RT	74		11-9-68
	39	"	4 shirts	RT	99		11-9-68
	40	"	4 shirts 1 Pant	RT	153		11-9-68
	41	"	2 sweaters	DC	140		11-4-68
	42	"	2 "	DC			11-9-68
	43	"	2 "	DC			11-9-68
	44	"	3 Pant	DC			11-9-68
	45	Her Carlson	9 shirt	RT	223		11-9-68
	46	"		Flt	100		11-9-68
	47	"	Suit 1 Pant 1 shirt	DC	224		11-9-68
	48	Robt. Weeks	5 shirt	RT	124		11-9-68
	49	"	1 Suit	DC	99		11-9-68
	50	"	1 Suit 1 Coat	DC	164		11-9-68

DATE Fri 11-8-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Robt. Muecke	1 coat	void	DC		Void
	2	Paul Spiser	4 shirts	ct	99		11-15-68
	3	" "	1 coat	DC	65		11-15-68
	4	Rennie Pennell	2 pants	DC	1 30		11-13-68
	5	" "	4 shirts	ct	99		11-13-68
	6	Fred Yancey	2 sweaters	DC	1 40		11-13-68
	7	" Yancey	2 sweaters	DC	1 40		11-13-68
	8	" Yancey	1 slack suit	DC	1 35		11-13-68
	9	" Yancey	3 pants	DC	1 19		11-13-68
	10	D. Wang	4 shirts	ct	99		11-18-68
	11	" "	2 shirts	ct	54		11-18-68
	12	Paul Morgan	3 shirts	ct	80		11-18-68
	13	" "	4 shirts	ct	99		11-18-68
	14	J. Jackson	1 coat 2 pants	DC	1 95		11-27-68
	15	J. Peters	1 suit	DC	99		11-23-68
	16	J. Stallings	1 pants	DC	1 15		11-21-68
	17	" Stallings	3 pants	DC	1 49		11-9-68
	18	" Stallings	1 pants	DC			11-9-68
	19	" "	3 shirts	ct	80		11-9-68
	20	" "	4 "	ct	99		11-21-68
	21						
	22						
	23	Saturday Nov. 9-6-8					
	24	Estelle Lefter	1 shirt green	DC	80		
	25	John & Harv	1 shirt pants	ct	89		11-13-68
	26	" " "	(4 shirts)	ct	99		11-9-68
	27	" " "	(4 shirts)	ct	99		11-9-68
	28	" "	2 trousers	DC	1 30		11-12-68
	29	" "	1 dress 1 skirt 1 sweater	DC	2 60		11-9-68
	30	J. Capeland	1 suit 1 shirt 1 sweater	ct	2 72		11-9-68
	31	" "	1 suit 1 shirt 1 sweater	ct	2 72		11-9-68
	32	J. Capeland	1 shirt 1 bl	ct	2 43		11-9-68
	33	" "	1 suit	DC	99		11-9-68
	34	Dr. W. Prescott	5 shirts	ct	1 24		11-23-68
	35	Wagner Peagerty	finished laundry	ct	1 46		11-14-68
	36	J. B. Berris	1 suit	DC	99		11-14-68
	37	" "	4 shirts	ct	99		11-14-68
	38	J. E. Nowinski	4 shirts	ct	99		11-12-68
	39	" "	1 suit 1 shirt	ct	1 60		11-12-68
	40	" J. Turney	1 shirt	ct	99		11-16-68
	41	J. Senard	3 shirts	ct	80		11-13-68
	42	Phillip Homing	6 shirts	ct	1 49		11-18-68
	43	George (Carroll)	1 suit 1 polo shirt	ct	1 64		11-15-68
	44	R. D. Kenney	1 suit	DC	99		11-15-68
	45	" "	1 tra. 1 suit	DC	1 64		11-15-68
	46	" "	3 shirts	ct	80		11-15-68
	47	J. M. Graham	1 trousers	DC	65		11-21-68
	48	" "	3 shirts	ct	80		11-21-68
	49	Judith Jones	4 shirts	ct	99		11-15-68
	50	M. M. Mawson	1 black 1 blouse	DC	1 30		11-12-68

Saturday DATE Nov - 9, 1968

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	C. Muntancho	2 shirts 1 pants	SC	1	10	11-12-68
	2	Wm. Edwards	3 shirts	SC	1	19	11-12-68
	3	P. J. Wallace	1 suit	SC		99	11-14-68
	4	"	1 tie 1 shirt 1 pants	SC	1	45	11-14-68
	5	"	2 shirts	ST		54	11-14-68
	6	Jack Bennett	1 suit	SC		79	11-12-68
	7	"	1 suit 1 trousers	SC	1	64	11-12-68
	8	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-12-68
	9	W. Gaudin	4 shirts	ST		99	11-14-68
	10	C. J. King	4 shirts	ST		99	11-14-68
	11	C. J. Nicholson	4 shirts	ST		99	11-20-68
	12	John Robert	4 shirts	ST		99	11-12-68
	13	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-12-68
	14	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-12-68
	15						
	16						
	17	Wednesday Nov - 11 - 68					
	18	Exel. Edwards	2 dresses	SC	2	60	11-12-68
	19	Charles Hudson	1 Belt 1 trousers	SC		75	11-12-68
	20	J. Gaudin	1 trousers	SC		65	11-19-68
	21	"	3 shirts 1 pt. top	ST		99	11-19-68
	22	R. Mullins	4 shirts	ST		99	11-15-68
	23	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-15-68
	24	Jack Threese	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-14-68
	25	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-16-68
	26	"	1 suit	SC		99	11-16-68
	27	"	1 suit 1 trousers	SC	1	64	11-16-68
	28	J. Threese	4 shirts	ST		99	11-26-68
	29	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-13-68
	30	Carl Miller	1 suit 1 tie	SC	1	64	11-21-68
	31	"	1 suit	SC		99	11-21-68
	32	"	2 shirts	ST		54	11-21-68
	33	R. D. Bruce	5 shirts	ST	1	29	2-3-68
	34	"	6 shirts	ST	1	29	2-3-68
	35	Greg R. R.	1 pants	SC		65	11-16-68
	36	"	3 trousers	SC	1	49	11-16-68
	37	"	4 shirts	ST		99	11-16-68
	38	W. E. Ragan	1 suit Gray	SC		99	11-15-68
	39	John Grace	4 shirts	ST		99	11-14-68
	40	L. K. Hays	Major Laundry	ST	2	07	11-16-68
	41	Orlene Spencer	1-pants 1 tie	SC		230	11-13-68
	42	A. Lopez	1 suit	SC		99	11-14-68
	43	"	1 suit	SC		99	11-14-68
	44	R. D. Thornton	Major Laundry	ST	1	80	11-13-68
	45	"	3 trousers	SC	1	49	11-13-68
	46	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-13-68
	47	"	2 pants	ST		104	11-13-68
	48	John King	Major Laundry	ST	1	28	11-14-68
	49	Robert Hardy	1 pants	ST		52	11-13-68
	50	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-13-68

Monday Nov 11-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE PAID
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Robert Hardy	Widok Laundry	flg.	1.00		7-13-6
	2	Joe C. Stenz	4 shirts	st	49		11-16-68
	3	Betty Lemon	1 child's coat	st	52		11-18-6
	4	"	3 shirts	st	1.19		11-18-6
	5	Billie Bird	1 dress gown	st	1.30		11-18-6
	6	Kirach Lethro	2 shirts	st	52		11-22-6
	7	P.A. Day	1 trousers	st	65		11-18-6
	8	"	1 shirt	st	35		11-18-6
	9	W. Bradbrook	1 trousers	st	65		11-14-6
	10	"	3 shirts	st	80		11-14-6
	11	"	4 shirts	st	99		11-14-6
	12						
	13						
	14						
	15	Tuesday Nov 12-1968					
	16	Larry Murphy	1 suit blue	st	99		11-12-6
	17	Charles Wiley	1 coat, grey fl	st	65		11-23-6
	18	"	4 shirts	st	99		11-23-6
	19	M. Morses	1 suit	st	99		11-23-6
	20	"	1 suit	st	99		11-19-6
	21	E.E. Fortenberry	4 shirts	st	99		11-16-6
	22	"	4 shirts	st	99		11-16-6
	23	"	4 shirts	st	99		11-16-6
	24	"	5 shirts	st	1.24		11-16-6
	25	Robert Tracy	Widok Laundry flg.	flg.	1.10		11-18-6
	26	James Wade	4 shirts	st	99		11-30-6
	27	"	4 shirts	st	99		11-30-6
	28	"	4 shirts	st	99		11-30-6
	29	W. H. Hamburger	6 shirts	st	1.49		11-14-6
	30	"	7 shirts	st	1.74		11-14-6
	31	"	3 shirts	st	1.95		11-14-6
	32	Robert Mecke	1 suit	st	99		11-16-6
	33	"	4 shirts	st	99		11-16-6
	34	Elmer Swelling	4 shirts	st	99		11-25-6
	35	"	2 shirts 1 pant	st	1.06		11-25-6
	36	Wm J. B. Kitchens	1 dress blue	st	1.30		11-16-6
	37	"	2 dress 1 bro 1 pants	st	2.10		11-16-6
	38	Johnny Johnson	2 trousers	st	1.30		11-15-6
	39	"	3 shirts	st	80		11-15-6
	40	George Smith	1 suit	st	79		11-15-6
	41	Dr. Knapp	5 shirts	st	1.24		11-13-6
	42	Jimmy Hill	4 shirts	st	99		11-14-6
	43	"	1 suit	st	99		11-14-6
	44	"	1 tra 1 shirt	st	1.30		11-14-6
	45	"	1 Lap Robes	st	1.00		11-14-6
	46	Bill Collier	2 grey tr. Boet	st	1.04		11-14-6
	47	"	4 shirts	st	46		11-18-6
	48	"	5 shirts	st	1.24		11-14-6
	49	"	1 trousers repair	st	1.15		11-18-6
	50	"	1 coat 1 tra 1 shirt	st	1.95		11-14-6

Tuesday, DATE Nov 12-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
1		Will (allie)	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-14-68
2		"	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-14-68
3		Susan (Peking)	1 dress / skirt / skirt	RC	2	60	11-20-68
4		Ingrid Rudnick	1 Red velvet Rob	RC	4	00	12-4-68
5		"	2 dresses	RC	4	30	12-4-68
6		"	1 dress 1 black	RC	1	95	11-21-68
7							
8							
9		Wednesday Nov 13-68					
10		Estelle Peters	2 dresses 1 skirt	RC	1	30	11-14-68
11		Wilde Thund	2 shirts	RC	1	30	11-13-68
12		"	2 trousers	RC	1	30	11-13-68
13		J. B. Roach	1-2nd dress	RC	1	30	11-13-68
14		"	100 lbs / skirt	RC	1	95	11-15-68
15		"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-15-68
16		Gary (Hug)	1 skirt	RC	1	49	11-14-68
17		R. L. Duncan	4 shirts	ST	4	99	11-13-68
18		"	4 shirts	ST	4	99	11-13-68
19		"	4 shirts	ST	4	99	11-27-68
20		"	4 shirts	ST	4	99	11-13-68
21		"	1 dress	RC	1	30	11-13-68
22		Earl Dye	1 skirt	RC	1	99	11-15-68
23		J. Seayack	1 skirt / skirt	RC	1	49	11-15-68
24		Janice (Murray)	1 dress 1 skirt	RC	1	45	11-15-68
25		Giff (Humb)	2 trousers	RC	1	30	11-20-68
26		"	2 shirts	ST	2	54	11-20-68
27		C. W. Felling	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-21-68
28		B. Snyder	1 skirt	RC	1	99	11-15-68
29		"	1 skirt	RC	1	99	11-15-68
30		A. L. Ellis	1 skirt 2nd	RC	1	25	11-18-68
31		Grady Scott	1 coat 1st	RC	1	30	11-15-68
32		"	3 trousers	RC	1	44	11-15-68
33		"	4 shirts	ST	4	99	11-15-68
34		Danny (Cabrera)	3 trousers 1st	RC	2	14	11-15-68
35		"	4 shirts	ST	4	99	11-15-68
36		"	3 shirts	ST	3	80	11-15-68
37		Glenn (Perry)	1 skirt 1st	ST	1	16	11-15-68
38		R. L. (Sullivan)	1 skirt white	RC	1	99	11-16-68
39		"	1 overcoat	RC	1	50	11-16-68
40		J. R. (Mullins)	2 trousers	RC	1	30	11-18-68
41		"	4 shirts	ST	4	99	11-18-68
42		"	4 shirts	ST	4	99	11-18-68
43		J. P. Jenkins	2 trousers	RC	1	30	11-18-68
44		"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-18-68
45		"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-18-68
46		Danny (Taylor)	2 jackets	RC	1	50	11-25-68
47		"	1 skirt	RC	1	99	11-25-68
48		"	2 trousers	RC	1	30	11-25-68
49		"	4 shirts	ST	4	99	11-25-68
50		"	4 shirts	ST	4	99	11-25-68

Wednesday Nov 12-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	T. Nafio	2 trousers	RC	1	30	11-18
	2	"	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-18
	3	Five, 110 type	1 dress shirt	RC	1	45	11-11
	4	"	1-2nd dress	RC	1	65	11-11
	5	E. Pope	1 overcoat & hood	RC	1	85	11-15
	6	John Chad	1 suit 1 tie	RC	1	64	11-16
	7	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-16
	8	J. Thompson	4 shirts	ST	99		11-15
	9	"	4 shirts	ST	79		11-15
	10	"	3 shirts 2 pants	ST	1	84	11-15
	11						
	12						
	13	Thursday Nov - 14 - 1968					
	14	L. J. Ingram	2 trousers	RC	1	30	11-16
	15	"	1-3/4 overcoat	RC	1	25	11-15
	16	"	1 overcoat	RC	1	50	11-16
	17	Grey Black	1 suit	RC	99		11-15
	18	"	1 suit	RC	99		11-15
	19	Harvey Reese	1 jacket blue	RC	95		11-15
	20	Ed. Cannon	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-15
	21	"	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-15
	22	"	1 raincoat 1 tie	RC	2	15	11-15
	23	J. H. Everett	4 shirts	ST	99		11-26
	24	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-26
	25	James Freese	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-15
	26	John Russell	Mixed Laundry	ST	1	00	11-14
	27	John Bennett	2 trousers	RC	1	30	11-27
	28	Barbara Dugas	1 sock 2 sweater	RC	2	05	11-21
	29	Ed. Buckner	1 trousers	RC	65		11-18
	30	"	1 trousers	RC	65		11-18
	31	"	3 shirts	ST	96		11-16
	32	R. O. Huber	3 trousers	RC	1	49	11-16
	33	R. W. Hartfield	1 shirt	ST	35		11-19
	34	Bill Libby	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-27
	35	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-27
	36	C. E. Kamla	4 shirts	ST	99		11-26
	37	C. E. Kamla	4 shirts	ST	99		11-26
	38	Angie Fredin	1 dress blue	RC	1	30	11-18
	39	C. M. Rhodes	1 coat 1 dress	RC	2	80	11-18
	40	Ernest Johnson	5 shirts	ST	7	24	11-22
	41	"	5 shirts	ST	72		11-22
	42	"	5 shirts	ST	1	24	11-22
	43	M. W. Wain	1 suit	RC	49		11-20
	44	Joe C. Stover	1 trousers	RC	65		11-16
	45	H. Donnelly	finished laundry	ST	1	58	11-22
	46	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-22
	47	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-22
	48	"	4 shirts	ST	99		11-22
	49	Eva Bailey	2 trousers 2 coats	RC	2	60	11-19
	50	Anna Jenkins	6 shirts	ST	1	49	11-21

DATE
Thursday, Nov-14-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT DOLL. CENTS	DATE SOLD
	1	Olina Jenkins	7 shirts	ST	174	1-31-68
	2	Tom Murphy	3 shirts	ST	80	11-3-68
	3	W. L. Toady	2 trousers	RC	130	11-19-68
	4	Wendell Hutchins	2 shirts	RC	24	11-15-68
	5	" "	1 trousers	RC	15	11-15-68
	6	Lee Hutchins	3 shirts	ST	80	11-16-68
	7	" "	4 shirts	ST	98	11-16-68
	8	Ed Alvarez	1 trousers	RC	65	11-16-68
	9	" "	4 shirts	ST	98	11-16-68
	10	" "	4 shirts	ST	98	11-16-68
	11	" "	5 shirts	ST	124	11-16-68
	12	Mr. J. J. Dauschulte	1 suit blue	RC	78	11-16-68
	13	" "	1 suit blue	RC	98	11-16-68
	14	" "	1 coat tan, tie bag	RC	130	11-16-68
	15	" "	4 shirts	ST	98	11-16-68
	16	" "	4 shirts	ST	98	11-16-68
	17	W. E. Wingo	1 shirt, 1 trousers	ST	80	11-16-68
	18	Whiffle	2 trousers	RC	130	11-19-68
	19					
	20		Apr. 11-15-68			
	21	Charles Deaton	4 shirts	ST	98	11-18-68
	22	" "		ST	137	11-18-68
	23	Sidney Phillips	6 shirt	ST	149	11-21-68
	24	" "	1 coat	RC	65	11-21-68
	25	Jack Rimmer	3 shirts	ST	80	11-18-68
	26	" "	4 shirts	ST	98	11-18-68
	27	R. Mulkins	4 shirts	ST	98	11-18-68
	28	R. K. Martin	6 ties	RC	125	11-21-68
	29	" "	1 Pant	RC	50	11-23-68
	30	" "	13 shirts	ST	322	11-21-68
	31	Johnny Day	3 shirts	ST	50	11-15-68
	32	" "	1 suit	RC	70	11-15-68
	33	" "	1 suit	RC	98	11-15-68
	34	Ruth McMillan		ST	238	11-18-68
	35	R. R. Rozeau	1 suit	RC	98	11-19-68
	36	H. R. Rungtman	1 suit 1 Pant	RC	164	11-16-68
	37	James Riley	3 Ties 1 shirt	RC	167	11-15-68
	38	Travis	4 shirts	ST	98	11-19-68
	39	" "	2 shirts	ST	54	11-19-68
	40	George Carlson	4 shirts	ST	98	11-16-68
	41	" "	4 shirts	ST	98	11-16-68
	42	" "	1 suit	RC	98	11-16-68
	43	" "	1 suit	RC	98	11-16-68
	44	C. E. Griddle	1 shirt	ST	85	11-12-68
	45	R. W. Walbrook	1 suit old 1 Pant	RC	164	11-22-68
	46	J. E. Hiltbreath		ST	104	11-20-68
	47	" "	1 suit 1 tie	ST	124	11-19-68
	48	" "	1 suit	RC	98	11-19-68
	49	Wm. Thughn	3 sweaters	RC	225	11-16-68
	50	" "	4 shirts	ST	98	11-16-68

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Vernon Vaughn	1 shirt 1 Pant	AC	79		11-16
	2	" "	1 suit	AC	98		11-16-6
	3	" "	3 Pants	AC	1 54		11-16-6
	4	Paul Spirek	4 shirts	AT	99		11-26
	5	W. Matthews	1 Pant	AC	65		11-18
	6	John Wall	5 shirts	AT	1 24		11-19-6
	7						
	8						
	9	Julippa	4 shirts	AT	99		11-19-6
	10	John Muth	1 suit	AC	99		11-18-6
	11	" "	2 shirts	AT	54		11-18-6
	12	J. Sinsack	5 shirts	AT	1 24		11-19-6
	13	Benny McPherson	1 1/2 coat 1 hat	AC	3 15		11-16-6
	14	W. L. Embury	2 Pants	AC	1 30		11-23-6
	15	" "	1 suit	AC	99		11-23
	16	Melinda Smith	1 sweater 2 c	AC	1 58		11-28-6
	17	" "	1 Bl. 1 Sw.	AC	1 75		11-20-6
	18	Earl Dye	4 shirts	AT	99		11-23-6
	19	Virginia Hooper		AT	3 26		11-30
	20	Ray Rogers	4 shirts	AT	99		11-20-6
	21	" "	2 Pants	AC	1 49		11-20-6
	22	Remmie		Buy	2 37		11-22-6
	23	Robt. Meeks	4 shirts	AT	99		11-30-6
	24	" "	1 suit	AC	99		11-20-6
	25	H. Carlson		Buy	1 00		11-20-6
	26	H. E. Newicki		Buy	1 00		11-19-6
	27	" "	4 shirts	AT	99		11-19-6
	28	" "	4 shirts	AT	99		11-19-6
	29	J. L. Hayes		Buy	2 42		11-23-6
	30	J. B. Kitchens	3 shirts	AT	80		11-20-6
	31	" " Kitchens	4 shirts	AT	99		11-26-6
	32	" " "	2 pants	AC	1 30		11-20-6
	33	W. Heiser	3 shirts	AT	80		11-19-6
	34	" "	6 shirts	AT	1 49		11-19-6
	35	J. B. Ford	1 suit	AC	99		11-19-6
	36	" " "	1 suit 1 Pant	AC	1 64		11-19-6
	37	" " "	2 shirts	AT	54		11-19-6
	38	" " "	4 shirts	AT	99		11-19-6
	39	" " "	4 shirts	AT	99		11-19-6
	40	Richard Roberts	5 shirts	AT	1 24		11-23-6
	41	" "	5 shirts	AT	1 24		11-23-6
	42	Ed Whitten	4 shirts	AT	99		11-19-6
	43	" "	4 shirts	AT	99		11-19-6
	44	" "	5 shirts	AT	1 24		11-19-6
	45	" "	1 shirt	AT	35		11-19-6
	46	" "	4 pants	AC	2 11		11-19-6
	47	C. L. Cushing	4 shirts	AT	99		11-9-6
	48	Ann McKee	1 dress 1 sue	AC	2 05		11-21-6
	49	" "	1 1/2 coat	AC	1 50		11-21-6
	50	" "		Buy	1 00		11-21-6

DATE

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE SOLD
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	Jane Knight	7 Bl	st	2	38	11-23-6
	2	"	2 Bl 15 waist	st	2	65	11-23-6
	3	"	15 waist Jacket 15	st	2	65	11-23-6
	4	"	Jacket shirt 15	st	1	35	11-23-6
	5	"	15 waist 15 shirt	st	2	69	11-23-6
	6	Scotty Bulman	2 Tan 15 Jacket	st	2	65	11-23-6
	7	"	2 Superior 15	st	1	50	11-23-6
	8	Phillip Fleming	5 shirt	st	1	24	11-23-6
	9	J					
	10						
	11	Monday Max	18-68				
	12	Jeff Duggally	Mixed Laundry	st	1	00	11-19-6
	13	H.M. Graham	7 shirt	st	1	74	11-23-6
	14	Estelle Peters	finished laundry	st	1	13	11-20-6
	15	"	1 Rug	st	1	13	11-20-6
	16	Rennie Love	1 shirt	st	1	99	11-19-6
	17	"	1 shirt	st	1	35	11-19-6
	18	Mrs J.P. Brown	finished laundry	st	1	46	11-23-6
	19	Bill Odario	5 shirts	st	1	24	11-27-6
	20	"	5 shirts	st	1	24	11-27-6
	21	Lea R. Jackson	2 shirts	st	1	54	11-23-6
	22	Charles Johnson	3 shirts	st	1	95	11-22-6
	23	"	1 Jacket	st	1	85	11-22-6
	24	"	3 trousers	st	1	29	11-22-6
	25	"	2 trousers	st	1	95	11-22-6
	26	Jim Jordan	2 trousers	st	1	30	12-6-6
	27	"	3 shirts	st	1	80	12-6-6
	28	"	4 shirts	st	1	99	12-6-6
	29	R.A. Huber	3 trousers	st	1	49	11-23-6
	30	P. Muckie	1 suit repair	st	2	29	11-23-6
	31	"	1 trouser repair	st	1	15	11-23-6
	32	"	4 shirts	st	1	99	11-23-6
	33	Basie Secumb	1-2pc dress	st	1	36	11-22-6
	34	"	1-2pc dress	st	1	30	11-22-6
	35	"	1 shirt 1 bl	st	1	95	11-22-6
	36	J.R. Mullinax	1 Jacket	st	1	65	11-21-6
	37	"	1 shirt	st	1	35	11-27-6
	38	A.L. Elliot	1 trousers	st	1	25	11-22-6
	39	"	1-3pc suit	st	1	25	11-22-6
	40	Alena Jenkins	2 trousers	st	1	30	12-12-6
	41	"	3 shirts	st	1	49	11-25-6
	42	"	1 Crat child	st	1	75	12-9-6
	43	"	3 dresses girls	st	1	80	11-25-6
	44	J.P. Stone	4 shirts	st	1	99	11-23-6
	45	R.A. May	1 trousers	st	1	65	11-23-6
	46	"	1 shirt	st	1	35	11-23-6
	47	L.T. Brydson	1 dress 1 tie belt	st	1	35	11-21-6
	48	A. Lopez	5 shirts	st	1	24	11-23-6
	49	A. Lopez	5 shirts	st	1	24	11-23-6
	50	L. Taylor	1 suit trousers	st	1	64	11-20-6

DATE Monday Nov 18-68

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE SERVICE	AMOUNT		DATE DOLL
					DOLL.	CENTS	
	1	C. M. Rhodes	1 suit	DC	99		11-23
	2	" "	2 shirts	ST	54		11-23
	3	" "	3 shirts	ST	85		11-2
	4	Sammy Hill	1 suit	DC	99		11-2
	5	" "	6 shirts	ST	1.19		11-26
	6						
	7						
	8	Tuesday Nov 19-1968					
	9	L. T. Gushakorey	8 shirts	ST	1.98		11-21
	10	" "	5 pants	ST	2.50		11-21
	11	Art Stewart	1 suit, 1 tie	DC	1.28		11-20-6
	12	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-20-6
	13	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-20-6
	14	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-20-6
	15	Wesley Clark	1 suit	DC	99		11-20-6
	16	" "	1 shirt	ST	35		11-20-6
	17	Randall Lusk	1 suit	DC	99		11-19-6
	18	W. M. Gussard	1 black green	DC	65		11-20-6
	19	L. B. Black	1 suit, 1 tie	DC	1.68		11-20-6
	20	Charles Holmes	Trusted Laundry	ST	1.82		11-20-6
	21	" "	Velvet jacket	ST	1.00		11-20-6
	22	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-20-6
	23	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-20-6
	24	" "	5 shirts	ST	1.24		11-20-6
	25	" "	5 shirts	ST	7.24		11-20-6
	26	Charles Holmes	2 trousers	DC	1.39		11-20-6
	27	" "	3 trousers	DC	1.19		11-20-6
	28	" "	3 trousers	DC	1.19		11-20-6
	29	" "	3 trousers	DC	1.19		11-20-6
	30	Charles Holmes	1 pants	ST	52		11-30-6
	31	" "	1 coat, 1 sweater	DC	1.40		11-20-6
	32	" "	1960 short, 1 sweater	DC	1.40		11-20-6
	33	W. L. Emery	1 trousers, 1 sweater	DC	1.00		11-30-6
	34	Richard Leary	finished laundry	ST	1.10		11-25-6
	35	G. E. Novak	1 3pc suit	DC	1.25		11-23-6
	36	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-23-6
	37	C. W. Pucini	1 trousers	DC	65		11-23-6
	38	R. W. Guezec	1-2pc L. suit	DC	1.30		11-23-6
	39	" "	3 trousers	DC	1.19		11-23-6
	40	Robert H. Miska	1 for sweater	DC	1.40		11-21-6
	41	" "	3 trousers	DC	1.19		11-21-6
	42	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-21-6
	43	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-21-6
	44	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-21-6
	45	Brad Martin	4 shirts	ST	49		11-21-6
	46	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-20-6
	47	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-20-6
	48	W. J. C. Clark	finished laundry	ST	1.18		11-21-6
	49	A. Smith	3 shirts	ST	80		11-23-6
	50	" "	4 shirts	ST	99		11-23-6

4-18-68 Storage
Evelyn C. Leghorn
685 Argonne Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga 30308
872-2196
1-Beige Cashmere Coat value \$35.

June 13. 68
Page 80 - 29

Mrs G. n Boatwright
1 Blouse Oct 3 -
Page 160 line 37.

Mrs. Peters, can you identify the book you have in front of you for the committee, please?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, I do.

Mr. DODD. And would you please tell the committee what this book is?

Mrs. PETERS. This is our counterbook where we put the customer's name here. We list—

Mr. DODD. If you will hold up for just a second, I will get to that with you. I want to first establish that you can identify—

Mrs. PETERS. All right.

Mr. DODD [continuing]. This book.

First of all, let me ask you, did you bring this book with you to Washington today?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, I did.

Mr. DODD. And could you tell the committee what time period the book encompasses, from what month to what month and what year?

Mrs. PETERS. From March 12, 1968 to November 18, 1968.

Mr. DODD. Mrs. Peters, were the handwritten entries in that book made by you?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, other than the times that I wasn't there; then the relief lady did the writing.

Mr. DODD. So, on Thursdays and on that period of time, beginning on May 17, when you were in the car accident—

Mrs. PETERS. Right.

Mr. DODD [continuing]. During that 7-week period that you were out, those indications in the book were not made by you?

Mrs. PETERS. No.

Mr. DODD. But every other mark in that book is in your handwriting?

Mrs. PETERS. Right.

Mr. DODD. I would like to ask you, Mrs. Peters, to turn to the date of March 23, 1968, in that book, which is on page 11, I believe.

Do you have it there?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes.

Mr. DODD. I would like to ask you, Mrs. Peters to enlighten the committee as to what each of the columns on that page means or signifies; just a general description, if you would, beginning over on the left-most-hand side with the date and moving across. In your own words explain to the committee what each of those columns indicates.

Mrs. PETERS. Well, right here, I have a 9:30. That was the day—that was the time the laundry relay boy picked up our laundry in the morning.

The next line is the names. The next line is the type of clothes they brought in. The small line where I have DC and ST is drycleaning or starch work. That was the type work he wanted. The prices is where it came back from the laundry and we entered it on the book knowing that it was back.

And the last column is the date they picked it up after they brought it in and it has been done.

Mr. DODD. Mrs. Peters, when would you make the entries other than the entries indicating the price and the date of return? When did you normally write down the name of the customer and the type of laundry or drycleaning to be done? When would that be done?

Mrs. PETERS. When would it be wrapped?

Mr. DODD. No; when would it be written into the logbook?

Mrs. PETERS. Oh, just as quick as we can tie the bundles up and get to them, each one.

Mr. DODD. Do you mean by that that it would either be done immediately, when the customer was in the shop, or within a few minutes after the customer might leave?

Mrs. PETERS. Just a few minutes after because sometimes we'd have two or three customers, and I put their names and date on the ticket and give them their slip if they wanted it, and then I'd lay it aside and catch the next customer.

Mr. DODD. In this book going through it, did you ever leave spaces between the names of customers, and if so, under what circumstances did you leave those spaces? Do you understand what I mean by that?

Mrs. PETERS. Leave vacant pages?

Mr. DODD. Or vacant lines.

Mrs. PETERS. The only time I left vacant lines would be where I left off today and would start back tomorrow.

Mr. DODD. So, it would be the end of the day.

Mrs. PETERS. That's right.

Mr. DODD. But other than that, you would use every single line.

Mrs. PETERS. That's right.

Mr. DODD. Again, for the purposes of clarification, the final column, entitled "Date Sold", refers to the date the laundry would be picked up by the customer.

Mrs. PETERS. Right.

Mr. DODD. Now, Mrs. Peters, I would like to ask you to take some time, if you could, in the next minute or two, and beginning on that page 11, which is March 23—

Mrs. PETERS. That's right.

Mr. DODD [continuing]. 1968. I would like you to begin there and go through page 19, which is April 1, and I would like you to inform this committee if you can identify the name of Eric Galt on any of those dates and on what date you so identify his name. You can take your time doing that. I do not want you to rush.

[Pause.]

Mrs. PETERS. No, sir. I don't have it on there but one time on page 19.

Mr. DODD. What is the date on page 19?

Mrs. PETERS. Page 19, April 1, 1968.

Mr. DODD. On what line do you find that?

Mrs. PETERS. Line 30 and 31.

Mr. DODD. In other words, Mrs. Peters, the entry of the name, Eric Galt and the items that he requested to be cleaned, reflect that laundry was brought in by a man by the name of Eric Galt on April 1.

Mrs. PETERS. That's right.

Mr. DODD. Can you tell the committee whether or not each entry that was made on April 1 was made shortly after the customer brought in the laundry?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, and that was shortly after the relay pickup for the specials for the day.

Mr. DODD. Where is the indication of the relay pickup on this page?

Mrs. PETERS. On line 22, he picked up at 9 o'clock that morning.

Mr. DODD. Mrs. Peters, did you make all of the entries on page 19?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, I did.

Mr. DODD. Those are all in your handwriting?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DODD. I would now ask you to draw your attention to line 30 and 31 and go over to the last column that is titled "Date Sold" and ask you whether or not the date 4-5-68 would indicate the date that that laundry was picked up.

Mrs. PETERS. Yes, sir, it does, 4-5-68, 4-5-68.

Mr. DODD. Mrs. Peters, do you recall the man who picked up Eric Galt's laundry on April 5, 1968 as being the same man who brought in the laundry on April 1 and gave his name as Eric Galt.

Mrs. PETERS. Not definitely because at the time of the morning that he came in, we were getting over our busy spell and sometimes I have a customer or two, and we just don't pay that much attention to the customers' looks and all. So I couldn't swear exactly that it was him.

Mr. DODD. Well, I am not asking you to give us absolutely, positive identification. I realize that is difficult.

Mrs. PETERS. But I feel like it was because they were both young men.

Mr. DODD. Do you remember anything particular about the man who picked up the laundry on the——

Mrs. PETERS. Other than he was a nicely dressed, clean looking man.

Mr. DODD. Had you ever seen the man before April 1?

Mrs. PETERS. No, I hadn't.

Mr. DODD. Do you recall him ever bringing laundry into your establishment?

Mrs. PETERS. Not that I know of under any other name.

Mr. DODD. Based on your examination of the logbook records, can you state as a matter of fact for this committee that this man did not, this man with the name, Eric Galt, did not bring in laundry on either March 24, 25, 26, 28, or 29 of March?

Mrs. PETERS. No; I sure cannot.

Mr. DODD. And the indications made on March 27, which is a Thursday, those indications not being in your own handwriting, that being your day off, the log does not reflect an Eric Galt as appearing at the Piedmont Laundry.

Mrs. PETERS. No.

Mr. DODD. If you care to review that logbook for a minute, just to make sure, you are free to do so, but you feel fairly confident of that answer.

Mrs. PETERS. Beg your pardon?

Mr. DODD. I said you can feel free if you like to look back on those dates unless you feel confident of your answer.

Mrs. PETERS. Well, I'll look back but feel pretty confident that there was no other laundry brought in under that name. [Pause.]

[Witness Peters looking at the logbook.]

Mrs. PETERS. No, sir, there's not any other in here.

Mr. DODD. All right, Mrs. Peters. Thank you.

Could you tell the committee whether or not you recall a man, Eric Galt, being in the company of anyone else either on April 1 or on April 5?

Mrs. PETERS. No; I couldn't. He was by himself when he came in the laundry.

Mr. DODD. So, when you said a minute ago that both men looked neat and clean, what you were referring to was the——

Mrs. PETERS. The man that brought in the laundry and the man that picked it up.

Mr. DODD. Thank you.

Could you tell the committee about what time Mr. Galt picked up his laundry on April 5?

Mrs. PETERS. Well, it was shortly after 9 o'clock, around about the same time that he had brought it in, before noon anyway. I couldn't exactly tell the exact minute.

Mr. DODD. All right.

I would now like to, Mr. Chairman, ask the clerk to provide the witness with a copy of MLK exhibit No. F-106, which was introduced yesterday, and I would say to you, Mrs. Peters, that this exhibit I am about to give you, or have the clerk give to you, is a photostatic copy of page 19 of your logbook. Would the clerk please provide that to Mrs. Peters?

Mrs. PETERS. Beg your pardon?

Mr. DODD. Mrs. Peters, I said a minute ago, that's a copy, a photostatic copy of page 19 of your logbook, and I would like to compare that photostatic copy with the original page 19 of MLK exhibit No. F-106A, the logbook.

Mrs. PETERS. Well, they look about the same to me. One is in blue and red and this one is in black. Other than that, they're the same.

Mr. DODD. The reason I ask you that question is that it has been alleged that MLK exhibit No. F-106 is possibly a forged or an altered document. What I am asking you is whether or not that photocopy is an identical copy of page 19 of your book.

Ms. JOHNSON. She did not understand the question.

Mr. DODD. Is that an identical copy?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes it is.

Mr. DODD. All right.

Now, what I would like to do is to draw your attention to lines 30 and 31, and you will notice there in the original book there are heavy lines that are drawn around the name, Eric Galt and the indications of underwear, one topcoat and so forth; those heavy lines there. Do you know who made those lines?

Mrs. PETERS. I did it. I had three grandsons in school and they wanted a book for current events, and I marked it off for them for that reason.

Mr. DODD. If you will notice, there is one light red line, right above the heavy line, and then there is the heavy blue line.

Mrs. PETERS. Well, my red pen wasn't making as heavy a line as I liked, so I'd taken the blue one and went over it so it would be easier for them to find.

Mr. DODD. Mrs. Peters, do you know whether or not that logbook has ever been tampered with or altered in any way or marked or changed by anyone?

Mrs. PETERS. No, to my knowledge, it hasn't, because when we were finished with the book, I asked the man, my boss man, if I could keep the book, and he told me I could.

Mr. DODD. Other than the book being taken to school by your grandchildren, has anyone else ever had custody of that book?

Mrs. PETERS. Yes. Mr. Edwards and this lady right here came to my house last year and got the book and carried it and made a Xeroxed copy of it and brought it back the next day.

Mr. DODD. And was the book brought back and particularly, that page and that line in the same condition as it was prior to the time that they took possession of that book?

Mrs. PETERS. Right.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions for this witness. Mrs. Peters, I want to thank you for coming up here today and testifying before this committee.

Mrs. PETERS. You're quite welcome.

Chairman STOKES. Are there other members seeking recognition? [No response.]

Chairman STOKES. If there are no other members seeking recognition, Mrs. Peters, at this time under the rules of the committee, any witness appearing before our committee is extended a period of 5 minutes in which to expand upon or amplify any of their remarks before this committee. Is there anything that you care to address yourself to by way of clarification?

Mrs. PETERS. No; I don't have anything else to say.

Chairman STOKES. Then, on behalf of our committee, we would like at this time to thank you very much for your appearance here. You have certainly been of service to our committee, and we thank you for any inconvenience that we have caused you by having you come here.

Mrs. PETERS. Well, it hasn't been any inconvenience. I was glad to do it for you. If I have been any help, I'm glad.

Chairman STOKES. You certainly have been. We thank you very, very much. The witness is excused.

[The witness excused.]

Chairman STOKES. The next witness to be called before the committee will be Mr. Cowden, who was referred to as an alibi witness in yesterday's hearings. I, at this time, recognize Professor Blakey.

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. Chairman, in his sworn testimony before this committee on Wednesday and Thursday, James Earl Ray asserted his innocence of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. I quote from page 1 of his testimony:

The statement I am about to give this committee is essentially the same testimony I would have given the trial court in Memphis, Tennessee in 1969, if that court would have had the fortitude to have ordered a public trial into the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

He added:

In essence I would have told the trial court and jury that I did not shoot Martin Luther King, Jr., just as I am now telling this committee and if I would have had a lawyer to represent me, I could have offered conclusive proof in support of the denial.

In support of his denial, Mr. Ray stated that approximately 5:40 p.m., he decided to fix the spare tire of his white Mustang. Thinking the tire should be repaired, Ray said that he drove the Mustang "north on Main Street for maybe three or four blocks before turning right and traveling four or five blocks more to a service station."

After a fruitless effort to get his tire fixed, Ray stated that he started to return to the roominghouse. Upon arrival in the general vicinity of the roominghouse, he discovered a police car blocking Main

Street. Ray says that he then turned away from the area and drove south.

Shortly thereafter, Ray stated that he heard "over the car radio that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had been shot in Memphis."

In essence, then, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ray's alibi is that he was at a gas station trying to repair the spare tire of his Mustang at the time of Dr. King's assassination.

Mr. Chairman, the outlines of the gas station alibi have, until recently, been vague. In past interviews with Dan Rather and with the staff of this committee, Mr. Ray has given several varying descriptions of the location of the gas station. In his 1977 interview with Dan Rather, the station was "about five blocks from Main Street."

In his first interview with our staff on March 22, 1977, Ray stated that the station was "three blocks north and three or four blocks east from the roominghouse."

In the second interview with our staff, on March 28, 1977, Ray felt that the gas station was "three blocks north and three or four east."

Finally, in his fifth interview with our staff, conducted on May 3, 1977, Ray stated that the gas station was "three or four blocks down north and then turn right and go four or five blocks more, somewhere along in that area."

Thus, it has been something less than easy to determine precisely the location of the gas station.

More recently, however, the outlines of Mr. Ray's alibi have become more certain. Mr. Ray's current attorney, Mark Lane, in a recent supplement to his book, *Code Name "Zorro,"* states, and I will now quote in full beginning on page 356. The committee will bear with me if I quote an extensive passage. I wouldn't want it said that I left anything out.

In November 1977, I spent some time with Renfro Hayes, the original defense investigator in the case. Hayes, a massive and lumbering man, cares to effect a Tennessee country boy countenance. His image is quickly dispelled as soon as the work begins. His blinking eyes and open face cannot hide his uncanny ability to analyze the facts so quickly and the rugged determination that has constrained him to keep at it for almost a decade after the matter was concluded as far as the courts were concerned.

When we met, he looked at me for a long, silent moment and then said, "I knew this day would come. I did not know it would be you, but I knew this day would come, and this case would get on track for the first time. And I'm ready; I've been ready for years."

On November 12, 1977, Hayes introduced me to Dean Cowden, a long-time resident of Memphis and a professional investment counselor dealing in commodities. I met Cowden on a Saturday afternoon at his luxurious suite of offices in the suburbs of Memphis.

To appreciate the significance of the Cowden statement, it is necessary to understand the prosecution's allegations regarding Ray's actions during the period immediately preceding the murder. The state contends that at 5:00 p.m. on April 4, Ray left the room that he rented in the rooming house and entered the bathroom at the end of the hall. According to the prosecution theory, Ray locked himself in the bathroom for one hour and at 6:01 p.m., from the bathroom window, he fired the shot that killed Dr. King.

Certainly, someone did lock himself in the bathroom for approximately one hour before firing that shot. Charles and Grace Stephens, who occupied the room next to the bathroom, offered statements to that effect. The central question is whether it was James Earl Ray who confined himself to the bathroom from 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Ray told me that he was not in the bathroom at that time. He told me that he had gone instead "to a gas station to check out the car and to get air in the spare tire."

Cowden told me, in a tape recorded statement, that he arrived at a Texaco Service Station in Memphis at Second and Linden Streets on April 4, between 5:15 and 5:25 p.m. He had gone to the area, he said, "to pick up a friend who was getting out of work."

He said that he remained there until after Dr. King was shot shortly after 6:00 p.m. He was still at the gas station when an ambulance went by to respond to a call from the Lorraine Hotel, some eight blocks away.

"While I was there, the fellow walked in there. The first time he came into my view was very shortly after I parked. I saw him for the first time at about 5:30. He walked at an angle into the service station and walked over to the white Mustang that was parked there. There was nothing especially significant about him then, but later I saw his picture in the Memphis newspaper, the Commercial Appeal, and I knew who he was. It was James Earl Ray."

Cowden continued, "Ray left. He walked away and left the Mustang parked there in the service station and then he came back about 20 minutes later and, again, he walked up to the Mustang."

Cowden said that the Mustang was white and was "new-like," perhaps two or three years old. "The second time he came back into my vision, he walked back to the car and looked at the rear of it and then walked in towards the gasoline pumps and just stood there for a moment. And then he proceeded back the same way he came."

Cowden told me that he left the area after he heard the sirens from the ambulance and perhaps police vehicles. When he pulled out, the Mustang was still there, he said. When I asked Cowden why he had not come forward with his evidence earlier, he said "Well, you know, only if you are familiar with the details of the whole case is my information valuable. To me, when Ray was charged, the fact that I saw him eight blocks away just before the shooting only tended to confirm the fact that he was there, he was near the murder scene, and he pleaded guilty. He never did deny he was in the area. So, I thought that what I had seen was not important."

He added, "Of course, now that I have examined it in the timeframe of the whole thing, I see the importance of what I saw."

I asked Cowden if he were sure that the man he saw was James Earl Ray. He answered without hesitation: "Well, I'll tell you, if it wasn't, it was damn sure his twin and he was at the white Mustang, and it had out-of-state plates."

Cowden told me that during the past nine years, he had never been questioned by the Memphis police or the FBI. With all the personnel available to them, they had not located the decisive alibi witness in the case.

Mr. Chairman, because Ray has continued to assert his gas station alibi and because Mr. Lane and others have published statements by witnesses allegedly corroborating Mr. Ray's alibi, the committee staff, pursuant to the committee's direction, has conducted an extensive field investigation into the matter. Mr. Lane indicated yesterday that he had not recently talked to Mr. Cowden. The committee has.

In today's hearing, we will, with permission of the Chair, present four witnesses: Mr. Coy Dean Cowden, Mr. Larce E. McFall, Mr. Phillip McFall and a committee investigator, Ernestine Johnson. It would be appropriate now to call Mr. Cowden.

Chairman STOKES. The committee will call Mr. Cowden.

Will the witness please stand and raise your right hand to be sworn? Sir, do you solemnly swear the testimony you give before this committee is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you, you may be seated.

STATEMENT OF COY DEAN COWDEN, A RESIDENT OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Chairman STOKES. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Edgar.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Cowden, welcome.

Mr. COWDEN. Thank you.

Mr. EDGAR. I wonder if you would begin by giving us your full name for the record and your date of birth.

Mr. COWDEN. Coy Dean Cowden. Date of birth is December 17, 1934.

Mr. EDGAR. Are you appearing here today pursuant to a subpoena?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Cowden, in view of the importance and seriousness both to this committee as well as to the American public of the matter about which you are to be questioned, I want to stress to you the necessity of your furnishing this committee with truthful testimony. You have just sworn under oath that you will testify truthfully and tell the whole truth. I must advise you that in the course of imploring you to abide by the oath that you have just taken, that you are subject to possible prosecution for perjury under title 18, United States Code 1621 as well as obstruction of justice under title 18, United States Code 1503, in the event a determination is subsequently made that you testified falsely or otherwise interfered with the orderly process of this committee.

I want to stress that because your testimony is very, very, important to us. I want you to simply understand the importance of your truthful comments.

Mr. COWDEN. Right. Before this committee, right?

Mr. EDGAR. That is correct.

Mr. COWDEN. Thank you.

Mr. EDGAR. With the foregoing in mind, I now ask if you are ready to proceed with questioning?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. What is your current occupation?

Mr. COWDEN. Well, I am a licensed commodity broker. I am not active at it right at the moment.

Mr. EDGAR. Is it true that you were a commodities broker in the past as well?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. For what company did you work?

Mr. COWDEN. Well, I worked for Rosenthal & Company, for AL&T Trading out of Shreveport, La., for Intervest Commodities out of Salt Lake City, and also London Commodity Option, Ltd., Salt Lake City.

Mr. EDGAR. By whom were you employed on April 4, 1968, the day that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated?

Mr. COWDEN. I was manager of the Fair Incorporated at 600 Orleans Street, Beaumont, Tex.

Mr. EDGAR. In what capacity were you so employed?

Mr. COWDEN. I was manager of the store.

Mr. EDGAR. Would you repeat the location of this store again?

Mr. COWDEN. 600 Orleans Street, Beaumont, Tex.

Mr. EDGAR. Were you at work in that store on April 4, 1968?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. What were your hours of employment on that day?

Mr. COWDEN. Well, I don't really remember the closing hours. I am pretty fairly sure it was 9 to 5 or 9 to 5:30, something like that.

Mr. EDGAR. And where did you go following work on that day?

Mr. COWDEN. To my home residence, which was in Port Neches, Tex., which is a suburb of Beaumont, Tex.

Mr. EDGAR. That was approximately 5 o'clock or 5:15?

Mr. COWDEN. Something like that.

Mr. EDGAR. Where did you live at that time?

Mr. COWDEN. I lived in Port Neches, Tex. I can't recall the street address.

Mr. EDGAR. And what time did you arrive home?

Mr. COWDEN. Well, the drive, depending upon traffic, would be 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. EDGAR. Was anyone else home at the time?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes, my wife.

Mr. EDGAR. What is her full name?

Mr. COWDEN. At the time it was Catherine Sue Cowden. Of course she is remarried. Her name is Catherine S. Marshall.

Mr. EDGAR. How far is Port Neches in Texas to Memphis, Tenn.?

Mr. COWDEN. Over 400 miles, I would think.

Mr. EDGAR. I wonder if the clerk would show the witness MLK exhibit No. F-17, and whether that exhibit could be placed on the chart.

Mr. Cowden, as you can see, this MLK exhibit No. F-17 is from the National Enquirer dated October 11, 1977. As you can read from the first photograph, it begins,

Sensational new evidence uncovered by the Enquirer indicates that James Earl Ray could not have pulled the trigger of the gun that killed Martin Luther King.

Beginning with the fourth paragraph, which begins, "One of the witnesses * * *" Mr. Cowden, would you begin reading that statement?

Mr. COWDEN [reading]:

One of the witnesses who saw Ray half mile from the assassination scene is Dean Cowden, a commodity broker with AL&T Trading, a brokerage firm in Memphis, Tenn. Cowden states: "On April 4, 1968, the day Martin Luther King was killed, I bought gas at a Texaco station on the southeast corner of Linden Avenue and Second Street in Memphis, Tennessee. He says he saw James Earl Ray at the station looking at the front of a white Mustang at about 5:35 to 5:40 and again at 5:45 to 5:50 p.m. The shooting took place at, I believe that is 6:01 p.m. The gas station is six and one-half blocks from the assassination scene."

Do you want me to keep going?

Mr. EDGAR. Please continue.

Mr. COWDEN [continuing]:

Commented Renfro Hays, a private detective in Memphis, Tennessee, who has worked on the King case for nine years and led the Enquirer to the new witnesses: It is obvious that Ray could not have been at the gas station from 5:35 to 5:50 and also have been locked in the bathroom of the rooming house from 5:15 until after 6:01 p.m.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Cowden, would you read just one final paragraph? Just continue.

Mr. COWDEN [continuing]:

Cowden further stated that approximately—

I can't tell where this picks up. Here we go—

approximately five or ten minutes after the shooting he saw Ray again on the street near the gas station walking in a leisurely manner with no haste. He would have had to leave the station, walk to the roominghouse, go upstairs, get his gun, go into the bathroom, and King would have had to step out on the balcony at just that time, Cowden points out.

Mr. EDGAR. That is sufficient. Thank you.

Mr. Cowden, did you give this story to the National Enquirer?

Mr. COWDEN. I don't really think it is word for word this same story but it is approximately the same story.

Mr. EDGAR. Is this story true?

Mr. COWDEN. This story is completely false.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Chairman, I ask that MLK exhibit No. 17 be entered into the record at this time.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection it may be entered at this time.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the clerk to give the witness a copy of MLK exhibit No. F-117. Excerpts are available at our desk. I would ask that the clerk give Mr. Cowden a copy of the book, the full text of the book.

I have a copy of the book that can be provided to the witness.

Mr. Cowden, I would like you to look primarily at the book itself. We will deal with the excerpts here at the desk. They are simply Xeroxed pages of the cover page of the book and the text. Appropriate passages have been read previously by our chief counsel, but I wonder if you would just for the record identify that you have before you a book entitled "Code Name Zorro! The Murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.," coauthored by Mark Lane and Dick Gregory; is that correct?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. Would you turn to page 357 of that book?

Prior to asking you to read a paragraph from that book I will just note for the record that on the previous page, 356, it states: "On November 12, 1977, Hays introduced me to Dean Cowden, a long-time resident of Memphis."

Mr. Cowden, would you begin reading at paragraph 3 that begins, "Cowden told me in a tape-recorded statement * * *"?

Mr. COWDEN [reading]:

Cowden told me in a tape-recorded statement that he arrived at a Texaco service station in Memphis at Second and Linden Street on April 4 between 5:15 and 5:25 p.m. He had gone there, he said, to pick up a friend who was getting out of work. He said that he remained there until after Dr. King was shot, shortly after 6 p.m. He was still at the gas station when an ambulance went by to respond to a call from the Lorraine Hotel some eight blocks away. While I was there the fellow walked in. The first time he came into my view very shortly after I parked, I saw him for the first time about 5:30. He walked at an angle into the service station, walked over to the white Mustang that was parked there. There was nothing specifically significant about him then but later I saw his picture in the Memphis newspaper, the Commercial Appeal, and knew who he was. It was James Earl Ray.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Cowden, did you tell that story to either Mark Lane or Dick Gregory?

Mr. COWDEN. To Mark Lane.

Mr. EDGAR. Do you remember the approximate date that you told Mark Lane this story?

Mr. COWDEN. No, I do not.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Cowden, did you tell the truth when you gave this story to Mark Lane?

Mr. COWDEN. No, it was a rehearsed story.

Mr. EDGAR. With whom did you rehearse this story?

Mr. COWDEN. Renfro Hays.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I request that exhibit 117, the excerpted portions, be entered into the record as MLK exhibit No. F-117.

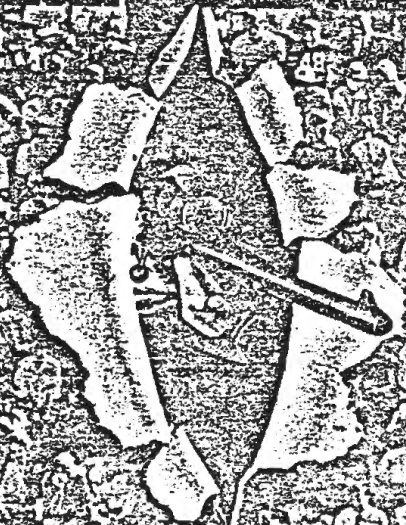
Chairman STOKES. Without objection, it may be entered into the record at this point.

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**THE MURDER OF
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Ray told me (I reported his words in Chapter 24) that he was not in the bathroom at that time. He told me that he had instead gone "to a gas station to check out the car to get air in the spare tire."

Cowden told me in a tape-recorded statement that he arrived at a Texaco service station in Memphis at Second and Linden streets on April 4 between 5:15 and 5:25 P.M. He had gone to the area, he said, "to pick up a friend who was getting out of work." He said that he remained there until after Dr. King was shot, shortly after 6:00 P.M. He was still at the gas station when an ambulance went by to respond to a call from the Lorraine Hotel, some eight blocks away.

"While it was there the fellow walked in there. The first time he came into my view was very shortly after I parked. I saw him for the first time at about 5:30. He walked at an angle into the service station and walked over to the white Mustang that was parked there. There was nothing specially significant about him then, but later I saw his picture in the Memphis newspaper, the *Commercial Appeal*, and I knew who he was. It was James Earl Ray."

Cowden continued: "Ray left—he walked away and left the Mustang parked there in the service station—and then he came back about twenty minutes later and again he walked up to the Mustang."

Cowden said the Mustang was white and was "new-like," perhaps two or three years old.

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Cowden told me that during the past nine years he had never been questioned by the Memphis police or the FBI. With all the personnel available to them, they had not located the decisive alibi witness in the case.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Chairman, would you direct the clerk to provide the witness with a copy of MLK exhibit No. F-118?

Mr. Cowden, would you examine this document, please?

Mr. Cowden, as you can see, this document purports to represent the transcript of a tape recording of an interview given by you to Mark Lane on November 12, 1977, the contents of which form the basis of the passages in Mr. Lane's book, which you have just read.

Can you tell the committee whether or not this is essentially the testimony that you gave to Mark Lane on November 12, 1977?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes, I believe it is.

Mr. EDGAR. Did you make the statements contained in this document to Mark Lane?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Cowden, again I ask you, did you tell the truth to Mr. Lane when you made the statements contained in the document?

Mr. COWDEN. No.

Mr. EDGAR. So it is accurate for us to say that the information contained in the Enquirer article, the National Enquirer article, and the excerpted portions of the book which we have referred to, that have been gleaned from this transcript copy of a conversation that you had with Mark Lane, are all false?

Mr. COWDEN. Completely.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that MLK exhibit No. F-118 be entered into the record at this time.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection it may be entered into the record at this time.

MLK EXHIBIT F-118

INTERVIEW WITH DEAN COWDEN IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, ON
NOVEMBER 12, 1977, BY MARK LANE.

LANE: This is Saturday, November 12th, 1977, and we
are in Memphis, Tennessee.

Would you tell me your name, please, sir?

COWDEN: Yeah, Dean Cowden.

LANE: And how do you spell that?

COWDEN: C-O-W-D-E-N.

LANE: And do you remember April 4th, 1968?

COWDEN: Yes, sir.

LANE: Do you recall, ah, approximately 6 pm that day,
where you were and what you were doing?

COWDEN: Yeah, I can't, the address always escapes me
there, but it was down right, the corner of Third Street and
something. What's that street down there?

(?) : Second and Linden.

COWDEN: Second, yeah --

(?) : Just say Second Texaco Station, because that was--

COWDEN: Texaco, yeah.

(?) : That was the only Texaco station ---

LANE: It was about Second and Linden on the corner?

COWDEN: Right.

LANE: And it's at a gasoline station there?

COWDEN: Yeah, service station, right.

LANE: And which one was it? Do you remember which --

COWDEN: Uh, Texaco station.

LANE: Texaco station.

And what time did you get there?

COWDEN: Well, I would say I was there in the framework of ten minutes. I was probably there from, I'd say 5:25 or earlier, 5:15, something like that. I was there a pretty good little piece of time because I was picking somebody that got off work and I think they were getting off at 5:30.

LANE: Where was the person getting off of work, in the neighborhood?

COWDEN: Yeah, around the office building.

LANE: I see.

And were you there at the time that Dr. King was shot?

COWDEN: Yes, um huh.

LANE: How do you know that?

COWDEN: Well, in, I didn't know it at the time, of course, in the time frame, you know after the news and everything, of course I realized I was there.

LANE: Were you there when an ambulance came by which went toward the Lorraine Motel?

COWDEN: Oh, yeah, Um huh, right.

LANE: How long had you been there before the ambulance passed there?

COWDEN: I would say in the neighborhood of probably 20 to 30 minutes, you know. A good 20 to 30 minutes, possibly longer.

LANE: Yeah, and of course the ambulance was responding to the fact that Dr. King had been shot.

COWDEN: Yeah, right.

LANE: So that certainly places you there at the time.

Okay. Now, did you see anyone else there at the time you were there.

COWDEN: Well, of course there were several people, there was some, you know traffic along the streets at that time of the day. It was quite active cars and everything going by. But I didn't really at the time, you know, put any significance to seeing anybody, but the boy was there, this fellow walked in, which after I did see his picture in the Commercial Appeal and everything, I associated the two together that they were the same person.

LANE: Who's picture did you see?

COWDEN: This is James Earl Ray.

LANE: And you saw Ray at that service station.

COWDEN: Yes, sir.

LANE: How soon, can you fix the time when that was in relationship to the ambulance.

COWDEN: Well in, yeah, in relationship to when I first, you know, drove in and -parked there and was waiting, I'd say the first time that he came into view was probably very shortly after I parked. Because I know I got a Coca Cola which was a lit tle 10 ounce Coke, and I know I hadn't drank over probably a third of it at the time, you know, when he came in, so --

LANE: So he was there at about 5:30, roughly?

COWDEN: Right, roughly around 5:30.

LANE: And was he there when the ambulance went by?

COWDEN: No. No. Uh, what he did, the only time, when he came into my view and the only reason he really stands out and stood out in my memory, was the fact that he walked down at that time and he walked into the service station body, I mean he just angled in front of the car and walked in, and was in there just two or three minutes, not very long at all, and came back out and went to the side of the station which is a Mustang, you know, a white Mustang parked there. And the first time when he came in he actually went to the front of the car, and like you know you bend down, I mean you bend down in front of the car and came back and angled back by the pumps and walked back up to, which would be Front Street, or Main Street, which they call it, now that area and disappeared. I mean he just went back in that direction. And then, oh, I'd say not over a time frame of probably 15 to 20 minutes that he repeated, you know, he did the exactly, you know, the samething.

LANE: Was the Mustang in the service station the whole time?

COWDEN: Yeah, it was parked over there, face in, I had a back view, you know, of the Mustang. But --

LANE: Do you know what year it was?

COWDEN: Well, no, I really didn't -- It was a new like Mustang, but I didn't --

LANE: What color was it?

COWDEN: It was white.

LANE: Could it of been two years old?

COWDEN: Yeah it could of been two years, I don't really

know, up to date on the year of them.

LANE: Right. Mustangs tend to look alike each year, anyway.

COWDEN: Yeah, tend to look alike. And, but when he came back in the second time, of course, I did, you know, in your mind you would associate him with the Mustang, because he did go you know the front of it and put his hand on the hood and drop down in front of it. But in the second time he came back into my view he just walked, he didn't really go back into the service station, he just to the back of the car, and just looked at it and walked back up to the gasoline pumps, and right at the end of the base, where the pumps you know were sitting, he just kind of like stood there for a minute, and like a guy kind of you know, you stand there and now where am I going now, you know, he was just getting his direction. And proceeded back, you know, exactly the same way, you know that he was coming. And then when I pulled out, which was, I don't know the time frame, it was after the ambulance went off, which actually there was fire sirens going off, I thought there was a fire because there was all kinds of activity going on and sirens going off.

LANE: When you pulled out was the Mustang still there?

COWDEN: Oh, yeah.

LANE: It was still there?

COWDEN: It was still there. And, uh, because I had a view, you know, when I pulled out of the station and the way I was sitting there if that car would of moved, hell, I would of had to see it.

LANE: Where were you at the time?

COWDEN: I was in the car.

LANE: In a car.

COWDEN: Yeah.

LANE: And how close was your car to the Mustang.

COWDEN: Well I'd say in feet, maybe 200, you know.

LANE: 200 feet.

COWDEN: Yeah, 2, 250, somewhere angling across it would probably be that.

LANE: You were, you were not in the gas station?

COWDEN: Um um.

LANE: You were outside?

COWDEN: 'Nô, I went over to the gas station to get a Coke, you know.

LANE: I see.

COWDEN: But, and at the time I went over to get a Coke, I really didn't even notice the car, you know to the side of the station. The car really didn't come into my memory until I seen, you know, he came in and looked and walked, and of course you just watching somebody --

LANE: Well it was -- It was reported later that day, and I'm sure it was in the Memphis newspapers, at least the next morning, that there was a white Mustang was involved in the suspect, I think the Director of Police and Fire --

COWDEN: Yeah, but --

LANE: - Holloman said it was a white suspect driving a white Mustang, did that mean anything to you at that time?

COWDEN: Not at all.

LANE: Because you knew that guy wasn't involved, I mean you presumed.

COWDEN: Yeah.

LANE: Because he was there at the time.

COWDEN: Well, I didn't really -- I'll tell you, the way it kind of hit me, and it really didn't, when I first seen, you know the picture appeared, you know in the Commercial Appeal,

LANE: That was after he was --

COWDEN: Oh, yeah, after he was captured and all that jazz.

It kind of, you know at the time it never really did dawn on me or even questioned, it only confirmed the fact to me that he was there, you know. And until I examined it, you know, in a time frame, like going over it with Renfro, you know, that that I questioned it. Because when I, you know, actually seen the picture it was just to me, that's the guy, you know, he was there and he could of killed him, you know.

LANE: I see. Are you quite sure that person you saw was James Earl Ray?

COWDEN: Well, I'll tell you if it wasn't it was damn sure his twin.

Of course, as you say not really at the time James Earl Ray, the name wouldn't mean, you know, nothing to me or anybody else.

LANE: Sure.

COWDEN: But the only thing I can say in my mind when the picture appeared, you know, in the Commercial Appeal, and I - the first time I was up here at the Union, a little old, I believe it was called Steak and Eggs, a little old restaurant and picked up a paper and sat down and looked at it, it just, you know, hit me that that was the same damn guy.

LANE: Did you tell anybody about it at that time?

COWDEN: Yeah, I mentioned, you know, a time or two, not, you know, very much.

LANE: The only time that it really got to me was when Hayes contacted me and kind of went over the, you know, the time frame and everything, you know.

LANE: Yeah.

Have you ever been questioned by the Police about this in Memphis?

COWDEN: No.

LANE: FBI, House Select Committee on Assassinations?

COWDEN: I had a call I believe from the Select Committee on Assassinations, some lady, she wanted to come by and get in touch with me.

LANE: Uh huh, I see.

What kind of work do you do now?

COWDEN: I'm a commodity broker.

LANE: Is it your own firm, or do you work for another company?

COWDEN: Well, it's a partnership.

LANE: What's the name of the company.

COWDEN: Well, right now we are, we just changed, you know. We were associated, see in the brokerage business you are associated, you and the brokers are associated with a company because it's a paternal thing sort of like the legal profession has, you know, you get your trade through, you know, the Chicago Board of Trade, Merchantile or what have you. And right now we are associated with an outfit out of Utah, which is London Commodity Options, Ltd., which is sort of a --

LANE: Was it London?

COWDEN: Well the name of the company is London Commodity Options, Ltd., which is really a misnomer because we actually trade very heavily in the Chicago and New York, you know, merchantile markets. We trade in that future's positions, we handle, we even handle the London Option, but the fellow, when the first went in business up in Utah in '73 they got involved in London Commodity Options with an outfit called Sampson and Goldstein, that went bankrupt, which is a big ripoff. And this company in five months, these fellows in Utah they lost \$750,000 because, you know, the Option was a good vehicle in London if they had been handling it, but they went bankrupt, like to really bankrupt the company because they had to form a new company and issue stock, so that to always remind them what they got into they call it London Commodity Options. That scars some people to death when you call it London ---

LANE: Are you from Memphis?

COWDEN: Yes. Well, I'm originally from Arkansas but I've lived in Memphis for --

LANE: Did you go to school here?

COWDEN: No.

LANE: You go to school in Arkansas?

COWDEN: Um huh. I've been in Memphis since '61.

LANE: And how old are you?

COWDEN: 43.

LANE: Thank you very much.

End of Tape.

Mr. EDGAR. And just for the record, I note that this is the transcript provided to us by Mark Lane and referred to in yesterday's testimony as that exhibit which he provided to the committee so that we might analyze the contents of it and determine whether or not Mr. Cowden was telling the truth, whether or not Mr. Cowden was substantiating the whereabouts of James Earl Ray on April 4, 1968.

Mr. Cowden, have you testified truthfully today before this committee as to your presence in Port Neches, Tex., at the time that Dr. King was assassinated?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. So you were not in Memphis on April 4, 1968; you were many, many miles away, you indicate 400 miles away. We checked with the police and it is a little further than that but we will take your word for it that it is over 400 miles away on the day of the death of Dr. Martin Luther King; is that correct?

Mr. COWDEN. That is correct.

Mr. EDGAR. Can you tell the committee why you told this false story with such serious implications to the National Enquirer and also to Mark Lane?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes. Renfro Hays was a fellow that supported me for a period of about 4 months, completely, while I was unemployed. He befriended me in that he gave me food and lodging and he had the great ability to, you know, let you know, make you feel like that you really owed him something, you know, and really what he was trying to do was sell the movie rights, a book, I believe. There were several things that he mentioned from time to time that he was trying to market, and he would call on me, especially with Mark Lane and some other people that came by to talk to me from time to time, with basically this same story. This story—I don't remember how many of us, not only Mark Lane and the National Enquirer, but this was to five or six different people. I do not know who they represented, what publications.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Cowden, could I ask a question at this point? You indicated you were with Mr. Renfro Hays for 4 months. Can you give us the approximate date of those 4 months.

Mr. COWDEN. Really I was with him continuously for a period of 4 months.

Mr. EDGAR. In what year was that?

Mr. COWDEN. That was 1974. And let's see, the date, I would say that was in the latter part, like part of December and then up to June or July of 1974, something like that.

Mr. EDGAR. If in your conversations and activities with Renfro Hays the information that you provided was made up, can you give us the approximate year that the story was made up to provide to the National Enquirer?

Mr. COWDEN. This one?

Mr. EDGAR. This particular story.

Mr. COWDEN. This story was around, that he came up with this idea, was about December 1975, Christmas 1975. Of course, he talked about this all the time, this Martin Luther King case, constantly on his mind.

Mr. EDGAR. So it was from December 1975 until October of 1977 before this story broke in the national press?

Mr. COWDEN. Right.

Mr. EDGAR. Was there any reason why it broke into the national press at that time rather than previously?

Mr. COWDEN. Well, I think he was trying to market the story, probably several months he had been trying to market the story.

Mr. EDGAR. Did Mr. Hays ever tell you that he had another person who would corroborate your fabricated story about seeing James Earl Ray in a white Mustang in a service station at the time of the death of Dr. King?

Mr. COWDEN. Right, because the story would be no good; it wouldn't be salable, unless he had collaboration.

Mr. EDGAR. Did he ever tell you the name of the person who would be involved?

Mr. COWDEN. He might have mentioned it, but I don't believe so. I never asked, really.

Mr. EDGAR. Then, Mr. Cowden, it is true, is it not, that you never upon the occasion, on any occasion, saw James Earl Ray or a white Mustang on April 4, 1968, at 5:35 p.m., or at 5:45 p.m., or at 6:10 p.m., or at any time at a Texaco service station in Memphis, or in any other service station anywhere?

Mr. COWDEN. Never.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Chairman, I would now like to ask the clerk to give Mr. Cowden Martin Luther King exhibit No. F-119.

[Document handed to the witness for his inspection.]

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Cowden, would you examine this exhibit?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes, I remember this.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Cowden, is your signature on page 4 of the document?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes, it is.

Mr. EDGAR. Is it dated August 15, 1978?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes, it is.

Mr. EDGAR. Does this document contain your affidavit attesting to the facts relating to the matter that we have discussed today and outlining specifically to this committee the story that you gave to Mark Lane and to the National Enquirer is false?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes, it does. There are two corrections here that I might make, they are very minor.

Mr. EDGAR. I wish you would make them at this time.

Mr. COWDEN. OK. On page 3, that I have known Mr. Renfro Hays since 1972. That is 1973.

Now, here I think previous in my testimony, just awhile ago, I said Christmas 1975, and this is correct, "It was Christmas 1974." That is in paragraph 3 on page—"To the best of my memory, Mr. Renfro Hays first spoke to me as early as Christmas 1974." I think I testified 1975, but 1974 is correct.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Cowden, I appreciate your making the correction on paragraph two, changing 1972 to 1973, and clarifying your earlier statement that it was Christmas 1974 rather than Christmas 1975.

With the one correction of the date, is this affidavit that you have attested to and signed on August 15; is this affidavit true?

Mr. COWDEN. It is completely true.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Chairman, I ask that this statement, this affidavit, F-119, be admitted into the record at this time.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection it may be entered into the record at this time.

MLK EXHIBIT F-119

A F F I D A V I T

COY DEAN COWDEN, a resident of Memphis, Tennessee, being duly sworn makes oath as follows:

That this statement is made freely, voluntarily, and without threats, promises, assurances, or remuneration from any source.

That on the date of April 4, 1968, I was employed by, was present at, and did work between the approximate hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Central Standard Time at a business establishment known as The Fair, Inc., located at 600 Orleans Street, Beaumont, Texas.

That on the date of April 4, 1968, at approximately 6:00 p.m. Central Standard Time, I was physically located at my home in Port Natches, Texas, watching television with my former wife.

That my former wife presently resides in Jackson, Tennessee, under the name of Kathryn Sue Marshall.

That at no time on April 4, 1968, was I physically present in Memphis, Tennessee.

That on April 4, 1968, at 6:00 p.m. Central Standard Time or at any other time on April 4, 1968, I was not present at or in the vicinity of a Texaco service station or any service station located at the southeastern corner of Second Street and Linden Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, or at any service station at any location in Memphis, Tennessee.

That on April 4, 1968, at approximately 5:30 p.m., at approximately 5:50 p.m., at approximately 6:10 p.m., or at any other time on April 4, 1968, I did not observe a white mustang automobile in or about a Texaco service station located

at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Second Street and Linden Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, or at any service station at any location in Memphis, Tennessee.

That on April 4, 1968, at approximately 5:30 p.m., at approximately 5:50 p.m., at approximately 6:10 p.m., or at any other time on April 4, 1968, I did not observe James Earl Ray or any person in or about a Texaco service station located at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Second Street and Linden Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, or at any service station at any location in Memphis, Tennessee.

That the story which I gave to the National Enquirer and which was subsequently published in its October 11, 1977, edition under the title "Enquirer Uncovers New Evidence ... James Earl Ray Did Not Kill Martin Luther King" the subject matter of which related to my statement that I had observed James Earl Ray and a white mustang in a Texaco service station at the southeastern corner of Second Street and Linden Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, around and about the time of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was, and is, patently false.

That the statement which I made to Mr. Mark Lane, on or about November 12, 1977, and which was tape recorded by him at that time the subject matter of which related to my having observed James Earl Ray and a white mustang in a Texaco service station located at the corner of Second Street and Linden Avenue around and about the time of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was and is patently false.

That there is absolutely no basis in fact for either the story given by me to the National Enquirer and published therein on October 11, 1977, or the statement given by me to Mr. Mark Lane on November 12, 1977.

That I fabricated the aforementioned story and the aforementioned statement at the behest of Mr. Renfro Hayes, a friend of mine who requested that I do so as a favor to him in order that he might secure a book and/or a movie contract based upon his investigation of the King assassination as well as to sell a story to the National Enquirer.

That I have known Mr. Renfro Hayes since 1972 during which year we shared an apartment for approximately six months while I was in the process of divorcing my former wife, Kathryn Sue Marshall, who is presently residing in Jackson, Tennessee.

That to the best of my memory, Mr. Renfro Hayes first spoke to me as early as Christmas of 1974 about the fabrication of a story in which I would claim to have observed James Earl Ray and a white mustang in a service station in Memphis, Tennessee around and about the time of the assassination of Dr. King.

That Mr. Renfro Hayes related to me on more than one occasion without mentioning any names to the best of my recollection that he had a person who would corroborate my fabricated story with respect to having seen James Earl Ray and a white mustang in a service station in Memphis, Tennessee, around and about the time of the assassination of Dr. King.

I understand that this affidavit may be introduced and received into evidence by the Select Committee on Assassinations of the United States House of Representatives, and may lead them to make various findings of fact, and the statutes applicable to Congressional investigations, including but not limited to those concerning false statements, obstruction, or misleading, would subject me to criminal penalties for not telling the whole and complete truth in this affidavit.

Further affiant saith not.

Coy Dean Cowden
COY DEAN COWDEN

Sworn and subscribed to before me on this 15th day of
August, 1978.

Suzanne Martin
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

May 23, 1981

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Cowden, I would just like to finally say that I appreciate your coming forth to the committee and sharing the affidavit with us. Before you leave, I would like to ask the clerk to read into the record one additional document and then I will have no further questions of the witness.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that MLK exhibit No. F-120, which is an affidavit sworn to by Mrs. Catherine S. Marshall, be read into the record at this time and made a part of the permanent record of this committee.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, it may be read into the record.

MLK EXHIBIT F-120

A F F I D A V I T

August 14, 1978

Today is August 14, 1978, it is 10:31 A.M. Central time and we are at 43 Kemmons Drive, Jackson, Tennessee. This is an interview with Mrs. Catherine Collie Cowden Marshall in the presence of her husband Dial Marshall and Staff Investigators Ernestine G. Johnson and Alfred S. Hack of the Select Committee on Assassinations.

Mrs. Marshall, This is in reference to a published story that appeared in the National Enquirer 10/11/77 titled "James Earl Ray Did Not Kill Martin Luther King." We would like to tape record this interview, do we have your permission to do so.

Mrs. Marshall - Yes, you do.

Q. Have you given this permission freely?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Are you familiar or have you read this story?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Were you married to Dean Cowden on April 4, 1968?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. Where were you living at that time?

A. Port Neches, Texas.

Q. What was the exact address?

A. Somewhere on West drive, I think 920.

Q. Can you recall the day that Dr. King was killed?

A. I remembered when he was killed, but can't recall the particular date.

Q. Can you recall where your former husband, Dean Cowden was on that day?

A. He was at work at "The Fair Department Store .

Q. How can you be sure of that?

A. Well, he left for work in the morning and returned that evening.

Q. Can you be more specific as to how you recall that?

A. Well he left for work about 9 in the morning and unless it was his day to work late he returned home about 5:30 p.m.

Q. If he stayed late approximately what time would he get home?

A. About 11:p.m that night. Some evening the managers had to stay late and I can't say whether he stayed late on the evening or not.

Q. Were there any marital difficulties at this time that would cause your husband to be absent from home all night or any length of time?

A. No, because I was pregnant at this time with Timmy. He was born September 3, 1968.

Q. So there is no doubt in your mind that he came home on this night, April 4, 1968.

A. No there isn't.

- Q. Do you recall the name of Mr. Cowden's supervisor at the time?
- A. Yes, it was Bobby Ellis and far as I know he is still with the Fair?
- Q. How long did you reside in Baumont?
- A. We had been there this time approximately 2½ years.
- Q. When did you separate from him?
- A. It will be 4 years this November, ~~1974~~. The divorce was final in March of the next year.
- Q. When did you leave Baumont?
- A. In October 1968 we moved to Chattanooga, Tenn. About the time Tim was born he changed jobs and went with Gordon's jewelry. He was in Chattanooga for three months and then he was transferred into Nashville. When he went to Nashville he went with ~~Service Merchandise~~ and we were there for a year. After being in Nashville we moved to Memphis. *Bill-Silver*
- Q. What do you think about him making the statement that he was in Memphis at a service station on April 4, 1968?
- A. I do not understand why he would make such a statement.
- Q. Would you say that the statement is untrue?
- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Was there ever any problem with him telling the truth?
- A. Well, that was one of our biggest problems.
- Q. Do you know the name of Mark Lane?
- A. No I do not.
- Q. Do you know Renfro Hayes?
- A. I've heard the name but I do not know him.
- Q. Where did you hear the name?
- A. I was given his name in case of an emergency because Dean was living with him?
- Q. Who gave you his name?
- A. Dean.
- Q. Do you recall when he lived with Renfro?
- A. As far as certain dates, No but it was sometime between November 1973 and March 1974.
- Q. Did your husband have any mental problems that you know of?
- A. When he left me he checked into the VA hospital, I want to correct something He could not have lived with Renfro until after he came out of the hospital because that is where he met him and it had to be after March because I remember ^{his} father died in January and he was release to go to the funeral from the hospital. And he was served the divorce papers in March and he was at the hospital then.

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MARCH 21, 1974

Catherine L. Marshall

Q. Have you ever met Renfro Hayes?

A. No I haven't.

Q. Have you ever discussed this article with your former husband?

A. Yes, I was called at work and told about this article that was in the paper, so I went right out and bought a paper, read the article and I called him.

Q. What was his response?

A. He laughed at me for being concerned and said there was nothing to it.

Q. Did you ask for an explanation?

A. Yes I did.

Q. Did you get one?

A. Yes.

Q. What was it?

A. He said he made no such statement and he was going to sue them for putting his name in the paper for that and for me to forget it.

Q. Did your husband have a drinking problem?

A. No he drank some but it was no problem.

Q. Can you think of anything else you could tell us reference to this matter?

A. No, I'm just sorry I can't be of more help about definite time and dates because I just can't remember and I've done the best I could.

Q. Do you ever recall your former husband Dean Cowden ever mentioning the name of James Earl Ray?

A. No. I do not ever remember him mentioning anything about James Earl Ray.

Q. Mrs. Marshall, do you swear that the statement you have given us has been given willingly, free of promises, compensation or threats of any kind and is the truth to the best of your ability.

A. Yes, I do.

Q. And do you understand that this affidavit may be introduced and received into evidence by the Select Committee on Assassinations of the United States House of Representatives, and may lead them to make various finding of fact, and the statutes applicable to Congressional investigations, including but not limited to those concerning false statements, obstruction, or misleading, would subject you to criminal penalties for not telling the whole and complete truth in this affidavit.

A. Yes

Signed: Catherine L. Marshall

Witness: Ernestine J. Johnson

Robert H. [illegible]

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the date first above written.

Pat Rushing
Notary Public

Date: 8-14-78

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MARCH 21, 1982

Chairman STOKES. The clerk is recognized.

Ms. BERNING. This is entitled "Affidavit," August 14, 1978.

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Mrs. Marshall. Yes, you do.

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Answer. Yes, I have.

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Answer. Yes, I have.

Question. Were you married to Dean Cowden on April 4, 1968.

Answer. Yes, I was.

Question. Where were you living at that time?

Answer. Port Neches, Texas.

Question. What was the exact address?

Answer. Somewhere on West Drive, I think 920.

Question. Can you recall the day that Dr. King was killed?

Answer. I remember when he was killed, but can't recall the particular date.

Question. Can you recall where your former husband, Dean Cowden was on that date?

Answer. He was at work at "The Fair Department Store."

Question. How can you be sure of that?

Answer. Well he left for work in the morning and returned that evening.

Question. Can you be more specific as to how you recall that?

Answer. Well, he left for work at 9 in the morning and unless it was his day to work late he returned home about 5:30 p.m.

Question. If he stayed late approximately what time would he get home?

Answer. About 11 p.m. that night. Some evenings the managers had to stay late and I can't say whether he stayed late on the evening or not.

Question. Were there any marital difficulties at this time that would cause your husband to be absent from home all night or any length of time?

Answer. No, because I was pregnant at this time with Timmy. He was born September 3, 1968.

Question. So there is no doubt in your mind that he came home on this night, April 4, 1968?

Answer. No, there isn't.

Question. Do you recall the name of Mr. Cowden's supervisor at the time?

Answer. Yes, it was Bobby Ellis and as far as I know he is still with the Fair.

Question. How long did you reside in Beaumont?

Answer. We had been there this time approximately 2½ years.

Question. When did you separate from him?

Answer. It will be four years this November. The divorce was final in March of the next year.

Question. When did you leave Beaumont?

Answer. In October 1968 we moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee. About the time Tim was born he changed jobs and went with Gordon's Jewelry. He was in Chattanooga for three months and then he was transferred to Nashville. When he went to Nashville he went with Gold-Silver and we were there for a year. After being in Nashville we moved to Memphis.

Question. What do you think about him making the statement that he was in Memphis at a service station on April 4, 1968?

Answer. I do not understand why he would make such a statement.

Question. Would you say that the statement is untrue?

Answer. Yes, I do.

Question. Was there ever any problem with him telling the truth?

Answer. Well, that was one of our biggest problems.

Question. Do you know the name of Mark Lane?

Answer. No, I do not.

Question. Do you know Renfro Hayes?

Answer. I've heard the name but I do not know him.

Question. Where did you hear the name?

Answer. I was given his name in case of an emergency because Dean was living with him.

Question. Who gave you his name?

Answer. Dean.

Question. Do you recall when he lived with Renfro?

Answer. As far as certain dates, no, but it was sometime between November 1973 and March 1974.

Question. Did your husband have any mental problems that you know of?

Answer. When he left me he checked into the VA hospital. I want to correct something. He could not have lived with Renfro until after he came out of the hospital because that is where he met him and it had to be after March because I remember his father died in January and he was released to go to the funeral from the hospital. And he was served the divorce papers in March and he was at the hospital then.

Question. Have you ever met Renfro Hayes?

Answer. No, I haven't.

Question. Have you ever discussed this article with your former husband?

Answer. Yes, I was called at work and told about this article that was in the paper, so I went right out and bought a paper, read the article and I called him.

Question. What was his response?

Answer. He laughed at me for being concerned and said there was nothing to it.

Question. Did you ask for an explanation?

Answer. Yes. I did.

Question. Did you get one?

Answer. Yes.

Question. What was it?

Answer. He said he made no such statement and he was going to sue them for putting his name in the paper for that and for me to forget it.

Question. Did your husband have a drinking problem?

Answer. No, he drank some but it was no problem.

Question. Can you think of anything else you could tell us with reference to this matter?

Answer. No, I'm just sorry I can't be of more help about definite time and dates because I just can't remember and I've done the best I could.

Question. Do you ever recall your former husband Dean Cowden ever mentioning the name of James Earl Ray?

Answer. No. I do not ever remember his mentioning anything about James Earl Ray.

Question. Mrs. Marshall, do you swear that the statement you have given us has been given willingly, free of promises, compensation or threats of any kind and is the truth to the best of your ability?

Answer. Yes, I do.

Question. And do you understand that this affidavit may be introduced and received into evidence by the Select Committee on Assassinations of the United States House of Representatives, and may lead them to make various findings of fact, and the statutes applicable to Congressional investigations, including but not limited to those concerning false statements, obstruction, or misleading, would subject you to criminal penalties for not telling the whole and complete truth in this affidavit?

Answer. Yes.

It is signed by Catherine S. Marshall, witnessed by Ernestine G. Johnson and Alfred S. Hack, dated August 14, 1978, and is notarized by Pat Rushing, Notary Public.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you.

Mr. Cowden, just one further question in clarification. Can you tell us what kind of hospitalization you were under in 1973?

Mr. COWDEN. Yes. I was in the psychiatric ward at Veterans Hospital in Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions at this time.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired. Are there other members seeking recognition?

Mr. FORD is recognized.

Mr. FORD. I would like to be recognized for 1 minute and thank Dean Cowden for coming before the committee today. He resides in my congressional district in Memphis.

Mr. COWDEN. I voted for you too Harold, remember that. [Laughter.]

Mr. FORD. Thank you. Thank you again. [Laughter.]

Chairman STOKES. Any further questions of the gentleman from Tennessee? [Laughter.]

He would like to know if you are going to vote for him again in November.

Mr. FORD. We would like to say your wife called and she is concerned about you.

Mr. COWDEN. She told me.

Mr. FORD. Thank you.

Chairman STOKES. Mr. Preyer.

Mr. PREYER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate Mr. Cowden being here and respect his courage in testifying as he has.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you.

The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Devine.

Mr. DEVINE. No questions.

Chairman STOKES. Mr. Fauntroy?

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Cowden, I just have one question. And that is—were there any monetary considerations for your fabricating this story?

Mr. COWDEN. You know, I will say this. I always said, if I make a million out of this, you know, I will always take care of you. But I had never had any faith in him making, you know, any money out of it.

Mr. FAUNTROY. I see.

Mr. COWDEN. So there was no monetary on my part. I have never—you know, if we made anything out of it, he is welcomed to it. I still hope he makes a million out of it.

Mr. FAUNTROY. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Chairman STOKES. The gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Dodd.

Mr. DODD. No questions.

Chairman STOKES. The gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Fithian.

The gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Sawyer, is recognized.

Mr. SAWYER. Yes, witness, I am just curious how you happened to get in touch with Mark Lane or how he happened to get in touch with you.

Mr. COWDEN. I believe Mr. Hayes brought him to me.

Mr. SAWYER. Did he ask you any critical questions or have any reason to believe that what you were telling him was not factual?

Mr. COWDEN. Well, really I think if I had been the lawyer and Mr. Lane had been the witness, I believe I would have asked a little harder questions.

Mr. SAWYER. Did you have any reason to believe that he knew the statement was not true—

Mr. COWDEN. No; I think he went for it hook, line, and sinker, I think.

[Laughter.]

Mr. SAWYER. Well, that is an appropriate set of devices for Mr. Lane.

Thank you very much.

[Laughter.]

Chairman STOKES. Mr. Cowden, under the rules of our committee any witness appearing before the committee at the conclusion of his testimony has 5 minutes in which he may address the committee on any pertinent part of his testimony. He has the right to amplify or expand upon or to explain his testimony. And the Chair would extend to you at this time 5 minutes if you so desire to in any way comment upon your testimony.

Mr. COWDEN. Well, I thank you. I really have nothing to add except that I let Renfro lead me into this. And, of course, I didn't have to go along with it; but I did. And really I am sorry in retrospect that, you know, that I caused the committee any problems with this.

I hope this helps clear it up. In fact, Renfro Hayes—I spoke with Renfro Hayes, I believe it was Tuesday before I left in the VA hospital in Memphis, Tenn. And he still was going over the King business and he said that he would like for you gentlemen to invite him up here. He would like to talk to you.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you.

Is there anything further?

Mr. COWDEN. No; that is all.

Chairman STOKES. Mr. Cowden, we certainly appreciate your appearing here today and the candor with which you have spoken. And we do feel—and I speak for the committee, I think—that you performed a service for the committee by having appeared here and given the testimony that you have given today. We thank you very much, and you are excused.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Chairman, as we excuse this witness I just have one comment.

The witness referred to Mr. Renfro Hayes. And we will want to have an opportunity to talk with him. At the present time he is in the hospital and not available to come to Washington. But as soon as he is well and able to come, I am sure we will want to talk with him.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you. You are excused, sir. Get the exhibits from Mr. Cowden, please.

Professor Blakey, you are recognized.

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. Chairman, it would be appropriate now to call Ms. Ernestine Johnson, an investigator on the committee staff.

Chairman STOKES. Stand and be sworn. Raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Ms. JOHNSON. I do.

Chairman STOKES. You may be seated.

TESTIMONY OF ERNESTINE JOHNSON, INVESTIGATOR, COMMITTEE STAFF

Chairman STOKES. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Edgar.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Will you state your full name, please?

Ms. JOHNSON. Ernestine G. Johnson.

Mr. EDGAR. And your date of birth?

Ms. JOHNSON. [Laughter] July 13, 1932.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you. I apologize for that, but everyone else seems to be asking for the date of birth. I thought it was appropriate.

Ms. JOHNSON. All right.

Mr. EDGAR. What is your present occupation?

Ms. JOHNSON. I am an investigator for the Select Committee on Assassinations.

Mr. EDGAR. How long have you been on the committee staff?

Ms. JOHNSON. This is my 12th month.

Mr. EDGAR. Would you tell the committee what your former occupation was?

Ms. JOHNSON. I was with the Metropolitan Police Department here in Washington for 23 years.

Mr. EDGAR. What was your position on the Metropolitan Police Department force?

Ms. JOHNSON. I was an investigator for 15 years and then I was a supervisor and a sergeant.

Mr. EDGAR. On August 8, 15, and 16, 1978, did you interview Harvey Ace Locke at his home at 415 East Ninth Street in Little Rock, Ark.?

Ms. JOHNSON. Yes, I did.

Mr. EDGAR. Was this in your position as an investigator for this committee?

Ms. JOHNSON. Yes, it was.

Mr. EDGAR. Did Mr. Locke tell you where he was on the afternoon of April 4, 1968?

Ms. JOHNSON. Yes, he did.

Mr. EDGAR. Ms. Johnson, how far is it from 53 North Third Street to the intersection of Second Street and Linden Avenue?

Ms. JOHNSON. It is less than a mile, it is about nine-tenths of a mile, in the area of South Main there.

Mr. EDGAR. Let me back up. I asked if you could tell me did Mr. Locke tell you where he was on April 4. And you said, "Yes, he did." Could you tell the committee where Mr. Locke was on April 4, 1968?

Ms. JOHNSON. Yes, Mr. Locke said he was employed at a shoe repair shop there on North Main. I believe it was Ted Lee.

Mr. EDGAR. That was at 53 North Third Street in Memphis?

Ms. JOHNSON. That is correct.

Mr. EDGAR. And how far is that from the Second Street and Linden Avenue?

Ms. JOHNSON. It is less than a mile. About nine-tenths of a mile to be exact.

Mr. EDGAR. Did Mr. Locke tell you that anyone was with him at the shop on that afternoon?

Ms. JOHNSON. Yes. Mr. Locke said around closing time, and closing time was 5:30, just before he closed his friend came by, Thomas I. Wilson.

Mr. EDGAR. Do you know where Mr. Wilson is today?

Ms. JOHNSON. Mr. Wilson died April 5, 1978.

Mr. EDGAR. Did Mr. Locke tell you what time he closed the shop on that day?

Ms. JOHNSON. Yes, closing hour was 5:30. However, he said Mr. Wilson came there and they talked there for a while.

Mr. EDGAR. So Mr. Locke and Mr. Wilson stayed after the 5:30 hour—

Ms. JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. —in the shop.

What did Mr. Locke tell you that he and Mr. Wilson were doing during this time?

Ms. JOHNSON. Well, they were just talking there.

Mr. EDGAR. Did Mr. Locke tell you what time he and Mr. Wilson left the shop?

Ms. JOHNSON. He gave me an idea. He could not be precise about the time. But he said when they were leaving the shop he noticed that all the lights had turned red, all the traffic lights.

Mr. EDGAR. What was the significance of that statement about all the lights being turned red?

Ms. JOHNSON. The regular procedures of the Memphis Police Department in situations of emergency, the lights the dispatcher can switch and turn all of the traffic lights red. Mr. Locke particularly noticed this because he said Mr. Wilson said it must be a big fire in the area.

Mr. EDGAR. What did Mr. Locke tell you he and Mr. Wilson did after locking up the store?

Ms. JOHNSON. They went up on South Main Street and had a few beers.

Mr. EDGAR. Did they indicate when they had learned about what was happening?

Ms. JOHNSON. Yes, after they got on Main Street they made a few inquiries about the lights. And they were told that Dr. King had been shot.

Mr. EDGAR. Was Mr. Wilson with Mr. Locke during the entire period of time on April 4, 1968, between approximately 5:30 p.m. and when they walked up to South Main where they learned of the shooting of Dr. King?

Ms. JOHNSON. That is correct.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Chairman, let me just clarify for the record, isn't it true that Mr. Wilson died on August 5, 1978, rather than April?

Ms. JOHNSON. That is correct, about 2 weeks ago.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you. I appreciate correcting that for the record.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions at this time on this particular circumstance.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Are there other members seeking recognition?

Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania seek further recognition?

Mr. EDGAR. Yes. I appreciate having a little bit more opportunity to question our witness.

Chairman STOKES. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. EDGAR. Ms. Johnson, perhaps it would be helpful to the committee to share with us the significance of the information which you have just shared with the committee at this time. What is the signifi-

cance of Mr. Locke and Mr. Wilson being together the night of April 4, 1968.

Ms. JOHNSON. Allegedly Mr. Wilson is one of the individuals who saw James Earl Ray at the service station.

Mr. EDGAR. What connection is there between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cowden?

Ms. JOHNSON. He was the other party who allegedly saw him at the service station. Thomas I. Wilson and Mr. Cowden.

Mr. EDGAR. So that the allegation has been made that Mr. Wilson was the person to corroborate the story that Mr. Cowden had released to the National Enquirer and to Mark Lane. Is that correct?

Ms. JOHNSON. That is correct.

Mr. EDGAR. I had asked you the question about the significance of the lights flashing red. Could you clarify for the record what the significance of that is?

Ms. JOHNSON. Yes. The standard operating procedures of the Memphis Police Department are in situations of grave emergency that the dispatcher will turn the lights to red in order to allow the emergency vehicles free access to the highways. And this particular incidence, the Memphis dispatcher did flip the lights to red when the ambulance had Dr. Martin King on the way to the hospital.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you.

Can you tell the committee why Mr. Locke is not able to testify before us today?

Ms. JOHNSON. Well, Mr. Locke is presently recovering from surgery.

Mr. EDGAR. Has Mr. Locke indicated his willingness to come and testify before this committee?

Ms. JOHNSON. Mr. Locke said that he really did not want to get involved.

Mr. EDGAR. I appreciate your trying to share with us the information that you have received from Mr. Locke and your outlining for the committee the significance of Mr. Locke and Mr. Wilson being together on the night of April 4, 1968. I appreciate the willingness on your part to share with us the significance of the flashing lights as that occurred in Memphis, Tenn., and why that took place on the evening of April 4, 1968. And I appreciate your letting us know why Mr. Locke was unable to come today.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions of the witness.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Sawyer, the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SAWYER. Just one question. Do you know whether or not there was any contact or connection or acquaintance between Mr. Wilson and Renfro Hayes?

Ms. JOHNSON. No, I do not know.

Mr. SAWYER. Did you make any inquiry on that?

Ms. JOHNSON. I asked Mr. Locke about it. And he said that he knew him.

Mr. SAWYER. He knew——

Ms. JOHNSON. Oh, Mr. Locke knew Renfro and also Mr. Wilson knew him.

Mr. SAWYER. Thank you very much.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. Johnson, under the rules of the committee any witness appearing before the committee has 5 minutes in which to expand upon or explain or comment upon their testimony before this committee.

The Chair extends to you at this time 5 minutes that you may—in which you may do so if you desire.

Ms. JOHNSON. I have no comments.

Chairman STOKES. All right. There being nothing further at this time, the Chair thanks you for appearing as a witness and you are excused.

Professor Blakey.

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. Chairman, it would be appropriate at this time to call Mr. Larce E. McFall, a coowner and operator of the Texaco station on the southeast corner of Linden Avenue and Second Street in Memphis.

Chairman STOKES. The committee calls Mr. McFall.

Would the witness please stand and be sworn.

Sir, do you solemnly swear the testimony you shall give before this committee is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. McFALL. I do.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you.

You may be seated.

**TESTIMONY OF LARCE E. McFALL, COOWNER AND OPERATOR,
TEXACO STATION, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LINDEN AVENUE AND
SECOND STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.**

Chairman STOKES. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Edgar.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Would the witness state your full name and your date of birth.

Mr. McFALL. Larce E. McFall. October 4, 1917.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. McFall, is it true that you are appearing here today pursuant to a congressional subpoena?

Mr. McFALL. Sir?

Mr. EDGAR. Is it true that you are appearing here today pursuant to a congressional subpoena?

Mr. McFALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you.

Before further questions, so we avoid the problem that we had with the previous witness, I would just like to comment that the significance of this witness relates to the allegations and stories of a Texaco gas station.

Mr. McFall, what is your current occupation?

Mr. McFALL. I am retired.

Mr. EDGAR. What was your previous occupation. In fact, what was your occupation on April 4, 1968?

Mr. McFALL. I was an owner and operator of a Texaco service station.

Mr. EDGAR. Can you tell the committee where the Texaco service station was located?

Mr. McFALL. That was at Second and Linden in Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. EDGAR. Do you recall which corner of that intersection the Texaco station was?

Mr. McFALL. It was at the southeast corner.

Mr. EDGAR. The Texaco station was at the southeastern corner.

Were there any other Texaco stations at that intersection?

Mr. McFALL. No, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Were you working at the station on April 4, 1968?

Mr. McFALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. What were your hours that day?

Mr. McFALL. Well, from 7 until 8 o'clock, 7 in the morning until 8 o'clock at night.

Mr. EDGAR. Was anyone else working with you?

Mr. McFALL. My son, Phillip McFall.

Mr. EDGAR. Was he there all day also?

Mr. McFALL. Yes, sir, I believe he came in about 9 o'clock that morning and worked til 8 that night.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. McFall, do you recall what you were doing at 6:01 p.m. when Dr. King was assassinated?

Mr. McFALL. Yes, sir, we were washing a truck for a customer.

Mr. EDGAR. You were washing a truck at your service station?

Mr. McFALL. Right.

Mr. EDGAR. For a customer?

Mr. McFALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Was anyone with you at the time?

Mr. McFALL. My son, Phillip McFall.

Mr. EDGAR. How is it that you know precisely what you were doing at that particular time?

Mr. McFALL. Well, at that time business downtown lets up, and the customer had left this truck and we were working on it. There was no other business going on at that time.

Mr. EDGAR. Did you notice anything happening around 6 o'clock that evening?

Mr. McFALL. We were in the station washing this truck. And, of course, we weren't paying any attention to the traffic but we did hear the police cars and the ambulance and all.

Mr. EDGAR. You did hear the police car and the ambulance?

Mr. McFALL. That is when we came out. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Could you describe what you did when you heard the police car and the ambulance?

Mr. McFALL. Well, we just went out and looked around at what was happening.

Mr. EDGAR. And that was at approximately what time?

Mr. McFALL. Around 6 o'clock, 6:05, something like that. I don't remember exactly.

Mr. EDGAR. How far is your station from the Lorraine Motel where Mr. King was shot?

Mr. McFALL. Probably about 5 blocks.

Mr. EDGAR. How would you get from your station to the Lorraine Motel?

Mr. McFALL. How would I get to it, did you say?

Mr. EDGAR. How would you get from your station to the Lorraine Motel?

Mr. McFALL. I would go down Second Street to Hewling Street. I believe it is, and then right about half a block.

Mr. EDGAR. If you were leaving from the front of Bessie Brewer's Boarding House on Main Street how would you get from there to your station?

Mr. McFALL. You would proceed down Main Street to the north, come down to Linden Avenue and turn right one block and you would be at the station.

Mr. EDGAR. So that is approximately how many blocks?

Mr. McFALL. Approximately five blocks; four or five blocks.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you.

Mr. McFall, it is true, is it not, that as early as the following morning after the assassination of Martin Luther King it was commonly discussed, reported, and rumored around Memphis that a white Mustang had been seen leaving the scene of the crime and was somehow involved in the assassination?

Mr. McFALL. Right.

Mr. EDGAR. And it is true, is it not, that on April 5, 1968, you were aware that these reports and rumors concerning a white Mustang being involved in the assassination were going around?

Mr. McFALL. Right.

Mr. EDGAR. And it is also true, is it not, Mr. McFall, that shortly after the assassination, within a few days at most, law enforcement officers came to your station and asked you whether or not you had seen or serviced any white Mustangs on April 4, 1968?

Mr. McFALL. Right.

Mr. EDGAR. What did you tell those law enforcement officers?

Mr. McFALL. That I hadn't seen anything of the Mustang that they were questioning me about.

Mr. EDGAR. Were you telling them the truth?

Mr. McFALL. Right.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. McFall, I ask you again today, and I will be more specific with respect to the time in which I am interested. Did you see or service any white Mustang in your service station in the late afternoon of April 4, 1968, from about 5 p.m., which was approximately 1 hour before all the activity broke loose following Dr. King's assassination until about 6:30 p.m. some 30 minutes after Dr. King was shot?

Mr. McFALL. I definitely did not service.

Mr. EDGAR. Did anyone request during this period of time to repair a flat tire or to examine a tire with a slow leak?

Mr. McFALL. No.

Mr. EDGAR. Did anyone request you during this period to fill or put air in their tire?

Mr. McFALL. No.

Mr. EDGAR. Did any white Mustang enter your station during this period of time?

Mr. McFALL. No.

Mr. EDGAR. Would you have known if a white Mustang came into your station at this time?

Mr. McFALL. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Are there other members who seek recognition?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman STOKES. Mr. Ford, the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. FORD. I would like to welcome Mr. McFall to the committee and thank him very much for coming here and being with us today. He is another Memphian from the district that I represent.

Chairman STOKES. Anyone else?

Sir, under the rules of our committee at the conclusion of any witness' testimony he has under our rules 5 minutes in which he may make any further statement to our committee that he so desires. And I extend to you at this time 5 minutes in which you may make any statement you would like with reference to this inquiry.

Mr. McFALL. I have no statement to make that I know of.

Chairman STOKES. Then, sir, on behalf of our committee we would like to express to you our appreciation for your having come here and given us your testimony. And just prior to excusing you, I recognize the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. McKinney.

Mr. McKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I apologize for going out of order.

Did a gentleman by the name of Mark Lane ever call upon you and ask you whether you had seen a white Mustang at your station?

Mr. McFALL. Not that I can recall, I have had several guys coming around, but to recognize their name, I could not do it.

Mr. McKINNEY. Thank you very much.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you very much, Mr. McFall, you are excused, sir.

The Chair now recognizes Professor Blakey.

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. Chairman, it would be appropriate now to call Mr. Phillip McFall, the other coowner of the Texaco station.

Chairman STOKES. The committee calls Mr. Phillip McFall.

Sir, will you raise your right hand to be sworn.

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give before this committee is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes, sir.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you. You may be seated.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Edgar.

TESTIMONY OF PHILLIP McFALL, COOWNER, TEXACO STATION, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mr. EDGAR. Welcome to our committee, Mr. McFall. Would you state for the record your full name and date of birth.

Mr. P. McFALL. Phillip Travis McFall, born 1942.

Mr. EDGAR. Is it true that you are appearing here today pursuant to a congressional subpoena?

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. What is your current occupation?

Mr. P. McFALL. I own a service station.

Mr. EDGAR. Would you identify the service station for the committee?

Mr. P. McFALL. Union-76 service station on Lamar.

Mr. EDGAR. And where is that service station located?

Mr. P. McFALL. At 3095 Lamar Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. McFall, I am going to have to ask you to speak a little louder and closer to the mike so we can hear your answers. What was your occupation on April 4, 1968, the day that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated?

Mr. P. McFALL. I was co-owner in a service station at a station at Second and Linden, Texaco station.

Mr. EDGAR. It was a Texaco Station?

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Do you recall on which corner of the intersection your station was located?

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes, sir, it is on the southwest corner.

Mr. EDGAR. Are you certain it was on the southwest corner?

Mr. P. McFALL. Let me think about it just a second and I can tell you. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Were there any other Texaco stations at that intersection?

Mr. P. McFALL. No, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. We may come back to that question.

Were you working at the Texaco station on April 4, 1968?

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. And what were your hours that day?

Mr. P. McFALL. My hours or the station's hours?

Mr. EDGAR. And what was that?

Mr. P. McFALL. Do you want my hours or the station's hours?

Mr. EDGAR. I want your hours.

Mr. P. McFALL. My hours, from about 8 in the morning until closing at night, usually about 8 o'clock. Now, I am not sure on the time of the closing of the station that night. But I am guessing about 8 o'clock.

Mr. EDGAR. Are you certain you were at the station between approximately 5 p.m. on April 4, 1968—

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR [continuing]. Til approximately 6:30 p.m. on April 4, 1968?

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Was anyone working with you at that time?

Mr. P. McFALL. My father.

Mr. EDGAR. How can you be certain that you were there and working with your father? Is there anything that you can recollect or remember that happened on that evening?

Mr. P. McFALL. On what we were doing at the time?

Mr. EDGAR. Correct.

Mr. P. McFALL. We were washing a big truck inside the station.

Mr. EDGAR. Were you both there all day?

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Were you washing the truck?

Mr. P. McFALL. All day or at the time that—

Mr. EDGAR. At the time.

Mr. P. McFALL. We were washing that truck at that time, yes, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Was anyone else helping to wash that truck?

Mr. P. McFALL. No, sir, we were the only two there.

Mr. EDGAR. How is it that you know what you were doing at that particular time, approximately 6 p.m. on April 4, 1968?

Mr. P. McFALL. Do you want me to go through the events like start from the beginning of what happened and what was going on?

Mr. EDGAR. That would be helpful to our committee.

Mr. P. McFALL. OK. We were washing the truck. Of course, being downtown, and the traffic had already died down, and we didn't have a, you know, a lot of customers coming in on the front. We was trying to get this truck washed before the next day. We were both washing it.

While we were washing it we noticed all the ambulances—or ambulance and squad cars. And we had figured out that something had happened down the street. And knowing that Martin Luther King was in town, we had pretty well figured out something probably had happened down there.

Mr. EDGAR. How far is your station from the Lorraine Motel where Dr. King was shot?

Mr. P. McFALL. About four or five blocks.

Mr. EDGAR. And how far is it from your station to the roominghouse at 422½ South Main Street which was located one block west of the Lorraine Motel?

Mr. P. McFALL. Five blocks.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. McFall, it is true, is it not, that as early as the following morning after the assassination of Dr. King, it was commonly discussed, reported and rumored around Memphis, that a white Mustang had been seen leaving the scene of the crime and was somehow involved in the assassination.

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. And it is true, is it not, that on April 5, 1968, you were aware of these reports and rumors concerning a white Mustang being involved in the assassination.

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. McFall, did you service a white Mustang on April 4, 1968?

Mr. P. McFALL. No, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. It is also true, is it not, Mr. McFall, that shortly after the assassination, within a few days at most, law enforcement officers came to your station and asked whether or not you had seen or serviced any white Mustangs on April 4, 1968.

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. What did you tell those law enforcement officers?

Mr. P. McFALL. That we had no contact or had serviced or had any dealings with a white Mustang of their description.

Mr. EDGAR. Were you telling them the truth?

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. McFall, I ask you again today and I will be more specific with respect to the time which I am interested in. Did you see or service any white Mustangs in your service station during the late afternoon of April 4, 1968, from about 5 p.m., which was approximately 1 hour before all the activity broke loose following Dr. King's assassination, until about 6:30 p.m., some 30 minutes after Dr. King was shot?

Mr. P. McFALL. No, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Did anyone request you during this period of time to repair a flat tire?

Mr. P. McFALL. No, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Did anyone request you during this period of time to examine a tire with a slow leak?

Mr. P. McFALL. No, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Did anyone request you during this period of time to put air in a tire?

Mr. P. McFALL. No, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Did any white Mustangs enter your station during this period of time?

Mr. P. McFALL. No, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. Would you know if a white Mustang entered your station?

Mr. P. McFALL. At this time you're talking about?

Mr. EDGAR. At this time.

Mr. P. McFALL. Yes.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, before we conclude with this witness, I would like the clerk to share with the witness an affidavit that is unmarked for entrance into our committee hearing at this point, and I would just like to share it with the witness and have the witness examine it.

Chairman STOKES. Are you seeking to have it marked for identification?

Mr. EDGAR. Yes, if that is possible.

Chairman STOKES. The clerk will so designate it.

Ms. BERNING. That would be MLK exhibit No. F-124.

Chairman STOKES. MLK F-124 is the exhibit number.

[Whereupon MLK exhibit No. F-124 was marked for identification and received into the record.]

MLK EXHIBIT F-124

A F F I D A V I T

PHILLIP McFALL, a resident of Memphis, Tennessee, being duly sworn makes oath as follows:

That this statement is made freely, voluntarily, and without threats, promises, assurances, or remuneration from any source.

That on April 4, 1968, I was the co-owner and co-operator of the only Texaco Service Station located at the intersection of Second Street and Linden Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee.

That on April 4, 1968, between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., I was physically engaged in working at the aforementioned Texaco service station which was in fact located at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Second Street and Linden Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee.

That at approximately 6:00 p.m. on April 4, 1968, I was engaged in washing a truck at the aforementioned service station.

That assisting me in washing the truck was my father, Larce E. McFall, who was also working at the aforementioned service station.

That I have a specific recollection of being so engaged at approximately 6:00 p.m. along with my father because of the numerous police cars which I observed and the considerable amount of activity which occurred in the area around my station - which was located only five blocks from the Lorraine Motel - following the shooting of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

That on April 4, 1968, between the hours of 5:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m., I observed no white mustangs at the aforementioned service station and I serviced no white mustangs in any capacity at the aforementioned service station.

That on April 4, 1968, between the hours of 5:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m., no flat tires were repaired and no tires was examined for air leaks at the aforementioned service station.

That had any white mustang been present or serviced or any tire repaired or examined at the aforementioned service station on April 4, 1968, between the hours of 5:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m., I would have been aware of that fact as only myself and my father, Larce E. McFall, were present and working at the station.

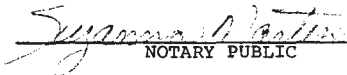
That I have a present recollection of the aforementioned facts due to the fact that it was commonly known, reported, and discussed around Memphis as early as April 5, 1968, the day following the assassination of Dr. King that a white mustang was involved in the assassination and also due to the fact that within a few days of the assassination law enforcement officers questioned me as to whether a white mustang had been seen or serviced by me on April 4, 1968.

That I understand that this affidavit may be introduced and received into evidence by the Select Committee on Assassinations of the United States House of Representatives, and may lead them to make various findings of fact, and the statutes applicable to Congressional investigations, including but not limited to those concerning false statements, obstruction, or misleading, would subject me to criminal penalties for not telling the whole and complete truth in this affidavit.

Further affiant saith not.


 PHILLIP MCFALL

Sworn and subscribed to before me on this 15 day of August, 1978.


 NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

May 29, 1981

MR. EDGAR. Will the clerk show Mr. McFall MLK exhibit No. F-124 to the witness.

[The witness given document.]

MR. EDGAR. Mr. McFall, would you examine those two pages. Does your signature appear on page 2?

MR. P. McFALL. Yes.

MR. EDGAR. Mr. McFall, is this an affidavit you swore to on August 15, 1978?

MR. P. McFALL. Yes.

MR. EDGAR. There is only one question in your testimony. If you will recall, I asked you the question, and this is important to our investigation, as to which corner of the intersection your station was located. You indicated a few moments ago in your testimony that it was on the southwestern corner. And in your affidavit, you indicate in the fourth paragraph that the Texaco service station which was, in fact, located at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Second Street and Linden Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., that last line there.

MR. P. McFALL. Yes.

MR. EDGAR. Does the affidavit reflect the location of the service station?

MR. P. McFALL. It reflects it correctly. I was wrong a while ago.

MR. EDGAR. So, it would be correct for our committee to assume that the Texaco station, Texaco service station—

MR. P. McFALL. Yes.

MR. EDGAR. That you and your father owned, or are co-owners of, and at which you were working on the night of April 4, 1968, was located on the southeastern corner—

MR. P. McFALL. Right.

MR. EDGAR. Of Linden Avenue and Second Street in Memphis, Tenn.

MR. P. McFALL. Yes.

MR. EDGAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired. Are there members seeking recognition?

MR. FORD. Well, Mr. Chairman, I cannot afford to pass up this opportunity.

CHAIRMAN STOKES. The gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Ford, is recognized.

MR. FORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Again, I would like to welcome Mr. Phillip McFall to the committee today and thank you for appearing before the committee and clarifying the location of the service station.

I would just like to say to my colleague, Mr. Edgar, that Second Street is a one-way street going south, and Linden is a street which crosses from the river, which would be west, going into the midtown area going east. And the station, if I am not wrong here, was located on the southeast corner toward Third Street; is that correct?

MR. P. McFALL. Yes.

MR. FORD. Which would make it on the southeast corner. Again, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and thank you, Mr. McFall.

CHAIRMAN STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired. Are there other members seeking recognition?

MR. FAUNTROY. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman STOKES. The gentleman from the District of Columbia, Mr. Fauntroy.

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Ford's comments make it incumbent upon me to note the fact that Mrs. Johnson is a resident of the District of Columbia and has been on the police force for 23 years, and I want her to know, even if she is not here, I want her to know how happy I am to have her here. And I look forward to seeing more of her too.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, would you yield back to me a minute please?

Chairman STOKES. I recognize the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. FORD. There have been so many scares on the city of Memphis lately. I just want them to know we have some people who can come before this committee and be truthful and can tell us the way it is. Thank you very much.

Chairman STOKES. Mr. McFall, at the close of every witness' testimony, under the rules of our committee, the witness is to be accorded 5 minutes in which to make any statements he so desires relative to the matter on which he has testified before this committee.

I extend to you at this time 5 minutes if you so desire.

Mr. P. McFALL. I don't have anything to say, sir.

Chairman STOKES. We thank you very much for your appearance here for the testimony that you have given to this committee. You are excused, sir.

[Whereupon, the witness was excused.]

Chairman STOKES. Prior to recognizing Mr. Blakey for anything further to come before this committee, the Chair wishes at this time to publicly give its commendation to Mr. Jerome Bullock, the U.S. marshal and the entire staff of U.S. marshals, along with Lt. Robert R. Reuss of the U.S. Capitol police who assisted in the security arrangements that were made for the appearance of James Earl Ray.

As you know, this committee was quite concerned about the security of this witness, and the highly professional, competent manner in which both the U.S. Marshal's Office and the U.S. Capitol police office conducted this operation is something we were very, very proud of, and we wish to commend them.

The Chair also wants to commend the news media and the audience, those persons who attended these hearings, for the kind of excellent cooperation that we received in accordance with the security arrangements that we had requested.

Now, at this time, the Chair will recognize Professor Blakey for anything further to come before this committee.

Mr. BLAKEY. There is nothing else, Mr. Chairman, to bring before the committee at this time.

Chairman STOKES. There being nothing further to come before the committee, the meeting is adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 5:47 p.m., the committee was adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.]

MLK Exhibit F-116

NOTES

1. ALTERNATIVES TO STATEMENT:

A. NOT ENTIRELY CERTAIN I MET ROUAL IN STARLITE CAFE BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, ON AUGUST 28, 1967; POSSIBLY AUGUST ,26. P.13

B. SLIGHT POSSIBILITY MET ROUAL FIRST TIME I VISITED "JIM'S BAR" P.24

C. I AM NOT ENTIRELY CERTAIN IF I RETURNED & PICKED UP THE SECOND RIFLE IN AEROMARINE SUPPLY IN, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, ON THE SAME DAY I PURCHASED THE FIRST OR THE FOLLOWING DAY; HOWEVER, I HAVE RECENTLY VIEWED A STATE DOCUMENT AND THE DOCUMENT STATES MARCH 30TH IS THE DAY OF THE EXCHANGE. I WILL ACCEPT THE STATE VERSION. p. 21

D. I AM NOT CERTAIN OF THE CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF MY ACTIONS WHILE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, e.g., NAME OF MONTH I APPLIED FOR VARIOUS JOBS THEREIN.

2. THE ONLY REFERENCES AVAILABLE TO ME IN MAKING THE STATEMENT, EXCEPT MEMORY, WOULD HAVE BEEN THE HANDWRITTEN MATERIAL I GAVE WILLIAM BRATFORD HUIE IN 1968-69. IN THIS RESPECT THE FIRST ATTORNEY REPRESENTING ME BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE, JACK KERSHAW, RETAIN THE PAPERS FROM, JERRY SUMMERS, A CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, ATTORNEY; HOWEVER, MR. KERSHAW DID NOT WANT TO PAY THE PRICE OF XEROXING SAID PAPERS THUS HE GAVE THIS COMMITTEE THE PAPERS TO XEROX; I NEVER DID GET A XEROX COPY, ALTHOUGH THE CHAIRMAN OF THIS COMMITTEE RECENTLY WHEN TRAVILING TO THE TENNESSEE PRISON TO ARRANGE MY TESTIMONY OFFERED ME THE HUIE PAPERS WHICH I DECLINED.

ALSO IN RESPECT TO THIS MATTER OF MY TESTIMONY, I UNDERSTAND FROM AN ITEM REPORTED IN THE "SCRIPPS-HOWARD" PUBLISHING EMPIRE THAT CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE TOLD "SCRIPPS -HOWARDS" THAT SAID MEMBERS CAN CONVICTED ME OF THE KING HOMICIDE THROUGH MY OWN TESTIMONY TAKEN LAST YEAR IN THE AFOREMENTIONED PRISON. IN RESPECTS TO THE IN-PRISON TESTIMONY, IT WAS EMPHASISED TO ME BY COUNSEL ROBERT LEHNER THAT SAID TESTIMONY WAS AS MUCH TO REFRESH MY MEMORY AS ANYTHING ELSE**MR. LEHNER WOULD NOT EVEN PLACE ME UNDER OATH. FURTHERMORE, WHILE I DID MAKE ERROR IN CERTAIN STATEMENT REGARDING DATE AND CERTAIN ACTS I DON'T EVER RECALL CONFESSING TO MURDER

3. IN FURTHER REFERENCE TO WILLIAM BRATFORD HUIE, HE HAS RECENTLY OFFERED ME \$225,000 TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE KING HOMICIDE, AND A PARDON FROM THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE, RAY BLANTON--WHICH I BELIEVE THIS COMMITTEE KNOWS ABOUT. (I HAVE NEVER TAKEN MONEY FROM NOVELIST, MAC. & FRANK.

4. IN REFERENCE TO THE ACCUSATION I MADE ON P 1 OF THE STATEMENT ABOUT THE F.B.I. "CELEBRATING" ON HEARING MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WAS SHOT, THAT INFORMATION CAME FROM MR. ARTHUR MURTAGH, A FORMER F.B.I. AGENT STATIONED IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WHEREIN THE "CELEBRATION" TOOK PLACE--MR. MURTAGH ALSO STATED ON THE CBS-TV MORNING NEWS, MAY 22, 1973, THAT THE LATE FBI DIRECTOR PERSONALLY ORDERED MURTAGH TO TAP M.L.K. PHONE.

5. IN ADDITION TO THE DENIALS I MADE ON pp.3-4 OF THE STATEMENT, I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO DENY EVER BEING AN INFORMER, FOR THE F.B.I. OR ANYONE OR, ANY GROUP, AT ANY TIME AND IF THIS COMMITTEE HAS EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY, AGAIN NOT INFORMER EVIDENCE, THEN I WILL ON T.V. TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE KING HOMICIDE.

6. ALTHOUGH, AS I MENTIONED IN THE STATEMENT, THAT PERCY FOREMAN STATED HE HAD LOST THE ENTIRE FILE IN THE KING CASE INCLUDING MATERIAL I HAD GIVEN HIM, THERE WOULD APPEAR TO BE ANOTHER SOURCE FOR SAID FILE. THE SOURCE BEING GEROLD FRANK, A NEW YORK NOVELIST, WHO CAME BY THE FILE FROM MEMEPHIS, TENNESSEE, ATTORNEY RUSSELL THOMPSON AFTER MR. FOREMAN ORDERED THOMPSON TO GIVE FRANK THE FILE (THOMPSON TESTIMONY: RAY V. ROSE, 392 F. Supp. 601 (W.D. TENN.1975); IN ADDITION, ATTORNEY FOREMAN GAVE MR. FRANK AN 1½ DICTATION OF THE CASE, RAY V. ROSE, SUPRA, FOREMAN DEPOSITION AT, 60-61.

7. I ALSO HAVE A PAPER HERE FOR THE COMMITTEE I MAILED TO THE TENNESSEE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OF ICE BY CERTIFIED MAIL ON AUGUST 4, 1975, STATING IN EFFECT I WOULD NOT DISCUSS THE KING CASE WITH INMATES OR PRISON OFFICIALS-- THE REASON FOR THIS TYPE STATEMENT IS THAT I ANTICIPATED THE F.B.I. WOULD HAVE SEVERAL HUNDRED INMATES IN THE MISSOURI PRISON SAY " I TOLD THEM I WAS GOING TO SHOOT M.L.K." THEN, HAVE SEVERAL HUNDRED INMATES IN THE TENNESSEE PRISON SYSTEM SAY " I DID SHOOT M.L.K.".

8. THERE HAS BEEN ALLEGATIONS IN THE NEWSPAPERS ~~THAT~~ I HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN POLITICS : ALSO A RACIAL INCIDENT IN FEDERAL PRISON IN 1958:

SPECIFICALLY THAT I HAULED A, MARIE MARTIN, TO A POLLING PLACE IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, IN 1967 AND TOLD HER TO REGISTER ~~FOR~~ GEORGE WALLACE. I DID IN FACT DRIVE MARIE MARTIN TO A POLLING PLACE AND ASSUM, TO REGISTERED FOR WALLACE , ALTHOUGH I DID NOT TELL HER TO REGISTER FOR GOV. WALLACE. THIS INCIDENT CAME ABOUT BY MS. MARTIN TELLING ME NUMEROUS TIMES THAT HER BOY FRIEND WAS IN SAN QUENTIN SERVING FIVE FOR A MARIJUANA CONVICTION AND THAT SHE WANTED TO GET INVOLVED IN POLITICS IN ORDER TO HAVE HIM RELEASED. AFTER THE AFOREMENTIONED REGISTRATION SHE AGAIN RAISED THIS MATTER WITH ME AND I TOLD HER SHE SHOULD REGISTER & GET INVOLVED WITH THE REPUBLICANS. THEN A FEW DAYS LATER SHE TOLD ME SHE HAD IN FACT RE-REGISTERED WITH THE REPUBLICANS. (IF REGISTRATION RECORDS ARE STILL IN TACT IN CALIFORNIA I WILL ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHAT EVER MS. MARTIN'S REGISTRATION SHOWS.

IN REFERENCE TO THE RACIAL INCIDENT IN FEDERAL PRISON (ELEVENWORTH) IN 1958, THE CHARGE IS THAT I REFUSED TO BE TRANSFERED TO THE PRISON FARM BECAUSE IT WAS INTEGRATED . AFTER I WAS INFORMED I COULD TRANSFER TO FARM I WAS TOLD BY ANOTHER PRISONER THAT THE FARM WAS INTEGRATED, AND THAT SEVERAL FARM PRISONERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND GIVEN A PRISON SENTENCE BY THE LOCAL FEDERAL JUDGE WHEN MARIJUANA WAS FOUND NEAR THEIR QUARTERS--THE FARM WAS A DORMITORY OPERATION. I PASSED THIS INFORMATION ON THE THE PRISON BUREAUCRAT WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF PRISONERS TRANSFERS, ALTHOUGH I ASSUM HE LEFT THIS OUT OF HIS REPORT IN THAT IT IS NECESSARY FOR THEM TO "PRETEND" THAT SUCH THINGS DON'T TAKE PLACE IN PRISON.

IN DIRECT REFERENCE TO THE MATTER OF CELL INTEGRATION IN PRISON. THE PRISON I AM NOW CONFINED IN HAS A POLICY THAT LETS THE PRISONERS CELL WITH ANYONE THEY CHOOSE, AND OUT OF THE APPROXIMATE 400 PRISONERS THEREIN ONLY 3 OR 4 CELLS ARE OCCUPIED BY A BLACK & A WHITE. I DON'T THINK THIS SITUATION INDICATES THE OTHER 395 OR SO ARE PLOTTING TO ASSASSINATE EACH OTHER.

IN REGARD TO MY JAIL TACTICS: THE ONLY CRITERIA I HAVE IN CHOOSING OR ACCEPTING A JOB, ECT., ARE 1) THE PLACE OFFERING THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR ESCAPE AND 2) WHERE THE FOOD IS LOCATED. IN AS MUCH AS I HAD NO INTENTIONS OF TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM ELEVENWORTHS I WAS CONCERNED ABOUT THE FOOD PROBLEM. CONSEQUENTLY I WENT TO WORK IN THE NIGHT BAKERY. THE ETHNIC MAKE-UP IN THE BAKERY WAS APPROXIMATELY: 6 OR 7 WHITES; 5 OR 6 BLACKS, AND 3 OR 4 PRISONERS OF SPANISH ~~SPEAKING~~ ORIGIN. I WORKED IN THIS JOB UNTIL I WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE INSTITUTION.

9. IT HAS BEEN REPORTED BY U.P.I. AND F.B.I. AGENT, TED GUNDERSON, OF THE BUREAU'S LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE THAT AFTER MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS SHOT I TRAVELED TO MEXICO. U.P.I. EVEN QUOTES THE BUS NUMBER I TRAVELED THROUGH MEXICO IN. MR. GUNDERSON SAY I LIVED WITH THE PROVERBIAL PROSTITUTE WHILE LIVING IN MEXICO & EATING "HAMBURGERS", THEN IN SOME MANNER TRAVELED TO MEXICO. THIS IS ALL FALSE.

10. IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT A FORMER F.B.I. INFORMER, OLIVER PATTERSON, MORE RECENTLY EMPLOYED BY THIS COMMITTEE, HAS BEEN STEALING LETTERS I MAILED TO MY BROTHER, JERPY RAY, THEN GIVING THEM TO THIS COMMITTEE AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. I FURNISHED THIS COMMITTEE WITH NUMEROUS LETTERS THAT I HAD WRITTEN TO MY BROTHER & WILL FURNISH WHAT OTHERS I HAVE THUS IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO STEAL THEM. IN ADDITION, I WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF THE CONTENTS OF ANY LETTERS REFERED TO ABOVE ME MADE PUBLIC, RATHER THAN WAIT FOR "TIME" MAGAZINE TO VOMIT A DISTORTED VERSION OF THE CONTENTS. I UNDERSTAND THE COMMITTEE STAFF MEMBER WHO WAS THE RECIPIENT OF SAID LETTERS NAME IS, CONRAD ~~BARTZ~~, THEN LATER THE CHIEF COUNSEL OF THIS COMMITTEE, MR. ROBERT BLAKEY.

11. AFTER VIEWING 150 OR 200 PICTURES OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS I HAVE MADE A POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL I REFERED TO IN THE STATEMENT AS "ROUAL, HOWEVER, I BELIEVE IT TI BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE JUDICIARY TO RESOLVE THIS MATTER RATHER THAN CONGRESS.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES EARL RAY

Mr. Ray's public testimony before the Select Committee terminated on August 18, 1978, and a decision was made thereafter not to bring Mr. Ray before the Committee for a second appearance. This decision was relayed to Mr. Ray's attorney, and to Mr. Ray, in a letter dated November 10, 1978. In this letter, Mr. Ray's attorney was informed that "(t)he Committee . . . will include in the record any statement submitted in writing by yourself or Mr. Ray which explains or amplifies the previous testimony of Mr. Ray."

On December 4, 1978, Mr. Ray submitted a twelve page affidavit, with forty-one accompanying exhibits, for inclusion in the Committee's Final Report. Several exhibits submitted by Mr. Ray, all of which pertain to Mr. Ray's private suit against the National Archives, have been omitted, since they are not pertinent to Mr. Ray's testimony before this Committee. (Mr. Ray's civil action no. 782340 against the National Archives is, of course, a matter of public record, and may be examined at the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.) All else has been reproduced in its entirety.

Mr. G. Robert Blakey 4 December 1978
 Chief Counsel
 Select committee, assassinations
 3369 House office bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20515.

James E. Ray #65477
 B.M.P.
 Petros, TN. 37845

230054

Dea Mr. Blakey:

Enclosed is an affidavit with attached Exhibits. I would appreciate it if the committee would published said affidavit in the committee final published report of it's case in the Dr. Martin Luther King jr. segment of the committee investigation.

In the event the committee decides not to publish said affidavit, then I would appreciate the instrument being returned to me with a brief reason why it cannot be published.

In addition, today I received a letter from, Mr. Robert C. Huey, deputy clerk of the U.S. District court for the District of Columbia saying his office never received the Complaint I mail the District court seeking release of material from the National Archives pertaining to the Martin Luther King jr. case. Consequently I will rem it the Complaint tomorrow.

Attached to the enclosed affidavit at Exhibit thirty is a copy of the Complaint.

Sincerely:

cc: Mark Lane, ESJ.

James E. Ray

IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 SELECT COMMITTEE, ASSASSINATIONS
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

STATE OF TENNESSEE }
 COUNTY OF MORGAN }

AFFIDAVIT

Personally appeared before the undersigned officer authorized to administer oaths, James E. Ray ("Witness"), who being duly sworn, doth depose and say as follows:

The subject matter of this affidavit, and the above captioned Select Committee investigative mandate, is the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King jr. ("Dr. King—King case").

I am now a resident of the Brushy Mountain prison at Petros, Tennessee.

I am conversant with the below listed statements & Documents attached to this affidavit.

I make this affidavit under authority of Select Committee Rule 3.3 (8) & 3.6.

Additional authority for this affidavit is expressed in a letter dated November 10, 1978, from Select Committee Chief Counsel, Mr. G. Robert Blakey, to Mark Lane, ESQ, counsel representing me. Mr. Blakey's letter being precipitated by the committee's reason(s) for declining to subpoena me for further testimony into the Dr. King homicide. EXHIBITS, ONE & TWO.

When I testified before the committee on August 16, 17 & 18, 1978, I was not provided except a few minutes before my testimony with any information, Documents, ect., in reference to the particular areas of the committee's subsequent interrogation of me. Consequently neither counsel nor I were able to adequately contest, with our documented evidence, the committee's accusations against me, thus several of the committee's accusations direct at me will be refered too and answered ("A") initially below:

1. MR. LOUIS STOKES, Chairman of the Select Committee directed questions to the Witness in an attempt to prove the Witness was, beginning on March 18, 1978, following Dr. King until he was murdered on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. The salient point made by Mr. Stokes was first, the introduction of a clipping from the Los Angeles Examiner newspaper dated March 18, 1968, stating Dr. King was in Los Angeles; Mr. Stokes implying that the Witness read the article then followed Dr. King out of the city.

(A). Mr. Stokes conclusion was drawn and accepted by the committee even though the Witness had filed a change-of-address form on March 17, 1968, with the Post Office, the day before the Los Angeles Examiner's article regarding Dr. King.

Furthermore, in respect to the Witness travel intent in March 1968, the Witness has recently received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("F.B.I."), under an F.O.I. suit, a Document from the Canadian Government. The Document is dated October 25, 1968, from the Commissioner of the Canadian Mounted Police directed to the United States Embassy in Ottawa, Canada. The Document is a statement taken from a female subject by the Canadian Mounted Police. The Witness had met the subject in Canada in August, 1967. The relevant clause in said statement quote's the subject as saying the Witness wrote her a letter "some three weeks" before Dr. King was murdered saying "He would not be at that address after a couple of weeks". EXHIBIT, THREE.

This Document evidences an expressed intent on the part of the Witness to depart Los Angeles, California, on or about March 14, 1968, some four days before the Los Angeles Examiner article mentioned Dr. King's presents in Los Angeles.

2. CHAIRMAN LOUIS STOKES, next picked up the Witness alleged stalking of Dr. King by pointing out that the Witness was in Selma, Alabama, registered in the Flamingo Motel on March 22, 1968. Then offering as proof the Witness was following Dr. King in the form of an article from the Selma-Times-Journal dated March 21, 1968. The article stated that Dr. King would be in the Linden-Camden, Alabama, area on March 21, 1968.

The presumption being that the Witness somehow in Selma had obtained a day old newspaper, then stayed overnight in the ^Selma, Alabama, Motel in order to be in the proximate area of Dr. King.

(A). During the Witness journey from Los Angeles to Atlanta, Georgia, the only published report that the Witness could have learned of Dr. King's itinerary in order to have learned then proceeded in the direction of Dr. King's location was published in the New Orleans Times-Picayune on March 21, 1968. The published article stated Dr. King was-then in the State of Mississippi attending a rally at, Jackson State College. EXHIBIT, FOUR.

As committee Documents reveal, the Witness on departing New Orleans on March 22nd traveled through the State of Alabama, not Mississippi. As the committee's Documents further reveal, through the State's stipulations to the Witness guilty plea & other evidence, the Witness spent the day of March 21, 1968, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

3. CHAIRMAN STOKES, through his interrogation of the Witness & others also attempted to demonstrate that the Witness, between 5:45PM & 6:00PM on April 4, 1968, was not at a service station attempting to have a tire repaired & the Witness automobile serviced at the approximate time Dr. King was shot. The "others" being a Mr. McFall & Son who testified they were the proprietors of a Service Station located on the Southeast corner of second & Linden street Memphis, Tennessee, and that during the period between approximately 5:45PM & 6:00PM on April 4, 1968, they did not service, or have as a customer, a light colored Mustang--the type automobile the Witness was driving.

(A). The Witness has never testified or stated that he attempted to have said Mustang serviced at second & Linden. Rather the Witness has testified in executive session before the committee staff, and informed CBS-TV news, that he attempted to have the aforementioned Mustang serviced & a flat tire repaired at one or more service stations South of Main Street on Linden. That the service stations were " 3 or 4" Blocks East of Main on Linden. EXHIBIT, FIVE & SIX.

(The stations have now apparently been replaced through urban renewal).

Further, the Witness through Documents obtained in November 1978 from the F.B.I. substantiate that there was a flat tire in the trunk of said Mustang when the F.B.I. in 1968 took possession of the Mustang. EXHIBIT, SEVEN.

4. CHAIRMAN STOKES, also attempted to demonstrate that the Witness was in Atlanta, Georgia, on April 1, 1968. The proof offered by Mr. Stokes was in the form of a laundry ticket indicating through the ticket date (April 1st), that the Witness had placed several articles of clothing in the Laundry (Piedmont), on said date. Apparently the rationale for this offer of proof was that Dr. King had announced on April 1, 1968, that he would be returning to Memphis, Tennessee, thus the Witness followed Dr. King out of Atlanta, or wherever, to Memphis, Tennessee.

(A). The Witness was not in Atlanta, Georgia, on April 1, 1968. Accordingly the Witness posted a letter dated October 10, 1978, to Sheriff, Edwin B. Coleman, of Alcorn County, Mississippi (and other Sheriffs in Alabama). Attached to the letter was a diagram of a Motel located in Corinth, Mississippi, wherein the Witness is now certain he spent part of the day & night of April 1, 1968. After failing to receive a reply from Sheriff Coleman, the Witness provided his Brother, Jerry W. Ray, with a diagram similar to the one provided Sheriff Coleman. Upon locating the Motel discriptive of said diagram, and commencing taking pictures of the establishment, the Owner of the Motel (Southern), appeared and threatened the Witness Brother telling Jerry Ray the Witness (then in 1968 using the name, Eric Galt), had never been a quest of the "Southern Motel". When Jerry Ray asked to view the Motel records for 1968 the Owner said the F.B.I. had recently confiscated all of the Motel records for 1968.

In addition, in response to a letter from William Bratford Huie dated February 18, 1969, the Witness denied he was in Atlanta, Georgia, on April 1, 1968. EXHIBIT, EIGHT. (Said letter from Mr. Huie was not in the so-called "20,000" words of Huie's the committee provided the Witness with on August 18, 1978.)

5. CONGRESSMAN HAROLD FORD, in a speech before the Memphis, Tennessee, junior chamber of commerce on August 24, 1978, said of the Witness, "Ray followed Dr. Martin Luther King jr. closely throughout the country. EXHIBIT, NINE.

(A). This is a deliberate misrepresentation. An examination of Dr. King's itinerary from F.B.I./S.C.L.C. files evidences that the Witness & Dr. King were in the same city/proximate location, only twice, prior to Memphis, in 1967-68: Chicago, May 1967 & Los Angeles, March 1968. EXHIBIT, TEN. (In these two locations the Witness was not only in the locale first but was residing there.)

6. CONGRESSMAN HAROLD SAWYER, introduced as an Exhibit a letter posted by the Witness to the novelist, William Bradford Huie. The letter was posted by the Witness in October 1968 from the Shelby county, Tennessee, jail. The relevant point in the letter that Mr. Sawyer was attempting to make read in effect that the Witness was "sleeping 8½ hours per day & gaining weight" in the jail.

(A). In-as-much as it is not the habit of the Witness to praise jailhouse conditions, and upon reflection, the Witness later recalled that the aforementioned letter to William Bradford Huie was a parody of comments made by Shelby County jail Captain, Billy J. Smith, when counsel representing the Witness, Mr. Arthur J. Hanes sr., filed a Motion petitioning the trial court to relieve harsh confinement conditions where the Witness was confined in said jail.

Oral arguments to said Motion were presented to the trial court on September 30, 1968, wherein Captain Smith, a security officer, testified the Witness was sleeping "eight & one-half hours per day" and eating three meals per day, with supplemental food from the jail commissary. EXHIBIT, ELEVEN, p.21

7. CONGRESSMAN SAWYER, - a former prosecuting Attorney- prior to his allegation in the preceding paragraph, had offered to intercede with officials of the State of Tennessee requesting that said officials readjust the Witness sentence providing the Witness could & would cooperate

with the prosecution in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

(A). Anything I could testify to for the prosecution I could also testify to as a defense Witness in a jury trial. Furthermore, being a State witness is not always the panacea prosecutors & Judges would have the public believe. EXHIBIT, TWELVE.

8. CONGRESSMAN FLOYD PITHIAN, suggested/accused during the Witness public testimony before the committee in August 1978 that the Witness & his Brother, Jerry W. Ray, had in July 1967 robbed a Bank in Alton, Illinois.

(A). Subsequent to said accusation, Jerry W. Ray turned himself in to the Alton, Illinois, police and offered to waive the statute-of-limitations for the robbery. Lt. Walter Conrad of the Alton police Department informed Jerry Ray that he had never been a suspect in said robbery. EXHIBIT, THIRTEEN.

9. The committee & the prosecution has suggested, through their news media advocates, apparently based on allegations by "Time" Inc. agent, George McMillian, that the Witness through sale of narcotics while he was incarcerated in the State prison at Jefferson City, Missouri, during 1960-67 sent substantial sums of moneys out of the prison to family member(s); the family members in turn providing the money to the Witness after his 1967 prison escape in order for the Witness to follow & murder Dr. King.

(A). This charge is another misrepresentation of the evidence. EXHIBITS, FOURTEEN & FIFTEEN.

10. CONGRESSMAN SAMUEL L. DEVINE, during the Witness August 1978 appearance before the committee read an extended statement into the record given the committee by a former member of Scotland Yard, Mr. Alexander A. Eist—Scotland Yard being the English National Police force.

In said statement Mr. Eist stated in effect that over an extended period while he was guarding the Witness in an English prison, that for magazines & candy bars, the Witness gave Mr. Eist an oral statement in effect confessing to the murder of Dr. King. It was also revealed that Mr. Eist had told no one for approximately ten (10) years about the Witness confession except Mr. Eist's superior—the superior now being dead.

(A). As the committee well knows, and Scotland Yard well knows, and the British Home Secretary well knows, Scotland Yard officers do not guard prisoners in Great Britain prisons. Only prison guards maintain security over English prisoners, just as they did the Witness—and which the Witness has attempted to verify in writing through letters unanswered posted to Scotland Yard & the British Home Secretary. EXHIBITS, SIXTEEN & SEVENTEEN.

Further, in the spring of 1978 Mr. Eist was tried in an English court for "CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CORRUPTION & CONSPIRACY TO PERVERT THE COURSE OF JUSTICE". Accordingly the Witness through an English investigator, Mr. Evan Williams, attempted to obtain, in order to test Mr. Eist's credibility, a transcript of Mr. Eist's criminal trial from the English trial court. EXHIBITS, EIGHTEEN & NINETEEN.

The Witness request for Mr. Eist criminal trial transcript was denied by the English legal system. EXHIBIT, TWENTY & TWENTY-ONE.

11. The dominant commercial communications industry in the United States has apparently not questioned any of the committee's allegations/accusations that have reflected adversely on the Witness, no matter how incredible the charges might be: an example would be the press's general acclaim of, Mr. Alexander A. Eist. Rather, the self-touted Free Press has distorted testimony & invented misstatements, then attributed the misstatements to the Witness with malicious intent. EXHIBITS, TWENTY-TWO-TWENTY-THREE & TWENTY-FOUR.

(A). The reason for the communications industry position

in respect's to the committee's investigative conclusion in the King case may be found in: EXHIBITS, TWENTY-FIVE, TWENTY-SIX, TWENTY-SEVEN & TWENTY-EIGHT.

The communications Industry reporting in the committee investigation of the King case is clearly in contrast to the Industry reporting & demanding minute details, in the Watergate affair, wherein the "Select Group" who control the Industry had a vested political interest in the ultimate outcome.

There have also been published reports indicating the committee's Chief Counsel, Mr. G. Robert Blakey, has orchestrated the public hearings in the King case in such a manner that would maximize the dominant press's misrepresentations referred to above. EXHIBIT, TWENTY-NINE.

OTHER MATTERS RELEVANT TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE'S
MANDATE IN THE KING CASE:

12. On or about September 26, 1978, the Witness filed a Complaint with the United States District court for the District of Columbia petitioning the court to release to the Select Committee, and Witness counsel, voluminous tapes/recordings thereof pertaining to the F.B.I. investigation of Dr. King & related matter. EXHIBIT, THIRTY.

The relevant parts in said Complaint are:

- (a). Neither the committee nor any other government agency has attempted to examine said tapes/trs. EXHIBIT, A, of Complaint.
- (b). Nothing in said tapes/recordings are embarrassing to Dr. King. EXHIBIT, C, of Complaint.
- (c). The F.B.I. has stated no complete investigation of the Martin Luther King Jr. homicide can be complete without the Select Committee examining the recording/transcripts thereof. EXHIBIT, D, of Complaint.

13. For additional evidence that none of the material mentioned in the preceding paragraph located in the National Archives would be embarrassing to Dr. King see: EXHIBITS, THIRTY-ONE & THIRTY-TWO.

14. Substantial material referred to in paragraph 12 above would appear to be of a political nature, rather than salacious. EXHIBIT, THIRTY-THREE & THIRTY-FOUR.

15. That the committee has evidently relied on for substantial allegations directed against the Witness written & verbal allegations disseminated by, William Bratford Huie & George McMillian-- Huie & McMillian both being "southern novelist" have, commencing in 1968, published several articles/ Books supportive of the government in the King case.

MR. HUIE has made a career of conducting sham-battles with "southern politicians", e.g., Governor George Wallace. EXHIBIT, THIRTY-FIVE.

Then too Mr. Huie occasionally contend someone he (Huie) cannot use as being supportive of his so-called adversaries, e.g., Mr. Huie has publicly accused the Witness of being an "active" supporter of the aforementioned George Wallace in Los Angeles, California, in 1967-68. That the Witness induced a Marie Martin, alias, Mimi Degrasse, to register for George Wallace. The Witness did take Mrs. Marie Martin/Mimi Degrasse to a registration office wherein she apparently registered for the, American Independent party. However, the Witness later advised Mrs. Martin upon enquiry that she should, for business reasons, register with the Republican party, which she apparently did. EXHIBITS, THIRTY-SIX & THIRTY-SEVEN.

In addition, in the fall of 1977 William Bratford Huie thought a telephonic conversation with my Brother, Jerry W. Ray, offered me \$225,000 if I would publicly confess to the Martin Luther King jr. homicide. For the confession Mr. Huie stated he would intercede with the Governor of the State of Tennessee in providing me with a pardon. My Brother taped said conversation and, provided the tape to the Select Committee.

MR. McMILLIAN, apparently began his literary career as a government propagandist by laboring for the "office of war information" from 1938 until 1943.

In the King case Mr. McMillian was in the employ of "Time" Inc., first publishing an article about the case in the January 26, 1976, issue of "Time" magazine; then later publishing a Book in 1976 about the King case through a subsidiary of "Time" Inc., Little Brown & Company. Both article & Book zealously supported the government in the King case.

Further, the Select Committee's chief Counsel, Mr. G. Robert Blakey, has also been reported to have been an agent/consultant of "Time" Inc. EXHIBIT, THIRTY-EIGHT.

In fact several "prestigious" committees investigating over the past several years political murders and, or, United States government involvement in the murder of foreign Leaders, have been under the control of or, substantially under the influence of, "Time" Inc., e.g., the United States Senate "Church Committee": the Chief Counsel being, Mr. Frederick A.O. Schwartz, Counsel for "Time" magazine.

16. During a news conference on March 17, 1969, the trial Judge in the King case, W. Preston Battle, told the New York "Times" that he was in effect opposed to a public trial because a trial would have only "Muddled" the substantial evidence the prosecution had against the Witness. EXHIBIT, THIRTY-NINE.

Judge Battle's reason for not wanting a public trial in the King case was apparently the reason for the Select Committee not recalling the Witness for further testimony in the King case. EXHIBIT, TWO.

17. Finally, the government's Chief Witness, against the herein Witness, in the King case was/is Mr. Charles Q. Stephens. Mr. Stephens being a resident of the establishment wherein Dr. King supposedly was shot from—Stephens claiming to have seen the person who shot Dr. King leaving said establishment.

In June 1968 in London, England, wherein the Witness was incarcerated in the King homicide and the United States government & State of Tennessee were attempting extradition of him through proceedings in Bow Street court, the government's principal evidence was an affidavit by, Mr. Stephens. The affidavit was executed June 13, 1968, before Mr. L. Lloyd Johnson, clerk of the United States District court for the W.D. Of Tennessee. The relevant clause in Mr. Stephens affidavit going to his identification of the Witness reads:

...The pointed nose and chin are the principal features that stand out in my identification of the man (James E. Ray) pictured in Exhibit III as the man I saw with Mrs. Brewer looking into Room 5-B on April 4, 1968. EXHIBIT, FORTY & FORTY-ONE.

(A). The description of the Witness nose, referred to by Mr. Stephens as principal identification, was on April 4, 1968, just the opposite of pointed: the Witness had had plastic surgery in February, 1968, on his nose leaving it a hooked shape. However, neither the F.B.I. or prosecution learned of the surgery until approximately September of 1968, several months after Mr. Stephens affidavit.

In addition, it was learned in a 1974 Habeas Corpus hearing in the U.S. District court for the W.D. Of Tennessee, titled, Ray V. Rose, 392 F. Supp. 601 (1975), that Mr. Stephens was in an extremely drunken condition during the period he allegedly identified the Witness. EXHIBIT, FORTY-ONE.

Further, that Mr. Stephens had been promised \$100,000 in reward money by Memphis politicians (city counsel) for information leading to the Killer of Dr. King's arrest and conviction. Mr. Stephens attorney, Harvey Gipson, to receive half or said \$100,000..... later Messrs Stephens & Gipson applied for the \$100,000 but the Tennessee legal system reneged on the promise.

Lastly, shortly after the murder of Dr. King CBS-TV Reporter, Bill Stout, interviewed Mr. Stephens. Later the interview was re-run in 1976 on a CBS-TV documentary hosted by Dan Rather titled "The American assassins". The following colloquial took place between Messrs, Stout & Stephens:

Q. Stout: Mr. Stephens, what do you think of that picture
(of James E. Ray), does that look like the man ?

A. Stephens: No, from the glimpse I got of his profile it doesn't.

Q. Stout: It dosen't ?

A. Stephens: No sir, it certainly dosen't. For one thing he's
too heavy, his face is too full, he has too mush
hair, and his nose is to wide; from the glimpse I said
I got of his profile, but that definately I would say
in not the guy.

affiant: James E. Ray #65477

James E. Ray
Brushy Mountain Prison
Petros, Tennessee. 37845.

Subscribed and sworn to before

me this 4 day of December, 1978

My Commission expires 7-14-1980.

Notary Public John R. Redlin.

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Select Committee on Assassinations
U.S. House of Representatives

3369 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, ANNEX 2
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

(202) 225-4824

November 10, 1978

Mark Lane, Esquire
 1177 Central Avenue
 Memphis, Tennessee 38104

Dear Mark:

In connection with the investigation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations into the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as I informed you in my letter of October 17, 1978, the Committee scheduled a meeting on November 9, 1978 to consider whether to recall Mr. Ray to continue his testimony. At yesterday's meeting, the Committee carefully reviewed and analyzed the opening statement Mr. Ray presented to the Committee and his three days of public testimony. After analyzing Mr. Ray's testimony, the Committee decided that no useful purpose would be served in continuing to question Mr. Ray. Accordingly, Mr. Ray will not be called to appear before the Committee for any further testimony.

The Committee desires, of course, in accordance with Committee Rule 3.6 to offer you and Mr. Ray the opportunity to explain or amplify the testimony given by Mr. Ray. The Committee, accordingly, will include in the record any statement submitted in writing by yourself or Mr. Ray which explains or amplifies the previous testimony of Mr. Ray.

Further, the Committee will consider for inclusion in its record any statement on any subject that it receives from Mr. Ray or yourself that is pertinent to the Committee's inquiry.

Sincerely,

G. Robert Blakey

G. Robert Blakey
 Chief Counsel and Director

GRB:jwc
 cc: Mr. James Earl Ray

EXHIBIT, ONE



—AP Photo

Mark Lane, attorney for James Earl Ray, in Washington Tuesday during King hearings.
 WORLD NATION, GANNETT (N.Y.), WESTCHESTER NEWSPAPER. NOVEMBER 16, 1978.

King committee says Ray wasn't paid

WASHINGTON (AP) — House investigators say they have found no evidence that James Earl Ray was a paid triggerman in a conspiracy to assassinate Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Chief Counsel G. Robert Blakey told the House Assassinations Committee Wednesday that Ray conceivably could have been part of such a conspiracy — but if he was, there is no evidence he got his money.

"The fact is that a lot of triggermen carry out a contract and then don't get paid for it," Blakey said.

Blakey's investigators concluded instead that Ray probably financed his escape from Memphis, Tenn., to Europe after King's assassination April 4, 1968, with money from a \$27,000 bank robbery.

He said they found no pay at all in

any bank or with any of Ray's relatives or associates.

And if Ray had been paid off, Blakey said, he would not likely have risked robbing a bank in London when he was wanted worldwide for King's murder. Investigators say Ray robbed a London bank just before he was arrested June 8, 1968.

Ray pleaded guilty to King's killing and is now serving a 99-year prison sentence. He recanted his plea almost immediately after making it and now contends he was framed.

Ray tentatively had been scheduled to testify today but the committee voted not to call him and canceled today's meeting on grounds the cost was not justified.

Former Assistant Deputy Chief Counsel Michael Eberhardt, who resigned in

protest of Ray not being called back, said he thinks some committee members were "intimidated" by Mark Lane, Ray's lawyer.

"I believe the decision not to return him (Ray) came in part from fear that Lane might muddle some of the gains the committee made at the first appearance," Eberhardt said in an interview.

He referred to Ray's August appearance at which the committee seemed to demolish Ray's alibi that he was blocked away in a gasoline station at the moment King was assassinated.

The committee has investigated 21 different alleged conspiracies, particularly one in which a group of St. Louis businessmen supposedly offered \$50,000 for the murder.

EXHIBIT, TWO

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
BE ADDRESSED TO
THE COMMISSIONER
OF THE CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA 7, CANADA



VOUS COMMUNIQUER À LA POLICE
ÊTRE ADRESSÉ COMME SUIT
LE COMMISSAIRE
GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
OTTAWA 7, CANADA

HEADQUARTERS - DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

JR NO. _____
TRE NO. _____

OTTAWA 7, CANADA

NO. 58-3 791-60 (Vol. 5)
TRE NO. _____

October 25, 1968.

Mr. Ross Lee Innes,
c/o United States Embassy,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: Martin Luther KING
Murder of

On October 9 last information was received from the Superintendent of Security, Department of Transport, Ottawa, to the effect that a female employee, who wishes to remain anonymous had confided to her superior that she had met with RAY on 3 occasions, once in the Laurentians, once in Ottawa and once in Montreal. These meetings are believed to have taken place prior to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther KING.

2. Recently this woman has received telephone calls from William Bradford HuBY (phonetic) in Alabama, asking her about her association with RAY. This person is now concerned about the turn of events and consented to be interviewed by a member of this Force relative to her association with RAY.

3. On the 15 OCT 68 subject was interviewed and the following information was obtained from her.

"On the 4th of August 1967, my girlfriend and I went to St. Jovite, P.Q. to spend the long weekend. We arrived there at around 7:00 p.m. and registered at the "Petit Manoir" Inn. We had supper and then decided to go to the Grey Rock Resort for the evening. As we entered the lounge, we saw a man sitting alone at a table facing the Dance Floor. My girlfriend said 'That man is alone, let's see if we can sit with him.' She approached him and he invited us to sit at his table. He introduced himself as Eric GALT and said that he was on holidays from Chicago and was staying at the Grey Rock. He also mentioned that his brother and his sister-in-law had come up with him from Chicago and that they had left for Montreal. He said that he had been there

EXHIBIT, THREE

for about one week and that he would be leaving within the next few days for Montreal to meet his brother. At around midnight, my girlfriend said that she was not feeling well and she returned to the Petit Manoir. Eric and I went to the Manoir Pivaleau to see the entertainment. We returned to Grey Rock at around 4:00 a.m. and I spent the rest of the night with him in his room; I was intimate with him. I did not notice anything unusual about him. He was quiet, polite, neat and reserved. The next morning, I left him at around 11:00 a.m., at which time he told me that he was leaving for Montreal. He said that he did not know where he would be staying in Montreal, but that he would like to see me again and that he would call the Petit Manoir and let me know where he was staying. He was driving an old red Plymouth around a 1956 model. I did not look at the license plates.

He called around supper time and since we were out, he left a message with the desk advising to call a number in Montreal. I called and talked to a desk clerk at a hotel in the East end of Montreal. She gave me the address and the number of the room where Eric was staying. He was not in at the time. On Monday, the 7th of August, my girlfriend and I drove down to Montreal and went to the hotel to see Eric. I don't remember the name of the hotel except that it is around the corner from the Acapulco Club. We met Eric in the hall and he appeared pleased and surprised to see us. He shared his quarters during the two nights we spent in Montreal. He was not intimate with either of us in Montreal. He took us out to the Acapulco Club and to restaurants. He seemed to have money and appeared to pay for everything with Canadian \$20.00 bills. In fact, he gave me a twenty before we left Montreal, in case I had car trouble. I gave him my address in Ottawa.

Some three weeks later, he called me and said that he was in Ottawa staying at the Town and Country Hotel for the week-end. He stayed in Ottawa for two days and I showed him around Ottawa. I did not stay with him at the Town and Country. He did not appear to know anyone in Ottawa. I don't recall him saying where he was coming from, but I assumed it was Montreal. He did not have a car and probably came by train. He mentioned that he was working for his brother in real estate and that he did not do much but was paid well. He also said that he had no problems with money and could always get some.

ORLEANS, JEFFERSON RECORDS OF THE D



Army of Poor Will Move in April

By JOHN PEARCE

demands we make."

The group from Mississippi will take

alled "the city of hope
avenue. Park across

to deal with that. They know how to deal with it.

Case in New York Court
Is Dismissed

Horns last Jan. 11			
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3	♂	3	♂
4	♂	4	♂
5	♂	5	♂
6	♂	6	♂
7	♂	7	♂
8	♂	8	♂
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94	♂	94	♂
95	♂	95	♂
96	♂	96	♂
97	♂	97	♂
98	♂	98	♂
99	♂	99	♂
100	♂	100	♂

Gershman noted that, with Brown being held under \$1000

maximum penalty of 15 days
prison.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating

Meanwhile, outside the Mo-

demonstrators broke off from
the main group and moved

COURT OF APPEALS
DECISIONS

David M. Chapman, author

GENERAL ENFORCE CO. OF
LONG IS. CITY: 44 PRINCE ST. P.
10467-1

of. comments. 10/10/10

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Edwin Gaudin vs. Ed
vs. Attorney, 1st Cir.
1908, 1909 vs. 1910

1. Association of Leroy Gurley
2. Association of Leroy Gurley
3. Association of Leroy Gurley

Theresa Jackson et al vs
Jones, Delbert
Product et al

name: docket
author: L. Foster

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Page 101, Line 10
From 11/1/1971 to 10/1/1971
Page 102, Line 10

1998年12月15日

London & Associates, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

James M. Robert
James M. Robert

2-1 H₂O

1994-5	1704 M. B. 18075 Wb
	2704 M. B. 18075 Wb
	2704 M. B. 18075 Wb

100-443887-100
JUN 1964
JUN 1964

demonstrators broke oil from a
 60-member oil-and-protest

went in, in another tavern down there. I believe it was the same one I stopped in when I was coming up the first time from, from leaving my car down there. Now, I've left out something here, if we can back up a little bit, it'll take about 45 minutes. When I found this rooming house, when I first come up there, I left this car parked about six blocks away and consequently, when I got up there I had to go back and get the car, but I don't know how late that took me, I imagine that took me 45 minutes to go back to the parking lot and bring the car back up there and park it in that general area. I would say that would have been 4:45. Now, we can go back , beginning now when I went back to the tavern and was going to the movie. I went to the tavern, and I was in there for a while and then I, the night before that I had a flat tire, and I hadn't been able to get it fixed. Uh, so I came back up and decided to get it fixed, and the cars were there and was all jammed up together, and I, I drove it out and drove about 7 or 8 blocks, I'd say, altogether, maybe 6 blocks. I drove about three blocks north and three or four west, I guess you'd call it, or east. No, it'd be east, three blocks east. And, uh, I stopped in there and attempted to get the car tire fixed, is what it was, and the garage attendant, whatever he was, he said it was the busy time of day and he didn't have time to fix it or something, so I drove on around and, and I guess it would be going south. I turned around and circled back toward the rooming house, and when I got to, it was either

(HSCA 1)

P. 18

EXHIBIT, 5

(HSCA 1) P. 18

SENSITIVE**RESEARCH UNIT-MLR
CONTROL COPY**

MARCH 9, 1977

CBS _ SPECIAL REPORTS -

INTERVIEW JAMES EARL RAY - DAN RATHER

SOUND ROLL 1

TAKE 1

DAN RATHER:

Mr. Ray, first in brief, if you would tell me a bit about your family. Where you grew up, how you grew up and how you first got in trouble with the law.

JAMES EARL RAY:

Uh..Well I grew up most in Illinois. That was where I was born the State of Illinois. And, I think my first trouble with the law was in 1952, serious trouble.

Q:

How did you get into that trouble?

JAMES EARL RAY:

That was, I believe it was a robbery charge or something.

Q:

What I was looking for was some of the tone and texture of how you grew up as a boy. Now

EXHIBIT, SIX

ROLL 3

SOUND 3

JAMES EARL RAY CONTINUED:

So I did move the car. I think I ..determined now it must have been about quarter, ten to six. And, I went to I think a service station down about ..I would say it was about five blocks from Main Street and in the service stations....

The investigators investigating me says he got statements. Now I don't know if he has or not, because when anyone investigates a case for me, I just tell him what I know of it and tell him not to tell me what they found out because there has been charges I have been using a..the attorneys more or less a feedback operation. So, I just ...I think the investigator, Harold Weisberg investigated this. And I told him, you investigate this ..substantiate it. I don't want to know all the details you just tell me.

END OF ROLL 3

ROLL 4

SOUND 4

Q:

All right. So, you believe that it can perhaps can be established that you took the white Mustang to a service station within four, five or six blocks of the rooming house.

JAMES EARL RAY:

I believe the lady worked across the street could establish that I was in there around five thirty. Now, the investigators ~~ixix~~ tell me they can establish that I was around the service station. And, another lawyer intimated. Now, he didn't tell me exactly that the ...place was cordoned off immediately after the shooting and he tells me that there is a police officer down there. I don't want to mention the name. I don't want to mention now that he ..almost highballed me out of the area and told me to get out of there. Get the hell out of there or something. And...but, like I said, this has never been substantiated because it has never

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/11/68

On April 11, 1968, an examination was made of a 1966 Ford Mustang at the FBI Garage in Atlanta, Georgia.

This vehicle was a two-door 289, eight-cylinder, 2-barrel carburetor, color white, hardtop, bearing 1968 Alabama license 1-38993. The mileage was noted as 39100.8. The Serial number was 6T07C190647, the body 65A, the color H, the trim 25, date 17A, DP30 21. The serial number, body number, terminal date and DP30 were noted on the serial plate affixed to the left door. Also affixed to the left door was an RPM sticker H. BECKMAN Chevron Service, 1506 North Normandy Avenue, Los Angeles, California, Telephone #666-9921. The sticker reflected oil was drained 2/13/68, wheel bearings were checked at 34185 miles, wheels were aligned at this same mileage.

A Gulf Pride sticker was also affixed at this same location with no address or company name listed; however, mileage was noted on this sticker as 20253 and the only portion of date was "68".

On the left door post was noted an RPM Chevron sticker DORR-FOX FORD, 4531 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California, Telephone 5-1131, reflecting service cited at mileage 34190, oil filtered at same mileage.

On the left rear trunk lid was a metal insignia "Mustang Ford".

The right rear window bore a sticker "Direccion General de Registro Federal de Automoviles, 1967 Ochoa Turista, Avenida de Mexico, Laredo, Tam." (rest of sticker torn).

This same sticker was also affixed to the right front windshield, lower right side, and it bore Police #H294486. The last word which was torn on the other sticker is reflected on the second sticker as Tamps.

On 4/11/68 at Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-2386

by [REDACTED]

Date dictated 4/11/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

EXHIBIT, SEVEN

AT 44-2386

Tires on the vehicle were as follows:

Right front tire Firestone 7.50 by 14 deluxe Champion (black wall), good tread;

Right rear tire no markings, recap whitewall (tread on tire good), note Mustang symbol center of hubcap of this vehicle missing and area around this center was dented and torn.

Left rear tire no markings, a recap, whitewall (tread good);

Left front tire Medallion 110 7.75 by 14. Notation replaces 7.50 by 14 and notation Nylon tubeless, whitewall (good tread);

Spare tire in trunk Goodyear 6.95 by 14, power cushion. This tire was a whitewall and the tire was flat and the tread was almost bald.

ENGINE AREA EXAMINATION

Tag on air filter a Purulator tag, showing Purulator oil filter with a red ink notation Perl, Purulator air filter with red ink notation AVF 43, date of service in red ink 9/23/67. Mileage in red ink 29253.

On left front fender flange about 12 inches from last digit of VIN a metal plate 1 1/4" by 3 1/2" bearing the following inscription:

Top left corner D 372, below this 12 A 18 GT07C 190847. Below this 66A M 25, below this RM.

The battery was a Sears All-State high voltage (12 volt 54 plates). Under the negative terminal was a bright metal plate imprinted C8. On the engine side of the battery there was a white tape about the size of a nickel stuck on the battery, also showing the notation C-8.

MR. ROEMER, THIS SECOND WITNESS LIST COME OUT IN
THE FIRST OF NOV AND MR. HUNTER PRINCEY SIGHT
SHOW IT TO YOU.

February 18, 1965.

Dear Mr. Foreman....

James Ray could be very helpful to me at this time if he would write to you a detailed explanation of the following:

1. The nine days he says he spent in Montreal in April, 1968. Where did he stay in Montreal? What name did he register under? What is his best recollection of dates? Since he was short of money, didn't he pull at least one hold-up during this period? If so, where? And what are the details of this hold-up?

I'm sure Ray is aware that those two landladies in Toronto have told police that Ray stayed very close, spent much time in his room, and certainly they don't believe Ray was away from Toronto any nine days. So this is a most important point, and if Ray will give me a diagram I will go back to Montreal and check what he tells me.

2. The hours and days following his purchase of the gun in Birmingham on Saturday, March 30, 1936. He was registered at the Elmer Cleveland at Five Points in Birmingham. Is Ray certain that he did NOT go back to Atlanta. He had paid Garner for a week's work in Atlanta on March 23rd or 24th? Or did he pay Garner for two weeks? When did he pay Garner again? Garner says Ray was in Atlanta on Monday, April 1st, and paid rent on that date.

3. I need a detailed report, hour by hour, of the trip from Atlanta to Toronto. The police story is that Ray did not reach Toronto until Monday, April 8th. Ray says he reached Toronto on Saturday evening, the 6th. Where did Ray stay on the nights of the 6th and 7th?

THE ONLY REASON
I WOULD BE CONCERNED
FOR YOU IS
IF I LEFT MY
JOB HERE, THERE
WOULD BE TWO
LARGE SPACES
LEFT. OCT. 7-04
INSTEAD OF APP.
OCT. 20-07.

WOULD IT BE 2.
POSSIBLE TO HAVE
THE APP. HIGHWAY
ATTR. TO CHECK
THE ROUTE BETWEEN
THE MEMPHIS
THE TRUCK AT 3.
TRUCK.

MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1978

Rep. Ford Says Ray 'Cleared' Memphis

By RUTH JACOBSON
Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

James Earl Ray's testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations revealed, U.S. Rep. Harold Ford said today that Memphis "was merely a victim of circumstances of this great American tragedy."

The Memphis Democrat addressed his remarks on Ray and the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to the Memphis Jaycees at the group's luncheon meeting today at the Executive Plaza Inn, 1471 E. Brooks.

Ford mentioned Memphis' resulting burden from the assassination 10 years ago of King while discussing the city's bad image growing out of recent police and fire union strikes.

"The assassination could have happened anywhere," Ford said. "Ray followed Dr. Martin Luther King closely throughout the country. No one knows exactly what the catalyst of the chemistry was which caused the assassination to happen in Memphis, but that does not remove the fact that the assassination occurred." He characterized Ray's testimony as containing "glaring inconsistencies."

Ford urged members of the Jaycees to take a thoughtful approach to solving the city's problems and its negative national image.

"To capture the national spotlight in a positive vein," Ford said, will require creative, committed, and cooperative leadership. He said the city must "take an honest and total" look at itself to determine "where we are in 1978, and where we need to go in the months and years ahead."

Ford said adverse publicity in *The Washington Post*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Time* magazine "and who knows how many other serials," carried negative articles about the strike-bound city.

"The Post said that Memphis was being 'thrown to the wolves,'" Ford said. "It showed the frightening consequences of the chain reaction which they assumed caused

everyone to say: 'The ball with Memphis lies there be so north Memphis and let the uncontaminated sewage' which burst the jar of civilization run rampant."

Ford said, "We need to act quickly to try to change the national picture (forth through the national media)." But he emphasized that the progressive vision the city should develop should be inclusive.

"It is a trap for the businessman to see a future that would be perfect for businessmen, not union leaders for labor; not professionals for their profession; unless there is a destiny for South, North, Midtown, and East Memphis, there isn't a destiny for any of us."

Ford said although the King assassination hearings "uncovered many facts and caught Ray and his counsels on many points," questions remain unanswered. He said when hearings resume in the fall "they probably will tell the American people the story as it happened, and the facts as they unfold will exonerate Memphis nationally."

Doctors, Politicians Drop in Harris Poll; Media Up

NEW YORK (UPI) — Doctors and politicians dropped in public esteem while confidence in the news media has increased, said the American Harris Poll in the latest Harris Survey.

The survey taken in August was compared to the results of a survey taken last November. Doctors' leadership remained about the same, but confidence in doctors, traditionally one of the most respected groups in American society, dropped from 65 to 42 per cent.

"The drop in confidence in the news media and media can be traced directly to public concern over health costs," the survey said.

The survey showed:

- High confidence in Congress as dropped from 12 to 10 percent, the same as the previous all-time survey low.
- High confidence in the Supreme Court dropped from 26 to 14 per cent.
- High confidence in the news media increased slightly from 31 to 39 per cent.

At the same time, those responding to the survey indicated their confidence in the news media had increased. The survey showed:

- The number of those responding who had "great deal of confidence" in those running television news has increased from 30 to 33 per cent.
- High confidence in people running the press creased from 19 to 23 per cent.

81.61-CC-6

TO: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FROM: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

RE: TRAVEL ITINERARY FOR DR. KING

DATE: MAY 20, 1968

DATE	PLACE
April 15, 1967	Hilton Inn - San Francisco, California
April 22-24	New York Hilton - Rockefeller Center
May 6, 1967	Louisville, Kentucky
May 12	Terrace Motor Inn - Appleton, Wisconsin
May 14	New York
May 19	From Chicago to Detroit
May 20	Summit - New York City
May 27	New York City
May 29 thru June 3	Frogmore, South Carolina
June 5 and 6	New York Hilton - Rockefeller Center
June 12	Seagill Restaurant -- Chicago
June 15	Sheraton Cleveland Hotel
June 22	New York City and Sheraton Cleveland, Cleveland
June 24	Ted's Rhivcho Restaurant -- Malibu, Calif.
June 25	Hyatt House Hotel -- Los Angeles, California
July 9, 1967	Cleveland and Chicago
July 13	Chicago and Cleveland
July 18--23	Chicago and Cleveland
July 23	New York Hilton
July 26	Sheraton Chicago - Chicago
July 29	Cleveland to Pittsburgh
July 28	

July 28	Marriott Twin Bridges - Washington, D.C.
August 4	Boston, New York City and Louisville, Kentucky
August 3	Laramie, Wyoming and New York
August 10	Los Angeles
August 13	Washington, D.C.
August 22 and 23	Howard Johnson's -- Cleveland
August 28	Chicago
August 11	International Hotel - Los Angeles, California
August 9	Los Angeles
Aug. --	Sheraton Palace - San Francisco, California
Sept. 7 and 8	Howard Johnson - Cleveland
Sept. 8 and 9	Wetherland Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio
Sept. 22	Fairmont Hotel and Tower - San Francisco, California
Sept. 24	Independence, Ohio
October 2 --7	Howard Johnson - Cleveland
October 20	Washington Hilton, Washington, D.C.
Nov. 9	Cleveland
Nov. 12-14	London Hilton Park Lane, W.I.
Nov. 3	Birmingham, Alabama - A.G. Gaston Motel
Nov. 26	Americana of New York
Dec.	Savannah, Georgia to Atlanta
Dec. 14 and 15	New York Hilton, New York
Dec. 28--Jan 1, 1968	Miami, New York, and Chicago
Jan 1, 1968	Chicago to Atlanta
January 31 to Feb. 3	Atlanta, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, New York and Atlanta
Feb. 2 and 3	New York Hilton, Rockefeller Center
Feb. 5	New York Hilton
Feb. 10	International Hotel, Jamaica, New York
Feb. 12	Holiday Inn of Washington, D.C.
Feb. 14 and 16	Mississippi and Alabama Tour
March 5,	Dallas Texas
March 10 and 11	

March 10 and 11

March 15

March 17

March 18

March 19

March 22

July 3

Apr

New York Hilton - Rockefeller Center

Detroit

Los Angeles

Hotel Acapulco

Alamo Plaza Hotel Courts -- Mississippi

Washington, New York, Virginia and Georgia

N. Randa, Ohio

Memphis

- A He said he knew and that every once in a while you have to pull one in from left field, it is just my job.
- Q His job. You observed the defendant Ray quite a bit since July 19th?
- A Yes sir, I have.
- Q Does he appear alert to you?
- A Sir?
- Q Does he appear to be alert to you?
- A Yes sir, he does.
- Q Mr. Hanes says he is nervous and distraught and upset, does he appear that way to you?
- A No sir, he does not.
- Q Mr. Hanes has in this motion here that he can't sleep up there, what do you know about that, Captain?
- A In a report that I have from my officers, we checked from the twenty eighth of August to the twenty sixth of September and he averaged, he slept 256 hours during this thirty day period. This will average out approximately eight and one half hours for twenty four hours.
- Q Do you get that much sleep, Captain?
- A No sir, I don't.
- Q He is not too nervous and upset to eat, is he Captain?
- A No sir, his appetite is good.
- Q How many meals does he get a day up there, Captain?
- A Three meals a day.
- Q He has access to other foods?
- A Yes sir, he can buy anything from our commissary that any other prisoner in the jail can buy.
- Q Does he avail himself of that?
- A Yes sir, he does.
- Q Is that few times or many times?
- A Generally, two times a day, I would estimate approximately he probably spends twenty dollars a month on commissary items.

U. S. 'Protection'

An Empty Phrase,

Nashville Bonner

Informers Learn

A GNS Special
By TOM RENNER
Newsday Service

NEW YORK — On the Fourth of July, 1972, one federal informer, Edmund Lowell Graifer, and his family were rushed from their \$150,000 home in Hillsdale, N. J., to a secret location by deputy U. S. marshals, minutes ahead of the arrival of two suspected mob assassins.

The deputies' quick action probably saved the life of the 32-year-old stock swindler, who has become an important witness against some of Cosa Nostra's most powerful crime figures.

BUT TODAY, after two years of dealing with the federal bureaucracy, Graifer is one of a growing number of protected witnesses who now regret their decision to become informers.

"When I was with the mob and they gave their word, you could go to sleep on what they said," Graifer told a reporter. He still has to testify before grand juries and at five trials involving more than 40 mobsters. "With the government, I stay awake nights wondering what else they'll do to me."

Graifer and other witnesses who contacted Newsday charge that they were victims of broken government promises, slipped security, and faulty documentation by the Department of Justice and the federal Marshals Service. A Newsday investigation has found that some but not all of their claims are supported by federal agents as well as present and former prosecutors.

All warn that, unless there is a change in the way witnesses are handled, the government's most important weapon against organized crime — the witness protection program — will collapse, and with it the success the government achieves in jailing the mob's hierarchy through informers.

Officially, spokesmen for both agencies flatly deny the charges. They say that the marshals have never lost a witness through negligence and have provided new identities and relocated more than 900 witnesses and 1,300 of their wives and children.

Wayne B. Coburn, director of the Marshals Service, said in a recent report that the growth of the program "is an indication of the witnesses' faith that the marshals will allow them to testify and live."

A federal source said, however, that there is cost-cutting in the program. "It's false economy . . . there's a pattern of cutting them loose," this source said.

Graifer, who now lives under a new name, refused to give his new identity or location of residence because "there are mob contracts to kill me still hanging over my head."

(Mike) Scanki Scandifia, who disappeared in the late 1960s and was believed murdered by the mob.

"When I was arrested, the FBI and the Newark Strike Force offered me a deal," Graifer said. "If I cooperated and worked for them against the mob, they would do what they could to help me in cases I had pending. They also said that the government would give me a new identity and background, provide me and my family with subsistence until my trials were over, relocate me, and provide me with a chance to get a job or go into business for myself."

Graifer said he agreed, and for three months worked under cover with a hidden microphone strapped to his body to record deals he made with mob figures. As a result of his testimony, the government won convictions of Vincent Aloï, interim boss of the Colombo organization; Jon (Johnny Dio) DiGuardi, John Sevinio, Pasquale Fusco and Ralph Lombardo, all Long Island mob figures; and indictments against a score of other mobsters.

"On June 20, I stopped working and stayed home in protective custody," he said. "On July 4, the marshals said I have to move in a hurry, the mob was coming to get me. We moved out and 20 minutes later two assassins drove by the house in a Mark IV Lincoln."

GRAIFER said he was moved to Virginia Beach, Va., where, with his wife and two children, he lived in a federal deputy marshal's townhouse. Rent payments came from the \$1,800 monthly subsistence he was allotted.

"My cover was blown there because someone told neighbors they had a Mafia witness living in the house," Graifer said. "Then I had to move elsewhere. All this time, I waited for documentation, birth certificates, driver's licenses, baptismal certificates. It took more than a year to get all of them, and one of them was a Xerox copy that looked phony to start with. None of the documents are backed by background."

Graifer said that in 1973, he tried to go into business and asked the marshals to vouch for him with a manufacturer. Nothing happened, he said. Then, in June 1974, he said that he was notified by the marshal's chief of witness security, John Cameron, that his subsistence payments would be terminated and that the marshals would help him get a job.

"I told them I didn't want a job as a nonsalaried salesman," he said. "That's what they offered. I never sold a thing in my life. I went to college. I've got background in running a business, but they want me to be a salesman. I told them I have a physical disability, that I can't stand or walk for long periods, and all I wanted them to do was back up my qualifications when I tried to go into business."

EXHIBIT, TWELVE

Jerry Ray Visits Alton Bank To Deny He Robbed It In '67

By **ROBERT J. WEHLING**
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

A brother of James Earl Ray popped into the Bank of Alton, Ill., today and told startled bank officers he had no part in robbing it 11 years ago.

Then Jerry Ray went to the Alton Police Department and repeated the denial for amused officers.

Both visits apparently stemmed from the appearance of James Earl Ray before a congressional committee in Washington. The committee is investigating the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, for which James Earl Ray is serving a prison sentence.

In questioning, Rep. Floyd J. Fithian, D-Ind., strongly implied that James Earl Ray and brother Jerry could have robbed the Bank of Alton on July 13, 1967 and used the money to stalk King before the assassination 15 months later.

Standing before a local television camera and a newspaper reporter, Jerry, in a powder blue sport coat, told Bank of Alton Vice President Paul E. Utterback that he had no part in the robbery in which \$27,230 was taken. Ray said he was enroute

to the police station to waive any statute of limitations and to be charged with the 1967 armed holdup if police wanted.

At police headquarters, Jerry Ray told Police Chief Rudy Sowders, Assistant Chief John Light, Lt. Walter Conrad, and others, that he would take a lie detector test if they desired.

Police declined the offer.

"He was interviewed briefly by Lt. Conrad and was told he is not, and was not then, a suspect in the holdup," Sowders said.

Two masked men rifled two cash drawers in the 1967 holdup at the bank at 1520 Washington Avenue and escaped without harming anyone. It was the first bank robbery in Alton's history, and remains unsolved.

"Conrad asked him if he wanted to confess to the crime, and he said he could not confess to something he did not do," Sowders said. "Then we took his name and address and told him we'd call him if we needed him."

Conrad said Ray told him he is now 43, unemployed, and living with relatives in the Mehlville area of south St. Louis County. Then he left, accompanied by cameramen.

Tues., April 13, 1976

3A

St. Louis

probably

Denies Ray Sold Drugs In Missouri Prison

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 29 (AP) — Charges in a yet-to-be published book that James Earl Ray financed the killing of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. by selling drugs while an inmate at the Missouri State Prison are "totally unsubstantiated," says the state's corrections chief.

George M. Camp said yesterday that he had been trying to get in touch with author George McMillan for details on his book. "I want him to either put up or shut up," Camp said.

Time magazine, quoting excerpts from McMillan's book, says Ray made the money by selling drugs inside the prison walls. Time says Ray paid guards to import contraband drugs from St. Louis and Kansas City.

"I read his file back when I saw this article and I wanted to check to see if there was

anything in his file that would indicate this type of person," Camp said. "I didn't find anything in there in going through it that would lead me to believe he was a major wheeler-dealer."

Ray escaped in 1967 from the main prison in Jefferson City. The Rev. Dr. King was assassinated in Memphis in 1968. Ray was captured in London, convicted of the killing and is serving a life sentence in the Tennessee State Prison.

Camp said he had been unsuccessful so far in reaching McMillan. He said McMillan had got in touch with the Division of Corrections about 20 times in the last year for information and had been furnished it.

Camp said McMillan's publisher had not decided yet whether "to print the book because of legal questions."

St. Louis (Post-Dispatch)

Offering Ray Data To FBI

By WILLIAM C. LHOTKA
Jefferson City Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch

JEFFERSON CITY, April 13 — George M. Camp, deputy director of the State Department of Social Services, said yesterday that he would offer turn over Missouri prison records to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and ask the FBI to determine whether there had been a conspiracy in the 1967 escape from the penitentiary of James Earl Ray.

In addition, Camp said he would ask for an Attorney General's opinion on whether those records pertaining to Ray's escape can be made public. Ray was convicted of the 1968 assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis, Tenn., and is serving a life sentence in the Tennessee State Prison.

Camp's statements were made at a meeting yesterday with representatives of the Kansas City chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

At its national convention, which begins in Atlanta today, the conference is expected to discuss the possibility of a conspiracy in the Rev. Dr. King's death.

The Rev. Emanuel Cleaver and the Rev. Jesse Douglas of the group's Kansas City chapter have pressed for reopening an investigation in Missouri to determine if Ray's six years in the state Penitentiary and subsequent escape — purportedly in the back of a bread truck — are linked to the King assassination.

The chapter's inquiry was prompted by a Time magazine article that excerpted parts of a yet-to-be-published book by George McMillan. The book and the magazine article alleged that Ray financed his pursuit of the Rev. Dr. King by selling drugs while an inmate at the state prison.

"It is highly unlikely, highly improbable that Ray participated in those activities here," said Camp of his review of Ray's files.

The Rev. Mr. Cleaver noted that McMillan had alleged that several guards were involved in the drug traffic and that they were unlikely to write unbiased reports. Moreover, he said that two persons who were inmates at the same time as Ray were quoted by McMillan as disputing the contention that Ray was a loner and a model prisoner.

One of those inmates is currently serving a life sentence in the Georgia State Prison. The whereabouts of the other is unknown.

Camp said that interviews he conducted with inmates at the Missouri Penitentiary who served along with Ray, and with prison personnel produced nothing that would show evidence of a conspiracy.

Ray Missouri Prison Break Probe Asked

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A probe of the prison break of James Earl Ray, who shot and killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., from the state penitentiary here.

Ray is serving a 99-year sentence for the assassination of the civil rights leader.

GEORGE CAMP, deputy director of the state Social Services Department, met with Ray's attorney and the FBI on Monday to discuss the probe.

Ray was arrested in London in 1967 after he made good his third escape attempt on April 21, 1967. He was arrested in London two months after King's April 4, 1968 assassination in Memphis.

Suspicion that Ray was financed with large sums of money is based on the fact that he spent \$10,000 to \$15,000 in the time between his escape and his arrest.

The unexplained expenses related to the book "The Way of Zen" by Black America, said the Rev. Emanuel Cleaver, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Kansas City and was among those who met with

"WE ARE representing the frustration of black people as to the mystery of King's assassination," he said. "It is difficult to believe that James Earl Ray escaped without the participation and knowledge of prison officials."

Camp, who directs Missouri's correction system, said, "I'm as sure as you to explore as fully as possible any leads available."

But, he added, there's no indication that Ray was involved in illegal activities. The money Mr. McMillan is talking about," he added that Ray could have come by the money some other way after escaping from the prison.

CAMP WAS NOT INVOLVED with Missouri's corrections system at the time of Ray's imprisonment. Ray was sentenced to a 20-year sentence for robbery when he made good his third escape attempt on April 21, 1967. He was arrested in London two months after King's April 4, 1968 assassination in Memphis.

Suspicion that Ray was financed with large sums of money is based on the fact that he spent \$10,000 to \$15,000 in the time between his escape and his arrest.

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AFTER RAY pleaded guilty to the assassination, Dist. Atty. Gen. Phil Canale of Shelby County, Tenn., said he had reason to believe that Ray had escaped from the state penitentiary to assassinate King. Ray was sent out about \$7,000 and that he later committed several robberies in Canada and Europe.

Camp said the Justice Department would announce this month whether it intends to reopen the investigation of the King assassination.

Where did he get the money he lived on while a fugitive before killing King?

WASHINGTON (UPI) — FBI files show that James Earl Ray had no job in the year and a half between his escape from Missouri's state penitentiary and his arrest in London of Martin Luther King. But he always had money and always paid cash.

Where Ray got the money is one of the most vexing questions surrounding King's death that never was answered in the realm of files made available to UPI and other news agencies by the Justice Department task force said "the sources for Ray's funds remain a mystery today."

In 1974, the FBI found evidence that Ray had received a large sum of money from anyone, and what we know of his living habits both before and after the assassination. Ray received a daily budget was \$2 for drinks and \$3 for women.

Still, he had money. A dance school he attended in London paid him \$499 for 20 lessons, and he paid cash. One business told the FBI Ray said he was unemployed, then abruptly immediately showed him a check of \$1,000.

He paid \$23 cash for each hour he consulted a clinical psychiatrist. He paid \$100 cash for a car. He paid \$2,000 cash in 1967, a vehicle used in the escape. The seller, Walter Huber, identified Ray as James Earl Ray and exchanged him at least \$500.

Important because learning the source might clear up any remaining doubt about whether there was a conspiracy. Missouri's correction director, George Camp, noted that Ray loaned money at high interest rates and may have sold drugs in jail. But he also showed that he had money and on money made from fellow prisoners.

"Ray could not have earned the money to support himself after his escape," he said. The documents have repeated references to Ray's frugality. A Kansas City newspaper reported that Ray's daily budget was \$2 for drinks and \$3 for women.

Still, he had money. A dance school he attended in London paid him \$499 for 20 lessons, and he paid cash. One business told the FBI Ray said he was unemployed, then abruptly immediately showed him a check of \$1,000.

He paid \$23 cash for each hour he consulted a clinical psychiatrist. He paid \$100 cash for a car. He paid \$2,000 cash in 1967, a vehicle used in the escape. The seller, Walter Huber, identified Ray as James Earl Ray and exchanged him at least \$500.

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House of Commons
Home Secretary
London, England.

5 September 1978

James E. Ray #65477
B.M.P.
Petros,TN., 37845

Dear Sir:

This letter is a letter of enquiry concerning my incarceration in two British prisons, and an overnight stay in the Cannon Street detaining station in June-July, 1968.. I was detained in the aforementioned as a suspect in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King jr.

As your office may know, a Select Committee of the United States House of Representatives is investigating the aforementioned murder and in the course of said investigation has recently obtained a statement, implicating me in said murder, from a former member of Scotland Yard a, Mr. Anthony Alexander Eist (Mr. Eist"). Perhaps your office is conversant with Mr. Eist's statement; if not I would respectfully suggest one of your aids read it in order that your office might reply to the enquires listed as follows:

1. Was Mr. Eist locked in the detaining cell with me over-night in the Cannon Street Station ?
2. What are the names of the two Police officers who were locked over-night with me in the Cannon Street Station?
3. Did either of the Officers quote me, to British authorities, as making an oral statement pertaining to the King murder shortly after my detainment in Cannon Street ?
4. Was Mr. Eist present, and if so the number of times, when ever I was transferred from prison to a court proceeding in ole Bailey ?
5. Approximately how many officers were present when I was periodically transported to ole Bailey for a court hearing ?
6. Under what transfer guidelines, would it have been possible for me to make an extended oral statement to Mr. Eist without other Officers hearing it ?

EXHIBIT, SIXTEEN

7. What were the guidelines concerning the number of Officers required to be in my immediate presents during the aforementioned transfers ?

8. During the period I was incarcerated in said British prisons, was there a prison policy that stipulated that no prisoner could be interrogated by Scotland Yard Officers, Policemen, ect., without the consent of the prisoner ?

9. Does said prison records reflect that only one British police officer, Supt. Thomas Butler, requested permission to see me and, that I refused ?

10. Does said prison records reflect that I was ever interrogated or interviewed by any British policeman, government official, ect., while I was incarcerated in said prisons ?

11. Does your office possess any "oral statement" reduced to writing in the aforementioned murder by me ?

I would not impose on your office in this matter except that it is a serious matter, not only to me & the Select Committee but a matter of public interest, not to mention the integrity of the British Police System.

Respectfully:

cc: Select Committee on Assassinations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515.

cc: Mr. Mark Lane, Esq.
715 Ocean Front Walk, #4
Venice, California...90291.

James E. Ray

Home Secretary
House of Commons
London, England.

16 November 1978

James E. Ray #65477
B.M.P.
Petros, TN. 37845.

Dear Sir:

This correspondence concerns a letter I posted to your office on 5th September 1978 requesting information about prisons/jails records in your office's possession regarding the English security forces who guarded me in London, England. This was during the period in 1968 when I was in British custody awaiting extradition to the United States in the Dr. Martin Luther King jr. homicide. As your office well know's, a Select Committee of the United States House of Representatives is investigating said homicide and, the aforementioned requested information is vital in establishing whether an ex-British policeman, Alexander A. Eist, committed perjury when he recently testified before said Select Committee that I in effect over an extended period gave him a confession in the murder of Martin Luther King jr; however, your office, and Scotland Yard through a similar letter of enquiry I posted to the Yard, has evidently decided not to answer my enquires.

I know for a fact that if your office responded in detail to said enquires it would establish not only that Mr. Eist has deliberately lied under oath to the House Select Committee but that the Select Committee is very likely guilty of subornation to perjury by having direct knowledge from both your office's records, and similar records in the United States Department of Justice files—the latter of which I have also requested under an F.O.I. suit.

Furthermore, the official English court Reporters, Messers Barry Baines & Co., of the Crown Court, have refused my request for a copy of Mr. Alexander A. Eist's trial for "CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CORRUPTION & CONSPIRACY TO PERVERT THE COURSE OF JUSTICE".

In respect's to the aforementioned trial of Mr. Eist, the Dominant press (self characterized Free Press), in the United States with few exceptions has covered-up Mr. Eist's criminal trials, while printing the lie that Mr. Eist guarded me "continuously" while I was in British custody. The English government is well aware that the only time I came in contact with Scotland Yard officers was when they transported me weekly to the Bow Street court for hearings. At all other times I was guarded by prison guards.

From viewing Mr. Eist pictures in the newspapers & seeing his TV performance for the Select Committee, I vaguely recall him as being one of 7 or 8 British police officers who rode in the back of a van with me weekly to the Bow Street court, and that he was refered to by fellow officers as "pop-eyes", the name being an apparent sobriquet.

Finally, it has been suggested that the D.P.P.'s office did not prosecute Mr. Eist in his aforementioned criminal trial very vigorously in exchange for his perjurious statements against me before the Select committee.

In summary, if England wishes to pay off it's foreign handouts received from United States politicians, e.g., Select Committee members, I would prefer it find other methods rather than exporting jewel thieves (Eist), to the United States for false testimony against me. I would also by this letter call upon the United States Department of Justice to release all information the Department has in respect to their recommendations to the British government on my security while I was in British custody and, the British government reply. I would also request by this letter that the Select Committee subpoena Mr. Evan Williams, a British investigator, with address listed below, for testimony about the Eist testimony.

Sincerely:

cc: Hon. Margaret Thatcher, Minority
Leader, House of Commons.
cc: Select Committee
cc: Justice Department, United States.
cc: Mark Lane, ESQ.
cc: London Telegraph.
cc: "emphis Commercial appeal.
cc: Evan Williams, Inter. Civ. & cr. Enquires
"Teulu-Annedd" PRESTATYN, Clwyd. North Wales, G.B.

EXHIBIT,
SEVENTEEN

James E. Ray

EVAN WILLIAMS, 'CRIMINOLOGIST';

Our Ref:-44/HAS.

Your Ref:-After Trial/TAB.

18th October 1978.

The Court Administrator;
'THE CROWN COURT';
Middlesex Guildhall Westminster;
SVIP,3BB.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your communication ref.After Trial/TAB dated the 17th inst.I wish to advise you that the writer will subsequently advise his Client & his American Attorneys-at-Law to Subpoena you for the production of the pertinent Documents;S.R.& O.1926.No.461/L.I3 Rule 2);Form I & subsequent Amendments,as it duly prevents the Senate Committee from having Full Access to the Sources of Information which will support my Allegations that Former Detective Chief Inspector Alexander Eist was tried in your Court with Conspiracy to Commit Corruption & Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice in the Spring of this Year.

Yours Truly,
Evan Williams
Evan Williams 'Criminologist'.

cc:-Mark Lane & Duncan S. Godale;Jr.

EXHIBIT, EIGHTEEN

EVAN WILLIAMS, 'CRIMINOLOGIST'.

Our Ref:-EV/BAS.

Your Ref:-ISOI.

18th October 1978.

Messrs. Barry Baines & Co;
 'Official Court Reporters to the Crown Court';
 40a, St. Thomas Street;
 WEYMOUTH.
 Dorset.
 DT4.8EH.

Dear Sir;

Re:-'MIDDLESEX CROWN COURT CASE; SPRING 1978; INVOLVING FORMER
 DETECTIVE CHIEF INSPECTOR ALEXANDER EIST TRIED FOR CONSPIRACY
 TO COMMIT CORRUPTION & CONSPIRACY TO PERVERT THE COURSE OF
 JUSTICE'.

Thank you for your communication dated the 16th inst. the contents of which are duly noted.

I wish to advise you that the writer will subsequently advise his Client & his American Attorneys-at-Law to Subpoena you for the production of the pertinent Documents; S.R. & O. 1926, No. 461/L.13 Rule 2) Form I & subsequent Amendments; as it prevents the Senate Committee from having Full Access to All Sources of Information that will support our Allegations concerning the Lack of Credibility & Reliability of Eist in the American Courts.

Yours Truly Yours,
(Signature)
 Evan Williams, 'Criminologist'.

cc:-Mark Lane & Duncan S. Ragdale, Jr.

EXHIBIT, NINETEEN

Barry Barnes & Co.

*Official Court Reporters to the
Crown Court, High Court
and Courts Martial*

Conference Reporters

B. Barnes
D. P. Barnes

VAT Reg. No. 291 9842 24

Our ref: 1501

Your ref: EW/HAS

40a ST. THOMAS STREET,
WEYMOUTH
DORSET DT4 5EH

Tel: Weymouth (030-57) 75300

EXHIBIT

**FOR NOVEMBER '78 HEARING BEFORE THE
SELECT COMMITTEE**

16th October, 1978

Evan Williams 'Criminologist'
'Messrs. International Criminal & Civil Enquiries',
"Teulu-Annedd",
Bryneithin Avenue,
Prestatyn,
Clwyd.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 12th October enquiring about a transcript in the case of Eist and others.

The rule regarding the provision of transcripts in criminal cases is that they shall only be provided to those parties having a legal interest in the proceedings. That, effectively, means the accused persons themselves, their legal advisors, the police or an insurance company having an interest. As you do not appear to fall into one of these categories, we regret that on this occasion your application for a transcript must be refused.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

24 Hour Answering Service

EXHIBIT, TWENTY



THE CROWN COURT

Middlesex Guildhall Westminster SW1P 3BB

Telephone 01-930 4400

Mr. Evan Williams
 'Criminologist'
 International Criminal &
 Civil Enquiries
 'Teulu-Annedd'
 Prestatyn
 Gwynedd, North Wales

Your reference

Our reference
 After Trial/FAB

Date

17th October 1978

'EXHIBIT B'

FOR NOVEMBER '78 HEARING BEFORE THE
 SELECT COMMITTEE.

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter reference EM/HAS dated
 12 October 1978 I would advise you that it is
 not the policy of the Court to divulge confidential
 information concerning any trial already heard at
 this Crown Court.

Yours faithfully

for Chief Clerk.

Post Office Service

Post Office



Lord Chancellor's Dept.

If undelivered to be returned to the local official by whom sent.

EXHIBIT, TWENTY-ONE

House Panel Dissects Ray's Tale, Bit by Bit

By JOSEPH ALBERT and NANCY LEWIS
WASHINGTON — Once again, James Earl Ray was found to be the assassin, and once again, the question of whether he was part of a conspiracy was left hanging.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations and Intelligence today said Ray was in some way responsible for the 38.06-caliber bullet that smashed into Martin Luther King's right cheek a decade ago.

The committee turned next month to the Kennedy assassination. Then, after the November election, it will reassess the 15 more days of King harping centering on troublesome questions left unaddressed this week.

— Call any of the 23 conspiracy theories in the King assassination...

situation he substantiated? How did Ray finance his dancing lessons, his nose operation, his airline tickets? Did anyone help him concoct his false names in Canada?

What role, if any, was played by Jerry Ray, his brother-in-law who had been in the Birmingham area in 1963, where the convicted assassin said he met in Birmingham before the murder?

How far did the FBI go in trying to "neutralize" King because of his growing popularity and the threat to the Memphis police and the King's protection, or were his guards deliberately withdrawn on the fatal evening?

During the week, James Earl Ray sat beneath television lights and heard himself referred to as the committee's "star"

witness. He got a chance to look at his criminal cunning and to gush that it was difficult "for me to be a Perry Mason type" while in a jail cell. In the interests of security, Ray even got to wear a bulletproof vest.

Yet the witness was just the opposite of what Ray had hoped. Far from emerging as some persecuted political prisoner, Ray finished three days before the committee with his defense in ruins. Whatever slight chance he had for winning a court trial was effectively eliminated by the week's testimony.

Under cross-examination by Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, the committee chairman, Ray had to acknowledge that he had led half a dozen times to various lawyers and interviewers. He had to admit that so one, with the possible exception of a namesake

waitress, had ever seen him with his supposed confederate, "Toussaint."

The committee took apart Ray's new alibi with a vengeance. In 1969, he claimed to have been in Memphis when King was shot eight blocks away.

That seemed plausible until Ray admitted that he told his first two lawyers, James Sr., a different story that made no mention of a new station.

A rebuttal witness, Ory Dean Cowden, was later brought forth by the committee to testify that he helped concoct the gas station alibi. He said he did it to help a private investigator peddle a movie script on Ray.

See RAY, Page 4-A

Ray's London guard says he confessed

Associated Press — James Earl Ray, the man charged in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., reportedly confessed to the crime during his trial in London.

Ray's Description Of Raoul Differs

By JACK SERRA — James Earl Ray, the man charged in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., reportedly confessed to the crime during his trial in London.

Ray's description of his co-conspirator, Raoul, differs from what he has said in the past.

Ray's weekly confession guard during the trial in London.

Ray was asked to describe Raoul, the man who was shot in the back by a sniper's bullet on April 4, 1968.

Ray admitted that he had met Raoul in London in 1967.

Ray said that he had met Raoul in London in 1967.

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(AP photo)

REUTERS

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AP Wirephoto

committee's record. Ray was asked to respond. He said: "That is probably the most damaging statement made against me... It is false." Then he charged that the interview was evidence that the panel "intends to crucify me."

EXHIBIT TWENTY-TWO

AUGUST 18, 1978

Court Document Ray Signed Backs Up Evidence Of Guilt

By GERALD M. BOYD
A Washington Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON — James Earl Ray signed a court document before his March 1969 guilty plea that corroborates evidence that he killed the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. It was made public today by the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

The document was made part of the record at a public hearing as Ray began his third day of testimony before the committee. Ray verified that he had signed the paper, but was not allowed to comment on its validity.

It consisted of 56 points and was read by Rep. Harold S. Sawyer, R-Mich. Essentially, it traced Ray's whereabouts after he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City in April 1967 to the time he was arrested in the murder of King nearly 15 months later.

The document had been required under Tennessee court procedures in cases where the defendant pleads guilty. Its most damaging aspects were points in

House committee to show that Ray stalked King and finally killed him in Memphis, Tenn., on April 4, 1968.

Ray has contended that he left Atlanta in late March on a slow, five-day drive to Memphis. The document, however, contradicts that account and says that he put clothing in an Atlanta cleaners on April 1, and thus was still in the city.

Another part of the statement also had Ray paying a week's rent in an Atlanta rooming house on March 31. That ele-

ment is a further attempt by the committee to establish that Ray was in the city longer than he has contended.

Whether Ray was in Atlanta is crucial because the committee is trying to establish that he followed King there after apparently deciding in March to kill the black civil rights leader.

Committee evidence Thursday showed that Ray was in at least four cities in March and April that were also visited

See RAY, Page 9

Were Others Involved?

Ray Apparently Killed King, Lied

(Continued From Page One)

• Was Ray in King's hometown of Atlanta just three days before the murder and was he aware of local media reports which indicated King's plans to travel to Memphis to aid striking sanitation workers?

• Did Ray's mysterious accomplices known as "Raoul" really exist, or was he just a convenient scapegoat concocted by Ray?

• Was Ray in a Memphis gas station at the time of the shooting as he has staunchly maintained, or was he locked in a second-floor bathroom of a flop house across the street from King's motel, waiting for the civil rights leader to come into range of his .30-06 rifle?

• And finally did Ray confess his involvement in the crime to a British politician who befriended him and his associates and host?

Ray Says He Lied in Past, But He's Telling Truth Now

WASHINGTON (UPI) — James Earl Ray said yesterday many of his past statements on the Martin Luther King assassination were deliberate lies, but insisted he is now telling the whole truth.

Rather was "essentially the truth," he said, although it may have contained some "inaccuracies."

EXHIBIT 4, TWENTY-THREE

Ray's Story Falls Apart

THROUGHOUT his three days in the witness seat, Ray charged frequently that he was coerced into pleading guilty in 1969 by his former attorney, Percy Foreman. Ray was only interested in his own survival.

(Don't from Page 8)

"DURING this period my shoes had fallen off (and) consequently I had to make a frantic entry into a store to obtain another pair," Ray said.

But Others Involved?

Ray's Story Fails In Grueling Quiz



James Earl Ray
Questions unanswered

• Did Ray stalk King throughout the Southeast in the months immediately preceding the assassination?

Testimony Indicts

Page 14-A

Related story on Page 14-A

tioned Ray throughout the week that his story was falling apart around him. He was asked to provide evidence to support his story, but he was unable to do so. He was also asked to provide evidence to support his story, but he was unable to do so.

By JACK SIRICA
Tennessee Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — After a grueling week of testimony before the House Assassinations Committee, it appears that James Earl Ray killed the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and lied about his involvement in the murder.

But at the close of testimony Friday, after the crucial question of whether others were involved in the slaying was still unanswered.

WHILE NUMEROUS members of Congress have questioned the value of spending nearly \$4 million for the investigation of the assassination, the House committee has not yet held a public hearing to get their first opportunity to watch and listen as Ray said: "I did not kill Martin Luther King."

However, it became clear as committee members ques-

A Scripps-Howard Newspaper

Established Oct. 23, 1885

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Business Manager

"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way"

Tuesday, August 22, 1978



Mark the King Case Closed

IN THE TWO YEARS since it was formed, the House Select Committee on Assassinations had, up to now, generated more controversy about itself than it had shed light on the assassinations it was supposed to investigate.

Those of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. were the first two assassinations that still surround a conspiracy that still surrounds the added funds.

But, barring the two assassinations, the committee has been able to lay the rampant suspicions about the deaths.

Secrecy surrounding the original investigations added to the confusion and prolonged the conspiracy of some kind was involved.

In its early stages, the committee, itself, created confusion. It started slowly and clumsily. There was a session on the committee staff. A series of leaks about unsubstantiated information made the use of publicity to get it was finding out of Congress.

But leads have been followed up. Witnesses have been heard. And over the past few months the committee has shown that James Earl Ray, the confessed killer of Dr. King, is a licensed convicted alphas have been with the American agent of proving guilt or innocence.

Rep. Richardson Preyer (D-N.C.), the presiding officer, was once a trial judge. The star prosecuting attorney, Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), who calmly and repeatedly blew Ray's flimsy alibi to smithereens, is a veteran criminal lawyer.

Stokes is black, because many blacks have always found it difficult to believe that a lone gunman could have killed King without aid and assistance from others, possibly even the Memphis police and the FBI.

The committee's next open hearing was on the assassination of Dr. King. It was held in a room in the Senate building, following by wrap-up hearings in November and December.

We await with intense expectation to see if the committee will present evidence that will lead to as much certainty about the murder of Dr. King as it has about the now given Americans about Dr. King.

life sentence. We think millions of television viewers will agree that if it had been a simple matter of a single congressional committee hearing, the jury

MICHAEL GREER, Editor

Published by The Memphis Publishing Co.

495 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38101

JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, Business Manager

Page 6

The Memphis Commercial Appeal and The Advocate

Established 1869

Consolidated July 1, 1924

Consolidated July 1, 1974

Wednesday, September 6, 1978

The Memphis Commercial Appeal and The Advocate

Established 1869

Consolidated July 1, 1924

Consolidated July 1, 1974

Monday, August 21, 1978

Time To Draw The Line

THE OFFICIAL investigations into the deaths of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and former Sen. John F. Kennedy's Committee on Assassinations is reportedly almost through with its work. All it needs is about \$800,000 to fund it past Sept. 15, when current financing will be exhausted. Congress should provide the added funds.

But, barring the two assassinations, the committee has been able to lay the rampant suspicions about the deaths.

Secrecy surrounding the original investigations added to the confusion and prolonged the conspiracy of some kind was involved.

In its early stages, the committee, itself, created confusion. It started slowly and clumsily. There was a session on the committee staff. A series of leaks about unsubstantiated information made the use of publicity to get it was finding out of Congress.

But leads have been followed up. Witnesses have been heard. And over the past few months the committee has shown that James Earl Ray, the confessed killer of Dr. King, is a licensed convicted alphas have been with the American agent of proving guilt or innocence.

Port On Truth

Assassinations and lies are inextricable. Indeed, if the hearings did one useful thing, it was to reveal Ray's mentality in an unfiltered state.

We have said from the time the select House committee was born back in 1976 — and all through its problems with members' staff, money and leaks — what we hoped would at last give the doves a full view of the truth about the King and Kennedy assassinations.

In the King case, the truth sometimes has been hard to pin down, partly because Ray never was tried in a courtroom, partly because of revelations of FBI failures to follow through on some leads, and also because of the documented campaign of the late J. Edgar Hoover, directed against the committee.

The committee probably would not have gotten off the ground had it not been for the fact that some black leaders perceive the FBI as either bumbling or in some way related to a conspiracy to get rid of King.

Ray has been delighted to feed the idea that more than one person was involved in King's death.

BUT WHAT CAME OUT of the House Assassinations Committee in the first act of its \$5-million show on a public stage was of more interest to curiosity seekers than to those who want the truth. We still have hopes. The questions still need answers.

But we haven't seen anything resembling full truth as yet.

WEATHER



See Page 2

INDEX

Page	Section
1	News
2	Local
3	Church News
4	Business
5	Education
6	Arts
7	Living

VOL. 10, No. 292

Special Class Privilege
Sold at Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1976

12 EVENTS

28

Cronkite, Chancellor Deny FBI, CIA Connection

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A former CBS and ABC correspondent said yesterday he was told Walter Cronkite and John Chancellor were not connected with reporters who have performed secret intelligence work.

Cronkite and Chancellor immediately denied they had ever been employed by the CIA or FBI.

SAM JAFFE, an admitted FBI informant who worked for the network, said he has learned from several sources of a list of between 40 and 200 reporters who allegedly informed for U.S. intelligence agencies.

Jaffe said he had not seen the list and could not say whether it was accurate. He said in addition to learning about the list from former White House speech writer Patrick Buchanan and House committee sources, he had been told by former ABC correspondent Bill Gill that Cronkite, Chancellor and the other big names were on it.

Gill for some time has been involved in a suit against his former employer.

JAFFE SAID Buchanan told him former President Nixon demanded the list of names from the CIA "two or three years ago" to use for possible retribution of Watergate.

Walter Cronkite

"The idea is abhorrent to me."



Cronkite, anchorman for CBS news, vehemently attacked the accusation.

"I have never knowingly had any contact with anyone who might be a source, except as a reporter seeking information," he said. "The entire idea of newsmen serving as government informants is abhorrent to me. This practice is a clear violation of journalistic ethics and a clear violation of journalistic collection and free flow of information."

CHANCELLOR, former head of the Voice of America and now anchorman on the NBC Sunday News, said: "This is not one of the things I've done. I've never done a thing formally or informally for either the CIA or the FBI."

Jaffe also said Bill Sheehan, president of ABC News, was on the list, which includes some of the biggest names in broadcasting.

Sheehan said:

"I categorically, without qualification, deny that I have ever had any contact, may with any intelligence organization of the United States or any other country."

THE PRESIDENT of CBS News, Richard S. Goodson, said:

"At least as far back as 1971, Sam Jaffe

has been peddling his story about his alleged relationships with the CIA.

"The charge is as irresponsible and outrageous as it is false. Mr. Cronkite has assured me that he has never had any relationship of any kind with the CIA, directly or indirectly, for many of the years he has been on the air. Mr. Cronkite too well to believe that he ever engaged in an action so inconsistent with his functions and responsibilities as an American journalist."

"My confidence in Mr. Cronkite is as complete as my contempt for Mr. Jaffe is total."

IN AN INTERVIEW on a local television show Jaffe said he had been told by House Intelligence Committee sources such as list exists, and "it's dynamic." He said he had been told he was not on the list.

Jaffe said some of the reporters supplied information to U.S. intelligence agencies for pay, others for expenses. "I don't know why he thought this function was a function of the CIA. It is not. It is a private matter, and the actions of those on the list, Jaffe replied:

"Money, I never took any."



John Chancellor

"Totally untrue ... ridiculous."

Agents' Journalism Cover Active: Colby

WASHINGTON (AP) — Central Intelligence Agency Director William F. Colby testified yesterday that CIA operatives sometimes con- siderable to major American overseas as free press from part-time correspondents. However he refused to go into detail or cite any specific instances of such action of the House Intelligence Committee.

Colby said he did not discuss publicly any con- siderable to major American overseas as free press from part-time correspondents. However he refused to go into detail or cite any specific instances of such action of the House Intelligence Committee.

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EXHIBIT, TWENTY-SEVEN

By MALCOLM ABRAMS

Oswald's alleged involvement with the CIA and the FBI. Minutes of that meeting were not de-classified until 1974.

Yet nine years earlier Gerald Ford published his book "Portrait of the Assassin." In it he quoted from the minutes of that meeting. Eventually the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald had never worked for the FBI or the CIA. But did the commission come to that conclusion independently or under pressure from Ford and Hoover?

Another curious "leak" of classified War-

ren Commission information occurred in 1964. On July 10 of that year, Life magazine published a cover story about Lee Harvey Oswald and his secret diary.

How did it get the story? No one knows. But in a July 24, 1984, memo from J. Edgar Hoover to the Warren Commission inquiry, it's stated that in the latter part of June "Mr. James Thompson, editor (of Life magazine) accompanied by another Life representative, visited Washington, D.C."

"During their visit, contact was made with Representative Gerald R. Ford and they had dinner with him."

Hoover further mentions that several

weeks earlier Ford had made a "social visit" to Life magazine in New York City.

The FBI director concluded that these were innocent meetings and that "at no time did Representative Ford... furnish any information regarding the Oswald diary."

Ultimately, the Warren Commission came to believe whatever J. Edgar Hoover told it about the leakage of confidential information and the purity of the FBI.

But all the while there was a spy in their midst.

The spy, we now know, was Gerald R. Ford, a man destined, through unimaginable circumstances, to someday become President of the United States.

400 U.S. JOURNALISTS SAID LINKED TO C.I.A.

Rolling Stone Magazine Says They Shared Facts With Agency Over Last 25 Years

NY Times Sept. 12, 1977

By JOHN M. CREWDTSON

Rolling Stone magazine will report in the issue now going to press that some 400 American journalists, including correspondents for The New York Times, CBS News and a dozen other organizations, secretly shared information with and in some cases provided operational assistance to the Central Intelligence Agency over the last 25 years.

The article, by Carl Bernstein, the former reporter of The Washington Post, names only a few of the journalists alleged by unidentified C.I.A. officials to have maintained such relationships. Among them are C. L. Sulzberger, foreign affairs columnist for The Times, and Joseph Alsop and his brother, the late Stewart Alsop, the columnists.

Mr. Bernstein also wrote that between 1950 and 1966, The Times, according to unnamed officials of the intelligence agency, allowed "about 10 C.I.A. employees" to pose as clerks or part-time correspondents in some of its offices abroad. None of those employees were identified.

Those "cover" arrangements, the article said, were "part of a general Times policy" set in the early 1950's by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, then the newspaper's publisher, "to provide assistance to the intelligence agency whenever possible."

Mr. Sulzberger died in 1968.

Some of the Organizations

Among the news-gathering organizations cited as having engaged in similar arrangements with the agency were The Washington Post, The Louisville Courier-Journal, the Copley News Service, ABC, NBC, The Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters, the Hearst chain of newspapers, Time Inc. and Newsweek magazine.

Senior news executives who, according to Mr. Bernstein, approved of the use of their organizations as operating covers for intelligence agency officers abroad included William Faley, chairman of the board of CBS Inc. and the late Henry R. Luce, the founder of Time and Life magazines.

tracks thanks to tip-offs from Gerry Ford'

February 14, 1978 — MIDNIGHT GLOBE — Page 3

The Knoxville News-Sentinel

A Scripps-Howard Newspaper

Established Dec. 21, 1896

RALPH L. MILLETT JR.
Editor

ROGER A. DALEY
Business Manager

"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way"

Friday, January 13, 1978



Murder in Nicaragua

NICARAGUA has lost more than a courageous journalist with the assassination of newspaper publisher and foe of dictatorship Pedro Joaquin Chamorro — though that would be tragedy enough, so rare is his breed in Latin America. (Indeed, so rare so many places.)

Chamorro's lifelong opposition to the Somoza family which, father and son, has ruled Nicaragua for most of the past 40 years, perforce made Chamorro a politician as well, or at least a political organizer.

As leader of a coalition of opposition parties and groups called the Democratic Liberation Union, which runs the gamut from conservative to Communist, Chamorro was considered the most likely successor to Gen. Anastasio Somoza DeBayle. Although Somoza was elected to the presidency for a five-year term in 1974, he is in poor health and faces rising discontent in the military and the country at large. There have been calls for his resignation.

Chamorro, owner and publisher of La Prensa (The Press) of Managua, the only opposition newspaper in the country, was shot 18 times by three gunmen carrying a machinegun and rifles, who forced his car to the curb as he was driving to his office.

The world has drawn the obvious conclusions about the murder, although it is hard to believe the regime could be quite so stupid.

In a truly brutal dictatorship, one would have expected Chamorro, who was exiled twice, led two abortive invasions against the Somozas and was jailed at least five times, to have been permanently silenced long before.

Whatever the complicity or innocence of the Somoza government, however, Chamorro's death could be the straw that brings it tumbling down.

But then the question for Nicaraguans will be: With Chamorro gone, who else is there with his love of justice and liberty to lead us?

The press today is vigorous and robust. To me, it is quite incredible to suggest that threats of libel suits from private citizens are causing the press to refrain from publishing the truth. I know of no hard facts to support that proposition, and the Court furnishes none.

The communications industry has increasingly become concentrated in a few powerful hands operating very lucrative businesses reaching across the Nation and into almost every home. Neither the industry as a whole nor

its recent study has comprehensively detailed the role and impact of mass communications in this nation. See Note, Media and the First Amendment in a Free Society, 60 Geo. L. J. 867 (1972). For example, 99% of the American households have a radio, and 77% hear at least one radio newscast daily. In 1970, the yearly average home television viewing time was almost six hours per day. *Id.*, at 883 n. 33.

Sixty years ago, 2,442 newspapers were published daily nationwide, and 689 cities had competing dailies. Today, in only 42 of the cities served by one of the 1,748 American daily papers is there a competing newspaper under separate ownership. Total daily circulation has passed 62 million copies, but over 40 percent of this circulation is controlled by only 25 ownership groups.

Newspaper owners have profited greatly from the consolidation of the journalism industry. Several of them report yearly profits in the tens of millions of dollars, with after tax profits ranging from seven to 14 percent of gross revenues. Unfortunately, the owners have made their profits at the expense of the public interest in free expression. As the broad base of newspaper ownership narrows, the variation of facts and opinions received by the public from antagonistic sources is increasingly limited. Newspaper publication is indeed a leading American industry. Through its evolution in this direction, the press has come to be dominated by a select group whose prime interest is profitability.

The effect of consolidation within the newspaper industry is magnified by the degree of multimedia ownership. Sixty-eight cities have a radio station owned by the only local daily newspaper, and 160 television stations have newspaper affiliations. In 11 cities diversity of ownership is completely lacking with the only television station and newspaper under the same control." *Id.*, at 892-893

8-13-78
ATLANTA JOURNAL

Blakey Calls Shots In Bid to Control King Hearing Data

By RON SARRO

The Washington Star

WASHINGTON — G. Robert Blakey, chief counsel of the House assassinations committee, may well go down in history as the Tchaikovsky of congressional hearings.

Never has a set of hearings been so carefully orchestrated as the ones to be held next week on the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis on April 4, 1968.

The hearings mark the first time the committee, which has been working mostly in secret for the past 15 months, will lay before the public any new disclosures or confirmation of old ones about the slaying of the Nobel Peace Prize-winning civil rights leader.

The star witness Wednesday will be James Earl Ray, currently serving a 99-year sentence in Tennessee for King's murder.

Blakey, a college professor, has taken steps to strictly control how the committee's information is laid before the public. Among his plans are a number of steps highly unusual for a congressional hearing. Among them:

- The committee has agreed that none of its members will comment before or after hearing sessions on evidence presented at the hearings. Congressmen traditionally have thrived on that extra comment or observation that captures the spotlight for them.

- The hearings will be "narrated" by staff members who will bring listeners right up to the point where the key testimony of witnesses on the stand is most relevant.

- Witnesses will not be permitted the usual opening statements, but instead will be allowed only to respond to carefully selected questions by Blakey's staff and congressmen, who have become experts in varying aspects of the investigation.

Ray is an exception here. His testimony Wednesday is a question mark because Mark Lane, now his lawyer, has indicated the appearance may be used to attack the committee rather than provide it with testimony about Ray's activities in Memphis.

- The committee will set up an "information control point," which is supposed to handle "all public information generated" by the committee.

Blakey, who has been known to discuss the "psychological" impact and "dynamics" of hearings, will not publicly discuss the substance or form of these sessions, which are to be spread over the next several months in phases dealing with the assassinations of King and President John F. Kennedy.

In the first phase of the hearings, more is at stake than what is handed out for public consumption. The committee has already spent \$4 million on its probe and wants \$780,000 more to complete investigating the assassinations.

But the House Administration Committee has postponed action on the request for more money. There are doubts about whether the probe is worthwhile and on methods used by the assassinations committee.

Blakey hopes to show how worthwhile the hearings are by providing trial-like dissemination of evidence in the public. The only public thing Blakey would say Thursday was about strategies concerning committee methods.

Earlier this week, Oliver Patterson, who identified himself as an undercover agent for the committee, told in a report that he carried out illegal wiretaps and mail interceptions as part of his assignment.

Patterson allegedly spied on Ray's brother, Jerry, a charge that added to resentment in the administration campaign about the panel's work.

Blakey said Thursday Patterson "has never been an employee of the committee" although he had given a statement under oath to the panel.

The committee is looking into the allegations, Blakey said, adding: "On the strength of a preliminary investigation, the committee categorically denies each and every allegation of wrongdoing."

"It states with assurance that no federal, state or local law or any rule of the House or of the committee has been violated by the investigation or by any other member of the committee staff."



JAMES EARL RAY

EXHIBIT,
TWENTY-NINE

2-2-75 - Wynne
Journal

In Talks With Dr. King

RFK-Ordered Taps Later Bugged Him

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Wiretaps authorized by Sen. Robert Kennedy in May on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. were used by the FBI to tap Kennedy's own supporters at the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

The convention authorized the wiretapping of King upon becoming attorney general because of allegations that he was a Communist. The wiretaps were authorized by the FBI at the request of the Johnson White House, the FBI later used that continuing wiretap authority without Kennedy's knowledge in conversations between King and Kennedy supporters at the 1964 convention.

The political activities of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy were the subject of a commission report by Sen. Strom Thurmond and Sen. James Scrpps-Howard. Newspapers 18 months ago have been further corroborated and amplified by an October 1973 Senate report. The report, written by Sen. Frank Lautenberg, was viewed with Cartha D. DeLoach, former top bureau official who headed the FBI team at Atlantic City.

DeLoach previously had maintained that the sole function of the team was to protect President Kennedy from political assassination by Communist agents. But during the interview, he conceded to Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. that in carrying out this function the team had been ordered to monitor Kennedy's supporters who may have been forwarded to the White House.

Disclosed in the interview were these facts:

1. Black agents were bugged to Atlantic City to infiltrate dissidents, largely black delegate groups friendly to Kennedy who Johnson feared might deprive him of the nomination. The agents were ordered to the 1964 Democratic national ticket as Johnson's vice presidential running mate.
2. The presence of the FBI agents in Atlantic City, where the Secret Service was in charge of Kennedy's security, was to be kept a strict secret.

3. DeLoach himself — a well known Washington figure to many of those attending the convention — was to be kept in the dark about the FBI operation from a back room of the Atlantic City Post Office.

4. DeLoach passed his information to Walter Jenkins, a Kennedy aide, who then told Kennedy in daily telephone conversations.

Asked whether there were "Negro agents" used to infiltrate the Kennedy group, DeLoach replied:

"There were...one or two black agents assigned to this job. They were placed in the Kennedy group. I don't know if they went to Atlantic City and I would presume that their assignment would be to infiltrate these groups. There were no Negro agents assigned to security, in so far as the security of the President or internal security is concerned."

DeLoach said he had "no recollection" of any of his agents posing as newsmen to gather political information. He said the Kennedy White House Composites had been informed that some agents in fact had done so. DeLoach maintained that the Kennedy White House did not know the Kennedy White House did with the convention. He said it was just part of a continuing surveillance of King.

But other agents involved in

the Atlantic City operation had testified to the committee and revealed in interviews that information from the wiretapping of a political nature was forwarded to the White House.

Without naming King, DeLoach told former FBI agent Donald Sanders, then chief of the Kennedy White House Committee, there that there was only one wiretap in the Atlantic City operation.

"That was installed, to the Kennedy group, and the continuing authorization of Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy," DeLoach said.

Tied to LBJ Baker said DeLoach if he understood that the committee's concern centered on the possibility of political activities by the bureau at the convention.

"And it is my understanding of your several replies that you do not know of such (political) undertakings except as they were assigned to me. I am not sure if they were assigned to me, but I am sure they were assigned to me."

"That may be entirely true in the United States and in furnishing reports to the White House in that regard things of this (a political) nature could have been done in order to fully cover the situation," DeLoach conceded.

The DeLoach interview also reveals that:

1. Former Sen. Johnson was not in Atlantic City during the names of senators and House members who visited the Soviet embassy.
2. That Johnson had a hand in the FBI report on King, who was arrested in 1964 campaign during the 1964 campaign.

3. That Johnson "bought" DeLoach for turning down a request for a long distance call from Johnson's aide, Robert F. Kennedy, who was in the White House.

DeLoach said he did not know to whom the call, which were made from the White House, were placed.

Hoover later told DeLoach to honor the President's request. Johnson continued that the Kennedy White House had data Richard Nixon were trying to undercut the Paris peace talks by telling the South Vietnamese not to at-

tempt.

Some Coincidences Worth Further Look

By WILLIAM SAFIRE
The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Sens. Frank Church and Gary Hart, acting like a couple of frightened men, have been forcing intelligence committee staff members to sign affidavits swearing the staffers were not the source of leaks of the committee's most closely guarded secret.

The secret was hinted at on page 129 of the committee report on CIA assassination attempts. While straining to show that President Kennedy did not know that the CIA had hired Mafia chiefs John Roselli and Sam Giancana to arrange the assassination of Fidel Castro, the committee report reluctantly and guardedly revealed a Kennedy-Mafia connection its investigators could not avoid.

"Evidence before the committee," the report reads, "indicates that a close friend of President Kennedy had frequent contact with the President from the end of 1960 through mid-1962. FBI reports and testimony indicate the President's friend was also a close friend of John Roselli and Sam Giancana and saw them often during this same period."

The report footnotes that "White House telephone logs show 70 instances of phone contact between the White House and the President's friend whose testimony confirms frequent phone contact with the President himself," and cautions "both the President's friend and Roselli testified that the friend did not know about either the assassination operation or the wire tap case. Giancana was killed before he was available for questioning."

There the Church committee hoped the matter would rest. But the reason for the plumbers' operation by Sens. Church and Hart last week — complete with threats of perjury and warnings of lie detector tests — was the investigative reporting of Dan Thomasson and Tim Wyngaard of the Scripps-Howard Washington Bureau.

According to their sources, which they say include FBI documents, "the President's friend" was a beautiful girl who divided her time between the Chicago underworld leadership and the President of the United States. The President's secretary, Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, is reported to have testified that the purpose of the almost twice-weekly calls over a year's time was to set up meetings between the President and his friend.

The private life of any public figure is nobody's business but his own, and salacious gossip of White House kennel-keepers and self-described intimates can be dismissed as offensive. But when the nation's chief executive receives even a few calls from the home telephone of the leader of the

Mafia in Chicago, that crosses the line into the public's business.

That is particularly the case when — out of all the Mafia leaders around — the one whose girlfriend the President shared turns out to be the one whom the CIA selects to handle the arrangements for the assassination of Fidel Castro, and the one who is murdered just before testifying.

FBI documents show that J. Edgar Hoover, whose agents were watching "Momo" Giancana and John Roselli as part of Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy's war on organized crime, discovered the link between the President and the Mafia leaders. On Feb. 27, 1962, Hoover alerted Robert Kennedy and aide Kenneth O'Donnell to the associations of the President's friend, and on March 22, the FBI director took another memo on this subject to a luncheon meeting with President Kennedy. After that, the relationship was abruptly broken off. That must have been some lunch.

But substantive questions remain: (1) Since gangland figures are concerned about the liaisons of their girl friends, did the Mafia figures encourage the girl's White House relationship, and, if so, to what end? (2) Did director Hoover's obvious concern with Giancana's White House connection suddenly cut off just short of knowledge of the Giancana-CIA plot to get Castro? (3) Why did Hoover check in with the CIA and get a Las Vegas sheriff to stop prosecuting Giancana on a wiretap charge right after his luncheon showdown with Kennedy?

Too many coincidences here. When Mafia leaders and a President share the same girl's attentions; when those mafioso are chosen to make the hit on a foreign leader by our CIA; when the delivery of poison pellets is made to one of them on the weekend the President is with the girl in Florida; when the FBI is listening in on the whole thing, and cautioning the President — and when the President winds up murdered by a supporter of the target of the assassination, the matter is worth a further look.

The Church committee has attempted a cover-up from the government's end; the Mafia, by silencing Giancana forever, has clamped down the lid from its end.

Thanks to the Thomasson-Wyngaard reporting, however, the story of the President's friend gives us — for the first time — a rational clue to why the Kennedy men were so ready to acquiesce in J. Edgar Hoover's wiretapping, bugging, and harassment of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The clue: after that luncheon meeting in March, 1962, when the FBI director laid out the evidence of the Mafia connections of the President's friend the Kennedy administration was prepared to do anything and everything J. Edgar Hoover wanted.

Decatur Appearance

July 4th 1973.

Wallace-Kennedy Day 'Instant' Idea

By BILL PRESTON JR.
Tennessean Staff Correspondent

DECATUR, Ala.—Attracting press interest like a summit conference, a joint appearance here today by Gov. George Wallace and Sen. Edward Kennedy began in March as one civic-minded newsman's "brainstorm."

Winford Turner, assistant managing editor of the Decatur Daily, said he was feeling his wife's wrath about spending so much time in civic booster activities when he broke the bad news:

TURNER HAD BEEN elected president of the Decatur Jaycees and was in charge of the program for Decatur's annual "Spirit of America Festival" on Independence Day. "Who are you going to get down here?" Turner said his wife asked, not masking her irritation. "I just might give Wallace the patriotism award and get Ted Kennedy to make the speech," he blurted back. Although the first mention was taken as a "joke" by his wife, Turner said the more he thought about the matchup, the

(Turn to Page 12, Column 1)

Day Began Instorm



Gov. George Wallace
Patriotism award

same sage, what could be better to demonstrate the spirit of America?

"WE DECIDED to give Wallace the patriotism award (named for the late Audie Murphy, the war hero and actor who died in a plane crash before he could accept the award) because of the courage Wallace showed after being shot while running for president," Turner said.

"That's really another good reason for having Kennedy to give the address," he said, noting that "Wallace was shot trying to be president," that John F. Kennedy was fatally shot while serving as president, and that Sen. Robert Kennedy was shot and mortally wounded while seeking the presidency.

Aside from their appearance together today, Kennedy and Wallace are scheduled to have no formal meeting during the day. The governor is expected to arrive here about 2 p.m., but Kennedy, flying in from

however, and will be attended by local dignitaries and the press.

Neither Kennedy nor Wallace is expected to spend the night here.

WHILE LOCAL observers believe that northern Alabamans — ranging in number from estimates of 30,000 to 50,000 — are "interested" in seeing Kennedy and hearing what he has to say, the senator's appearance with Wallace has brought a barrage of protests from author William Bradford Huie, a longtime Wallace foe who lives in nearby Hartselle, Ala.

In an open letter to Kennedy 10 days ago, Huie told the senator that his appearance here would tell "Wallacites" and "klansmen" that they "have been right all along" in trying to preserve racial segregation through what Huie termed violence, terrorism and repression.

In the letter, and in a "memo" being circulated to visiting newsmen, Huie also contended that Kennedy's visit will "help" Wallace if Wallace runs for re-election as governor next year.

KENNEDY HAS made no response to Huie's charges but earlier said about the meeting with Wallace:

"It's important to try and sort of bring this country together. There are too many people and too many voices in this country that are trying to divide the nation, trying to separate this country."

Regardless of Huie's sound and fury, today's appearance between the two possible Democratic presidential contenders is expected to go off without a hitch. Even Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss, active in trying to resolidify the former Democratic "solid South,"

will be here to give his blessing.

ASIDE FROM the two key political figures, the "Spirit of America Festival" has more than enough events planned to exhaust anyone's Independence Day enthusiasm.

The program begins at 9 a.m. today and continues until 11 p.m. Included among the events jammed into those 14 hours will be tennis and golf tournaments, a beauty pageant with Archie Campbell as emcee, parachute jumps, judo and karate demonstrations, a greased pole climbing contest, arm wrestling, a few former prisoners of war and almost every kind of music — from a hard rock concert to a presentation by the First Baptist Church choir.



Sen. Edward Kennedy
Criticism from author

EXHIBIT,
THIRTY-FIVE

July 4, 1973

JAN 12 1968
ORIGINAL

I last registered at and removed from

No. N. V. Street U

I hereby authorize the cancellation of said registration.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

59

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, **DECLARATION OF ELIGIBILITY**
 The undersigned affiant, being duly sworn, says: I will be at least 21 years of age at the time of the next succeeding election, a citizen of the United States 90 days prior thereto, and a resident of the State one year, of the County 90 days, and of the Precinct 64 days next preceding such election, and will be an elector of this County at the next succeeding election.

1. I am not now registered as a voter in this State.
(If new registrant in this county under this or another name, mark "new" "yes" and fill out transfer claims at top. If now registered in another county, mark on this form the county and a representative of the county authorities before registering.)
2. My full name is Mrs. Mimi De Grosse
(Include maiden name.) Widow
3. My residence is 3324 FLOYD TERRACE Hyattsville Side
(Street, name of town or ward, if remote from both, then give town, P.O., and location.)
between BLAIR and DE WITT Streets, 1 Floor, Room
- My mailing address is 3324 FLOYD TERRACE Hyattsville MD
(If different from above, give full address, including P.O. and Zip Code) 92023
4. My occupation is Cashier Waitress
5. I intend to affiliate with the ensuing primary election with the
6. My height is 5 feet 0 inches. American Independent Party
(If different in past, give date and reason "Transfer to Party.")
7. I was born in London, England
(If a native born citizen you need not answer Question No. 7.)
(State or Country. If born of foreign birth, give date of naturalization.)
(Date and name of acquiring citizenship.)
(Date and name of father.)
8. I have been a citizen prior to September 30, 1952. My
a. Naturalization of my husband prior to September 30, 1952. b. My record.
(If not a citizen.)
father's name is (was) _____
(If he is listed and when citizenship depends on citizenship or naturalization of parent or husband.)
9. I can read the Constitution in the English language; I can write my name; I am entitled to vote by reason of having been on October 10, 1911, an elector.
10. I can mark my ballot by reason of _____
(Give physical disability, if any.)
11. I am not disqualified to vote by reason of a felony conviction.

Mrs. Wm. L. Jones
(Address sign here.)

3340 Tiede, Anna Hillyard

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

15 day of November 1967

BENJAMIN S. HITE, Registrar of Veterans.

6677 By Charlotte Smith
Deputy Registrar of Veterans.

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641 APR 3 1968

STATEMENT OF TRANSFER OR CHANGE OF NAME

I last registered under the name of

Charmy of V. L. L.

I last registered it and removed from

No.

Street

ORIGINAL

I hereby authorize the cancellation of said registration.

LOS ANGELES CITY

Product No. 1181

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

SS.

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION.^{CA}

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,

The undersigned affiant, being duly sworn, says: I will be at least 21 years of age at the time of the next succeeding election, a citizen of the United States 90 days prior thereto, and a resident of the State one year, of the County 90 days, and of the Precinct 34 days next preceding such election, and will be an elector of this County at the next succeeding election.

1. I am not now registered as a voter in this State.

(If now registered in this county under this or another name, mark out word "not" and fill out transfer clause at top. If now registered in another county, mark out word "not" and execute a separate affidavit of cancellation before registering.)

PLEASE PRINT

Miss ☐ Mr. ☐2. My full name is Mrs. MIMI DEGRASSE

PLEASE PRINT

3. My residence is 3340 FLYNNER, LAbetween De Witt and Streets, 1 Floor, Room 0My mailing address is SAME Zip Code 900354. My occupation is Cocktail waitress I intend to affiliate at the ensuing primary election with the Republican Party.5. My height is 5 feet 6 inches.6. I was born in Russian (State or Country) (If affiliation is not given, write or stamp "Decline to State".)7. I acquired citizenship by 1 (where) France (State)

(If a native born citizen you need not answer question No. 7.)

a. If 1 was a citizen prior to September 22, 1922. My father's name (was) sameb. If 2 was a citizen prior to September 22, 1922. My mother's name (was) same

8. I can read the Constitution in the English language; I can write my name; I am entitled to vote by reason of having been on October 10, 1911, an elector.

I can mark my ballot by reason of (State physical disability, if any.)

10. I am not disqualified to vote by reason of a felony conviction.

Mimi de Grasse3340 Flynn, Los Angeles

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

11 day of March, 1968

RAY E. LEE, Registrar-Recorder

By Rosemary J. Smith Deputy Registrar of Voters.

CANCELLED
BY REASON OF NOT HAVING VOTED AT
THE GENERAL ELECTION 1963
RAY E. LEE, Registrar-Recorder

Date of birth 1917
(Give in monthly month and day of birth only)

A A 217-235

Special Report

by Jerry Policoff and William Scott Malone

A GREAT SHOW, A LOUSY INVESTIGATION

The setting was familiar: an ornate, high-ceilinged congressional hearing room, bright with the glare of television lights and packed to the brim with spectators and reporters straining for every word. On the dais, the committee members appeared solemn and deliberate, as well they might, for before them history was literally in the making. It could have been Watergate, Koreagate, the Kefauver hearings or any of the investigative extravaganzas that periodically beset Congress from its somnambulance. But this hearing, into the assassinations of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr., was different, both in tactics and outcome—an outcome that, unknown to the assembled spectators and reporters, had already been determined months in advance.

So it was last month as the House Select Committee on Assassinations opened the final, public phase of its two-year investigation of the Kennedy and King murders. The first major witness was James Earl Ray, King's convicted (and, at one point, confessed) killer. He behaved in fitting fashion, proclaiming his innocence and attacking the committee itself. The reporters scribbled furiously. It was great theater.

No doubt the theatrics will continue (provided Congress appropriates the \$790,000 in additional funding the committee says it needs to stay in business past Labor Day) for the rest of the hearings' scheduled eight-week run. A number of the upcoming performers are sure-fire box-office: Marina Oswald, widow of the accused presidential assassin; Richard Helms, late of the CIA and conspirator of his own; and, as a special, added attraction, a former President of the United States, Gerald R. Ford. Lending additional appeal will be revelations about organized crime, spies, sex, all manner of plotting and shadowy men, and Cuba. (Castro himself chatted with a committee delegation—three congressmen plus staff members—and provided documents that committee sources call "highly interesting." In a move that

may show his feelings about the committee, Castro also revealed much of the material to the press, claiming the documents prove that the CIA attempted to frame him for Kennedy's murder.)

In the end, with all due gravity, the committee will issue its final report—which, in the best traditions of *Alice in Wonderland*, is being written even now, weeks before the investigation ends.

It has always been an odd quest, the search for the murderers of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, undertaken largely by odd men, often for odd reasons. And there is no question that the history of the House Select Committee on Assassinations has been odd indeed. Approved, reluctantly, by the House, only after considerable pressure from the Congressional Black Caucus, the committee was chaired early on by Texas Congressman Henry Gonzalez, whose investigative expertise sprang from the happenstance of riding in a presidential motorcade through Dallas on November 22, 1963. As chief counsel, the committee hired Richard A. Sprague, who prosecuted the killers of United Mine Workers insurgent Jock Yablonski. But Sprague's tenure was brief. Within a few months, Gonzalez was accusing Sprague of being a liar and a "rattlesnake," while Sprague was calling his chairman "a sorry example of a person." Both finally ended up quitting, and the committee survived a House move to kill it by a bare 49-vote margin.

Since then, the committee, with new chairman Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), a leading member of the Black Caucus, and new chief counsel G. Robert Blakey, has been quietly toiling away, safe from the light of publicity. More than 3,000 interviews have been conducted with witnesses; autopsy results have been studied; ballistics tests have been conducted; files have been pored over; and, by the committee's reckoning, answers have been found.

What, precisely, those answers are will remain secret until their release this December. But *New Times* has

learned that the committee is leaning toward the following conclusions:

- That Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in shooting Kennedy.

- That Martin Luther King was the victim, essentially, of a "family plot," involving James Earl Ray and his brothers Jerry (see "A Man He Calls Raoul," NT, 4/1/77) and John Larry, both convicted felons, and his sister, Carol Pepper. Committee sources say the report will state that James Earl Ray did, in fact, fire the fatal shot at King, and that his family helped him escape. The committee has not yet decided whether this questionable scenario will be broadened to include the possible participation of a number of white racists and businessmen, who have been previously connected to the Ray family.

- That contrary to the Warren Commission's findings, Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald's killer, had extensive ties to organized crime and was heavily involved in gunrunning to Fidel Castro's revolutionaries. (see "The Secret Life of Jack Ruby," NT, 1/23/78.)

**In the best traditions of
Alice in Wonderland,
the House Assassinations
Committee is writing
its report now, before
the probe is over**

- That Lee Harvey Oswald's possible connections to intelligence organizations, foreign or domestic, remain unclear.

- That both the CIA and the FBI concealed—and that the FBI also destroyed—evidence the Warren Commission vitally needed, but did so out of bureaucratic embarrassment. In short, the work of both agencies was slipshod, not sinister.

In addition, the committee also conducted a number of tests on crucial pieces of the physical evidence in the Kennedy assassination. In one of them, neutron activation analysis (NAA) purportedly "matched" shards of metal taken from the wrist of Texas Governor John Connally to the "magic bullet" which, according to the Warren Commission, struck the President in the back, exited his throat and continued on to inflict five additional wounds to Governor Connally. The match-up, if true, substantiates the "magic bullet" theory and, with it, a key point in the lone assassin argument. Photo analysis has also been run on several films of the assassination, including the famous 8mm "home

movie" taken by Abraham Zapruder, as well as another film shot by Orville Nix. The Nix film, according to some Warren Commission critics, revealed the presence of an assassin on the grassy knoll. But the committee's analysis shows no assassins. Finally, the committee summoned a panel of forensic pathologists to examine the X-rays and photographs taken during Kennedy's autopsy. The panel concluded that the President was struck twice from the rear: once in the back of the neck (by the bullet which allegedly continued on to strike Connally), and a second, fatal time in the top of the head.

The committee's conclusions will have their critics. Already assassination researchers, including some on the committee itself, have found things to question, such as:

- The authenticity of the autopsy X-rays and photographs.

- The credibility of the forensic pathologists. (A number of the doctors are personally and professionally affiliated with members of a controversial 1968 panel which studied the same materials and came to the same conclusions. One of the committee's pathologists, Dr. Werner U. Spitz, the medical examiner of Wayne County, Michigan, is a friend of Commander James Humes, one of the three doctors who conducted the highly criticized autopsy on the President. Spitz is also a figure of some infamy in his own right, having been chastised in 1976 by a special county task force for "improper and . . . morally reprehensible" actions in performance of his official duties.)

- The credibility of the as-yet-unrevealed NAA techniques. Similar tests were performed for the Warren Commission, which suppressed the news that the analyses had ever been conducted (leading some to speculate that the results did not support the commission's lone-assassin conclusion). Some of the committee's tests were performed by Alfred P. Guinn, who also conducted some of the Warren Commission's NAA tests.

- The intelligence connections of Itck Corporation, which briefed the committee on photoanalysis. Itck, whose briefings supported the Warren Commission's conclusions, is headed by a former CIA agent and holds a number of contracts with government agencies, including the CIA.

Complicating the committee's tentative lone-assassin conclusion are the recent findings of a respected Boston acoustics firm, commissioned by the committee to analyze interference-ridden tapes of Dallas police transmissions. The firm found evidence of four or five shots—findings which, if true,



Chief counsel G. Robert Blakey: Low marks for the professor.

rule out Oswald as the lone assassin. The test results, leaked to the press in early August, have been dubbed "Blakey's problem" by some staffers.

As a result, the report itself will be considerably less than the full and final word on who killed Kennedy and King that it was intended to be. Many areas—notably Oswald's motives and whether he was directed by others—will be left purposely ambiguous, to the considerable irritation of some present and former committee investigators. "What they are going to put out," says Alvin B. Lewis Jr., former acting chief counsel, "is a document that is safe and politically acceptable to the Congress."

The man overseeing the report—and every aspect of the investigation—is committee chief counsel G. Robert Blakey. He selected the witnesses, decided which leads to follow and which to ignore, picked the forensic panel, called on Itck to brief the committee, hired and fired the staff, and set its agenda.

The "professor," as Blakey prefers to be called, is, to all appearances, the thoughtful soul of academe—quiet, deliberative, meticulous. His résumé is impressive: four-year veteran of the organized crime and racketeering section of Robert Kennedy's Justice Department; former chief counsel to the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures; principal consultant to President Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; consultant to *Time*, *Look* and *Life*; and director of Cornell University's Institute on Organized Crime. At the time of his appointment in June 1977, he seemed the perfect man for the job, an intellectual cop, a man who knew the inner

workings of crime.

So, at least, went the reputation. But beneath the impressive credentials and well-polished manners, a different Robert Blakey emerges—an ambitious academic on the make, apparently unconcerned with constitutional niceties or the accepted procedures of investigation. It was this Robert Blakey who helped draft the Nixon-backed S 1, a bill that would have severely limited civil liberties. It was this same Robert Blakey who personally wrote the infamous Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which for the first time authorized court-approved wire-tapping and electronic surveillance by law enforcement agencies. Not that Blakey's dedication to the war on crime was total. On at least one occasion he allied himself with rather peculiar company: Rancho La Costa, a multimillion dollar San Diego resort financed with Teamster pension fund money, and the subject, since its opening 13 years ago, of numerous investigations. One of those investigations was conducted by two freelance reporters, Jeff Gerth and Lowell Bergman, on assignment for *Penthouse*. As a result of their March 1975 article, La Costa sued the magazine for \$630 million, one of the largest libel suits in history. In the initial court proceedings, the resort and its co-plaintiffs produced a host of character affidavits, including one provided by none other than G. Robert Blakey, who, while conceding ignorance of the truth of *Penthouse's* charges, branded the article "reckless in the extreme."

Another cause for worry is Blakey's association with people who were potential witnesses before his own committee. During his days as a major consultant to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement in the mid-sixties, for instance, Blakey served closely with four men connected to the original investigation of John Kennedy's murder: Nicholas Katzenbach, who, as deputy attorney general in 1964, applied severe and as yet unexplained pressure on the Warren Commission to immediately endorse, prior to independent investigation, the notion that Oswald acted alone; Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the Warren Commission and the man charged with investigating whether Oswald had any ties to U.S. intelligence (Jaworski found none; three years later, it was disclosed that a foundation of which Jaworski was a trustee was a secret conduit for CIA funds); Robert G. Storey, another special counsel to the Warren Commission; and Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, who, as president-elect of the American Bar Association, was named by the ABA as a legal observer to the Warren Commission to

protect Oswald's rights, and instead spent much of his time devising ways to disbar commission critic Mark Lane.

All the same, committee investigators were more than willing to give Blakey a chance. After the contentiousness under Sprague and Gonzalez, the committee finally seemed to be getting down to business. Even Blakey's opening remark at his first news conference—"there will not be any more news conferences"—seemed to be a mark of serious purpose.

They soon discovered, though, that Blakey's style of investigation was most peculiar. He exhibited, for instance, a positive obsession with secrecy. Soon after his arrival, all staff members were required to sign a "non-disclosure agreement" that prohibited any outside discussions relating to committee operations and compelled reporting any such inquiries to the committee. Failure to do so could bring a \$5,000 fine, dismissal, disqualification from future congressional employment and possible criminal prosecution. Ten prominent critics of the Warren Commission whom Blakey quietly invited to Washington for a discussion of the case last September were also required to sign the agreements, even though Blakey revealed nothing of substance. Later, Blakey instructed the staff to have no contact with critics without his specific, personal authorization. By then, the press had been barred as well, since, in one of his first official acts, Blakey had closed the press office. Even the aides of the members of the committee were cut off from reviewing the progress of the investigation. So great was Blakey's compulsion for secrecy that he ordered copies of the contracts of all consultants withheld from the House Administration Committee—a move virtually unprecedented in congressional history.

By contrast, Blakey was oddly trusting of the FBI and the CIA, agencies which, in the minds of many, are themselves under suspicion. Dismissing such concerns, and a preliminary report of the committee (which had questioned both the CIA's and FBI's handling of the Kennedy case), Blakey established a cozy relationship with the Bureau and the Agency. Before examining any classified CIA files, committee investigators had to sign a CIA secrecy oath similar to that signed by agency critic Frank Snepp and all other CIA personnel. Any notes made from CIA documents were subject to Agency clearance. And, in a burst of startling beneficence, Blakey agreed to let the CIA review the final report of the committee before it was released to Congress and the public. Blakey's all-too-willing accession to intelligence procedure flabbergasted his own staff

and others familiar with the committee's work, among them Richard Sprague. Asked Sprague: "What's the point of getting material in the first place, if they are going to control who sees it and what we can do with it?" In return for the committee's cooperation, the intelligence agencies promised unlimited access to their files, but have continued to stall and on at least

"What they are going to put out," says the former acting chief counsel, "is a document that is safe and politically acceptable"

one occasion, the CIA was caught lying about the existence of files.

What troubled investigators far more, though, was Blakey's dogged narrowing of the focus of their probing. Soon after his arrival, Blakey lectured the assembled staff on the importance of limiting objectives and later divided them into five separate task forces, with sharply defined areas of responsibility. Where once Sprague had talked of an "open-ended investigation" lasting five years or more, Blakey now instructed his people to have the case wrapped up by the end of the year. Those who quarreled with the new direction of the investigation soon found themselves unemployed. One of the first to go was Kevin Walsh, a researcher, and uncommon among the staff in that he had actually studied the Kennedy case before being hired. But Walsh was known to have friends among Warren Commission critics, and, within a few months, Blakey requested his resignation for what was termed "poor work habits." Donovan Gay, the committee's chief of research, was squeezed out following a series of disagreements with Blakey and the gradual diminution of his access to classified documents. Another researcher, Colleen Boland, was fired without explanation. She promptly sued the committee, and, in an ironic turnabout, retained as counsel two of Blakey's predecessors, Richard Sprague and Alvin Lewis. And, within the past six weeks, Blakey himself has discharged 28 staffers—24 of them investigators—on grounds that the committee was running out of money. Blakey would be in a position to know. Last February, he returned \$425,000 of the committee's budget to Congress, saying that the funds were not needed.

By far the most explosive departure, though—and the one which says the most about the committee's workings—was the resignation of Robert J. Lehner. Lehner, a former Manhattan assistant district attorney and chief deputy counsel in charge of the King investigation, had, during the brief regime of Richard Sprague, developed a good working relationship with James Earl Ray, and was pursuing a number of leads Ray and others had provided him. Certainly, there were leads aplenty in the killing of Martin Luther King. Who, if anyone, was the mysterious "Raoul" whom Ray claimed had framed him? What was the source of Ray's apparently limitless funding? How did he manage to come by forged passports and identity papers? Why had the Memphis police department "stripped" King of protection shortly before his assassination? To what lengths was the FBI willing to go to "get" King? It was these and many other questions that Lehner and his investigative task force were trying to answer—to the considerable discomfort of G. Robert Blakey. According to committee sources, Blakey insisted on a far narrower and neater inquiry, limited essentially to James Earl Ray, the members of his immediate family and J.B. Stoner, head of the racist National States Rights Party. A confrontation ensued. Ultimately, Lehner took his case to the full committee, which proceeded to split into two opposing factions. Black congressional support, which might have been expected for Lehner, mysteriously failed to materialize; even as rumors circulated of FBI tapes which, if disclosed, would prove embarrassing to several of King's former key associates. In any event, Blakey carried the day by issuing a "him or me" ultimatum. At that point, Lehner stepped aside. "The committee would never have survived if Blakey quit," one congressman aide said later. "You've got to remember, this committee is walking on egg shells."

Lehner's resignation brought a major shift of focus in the King investigation. Ray, who had been cooperating, suddenly turned sullen. His family began to feel pressure from Blakey. Their financial records were subpoenaed, and Ray's brothers and sister soon felt more like suspects than witnesses. Citing possible conflict of interest, the committee refused to allow Jerry Ray to retain Mark Lane (who is also representing James Earl) as counsel, at the same time ominously warning Jerry that he would be wise to secure another lawyer. (He eventually represented himself.) Ray's sister, Carol Pepper, was likewise refused permission to retain the lawyer of her

choice, Jim Lesar, a specialist on the King case who had once represented James Earl. (She managed to keep him only after the committee backed away from a showdown.) The committee refused requests by the Ray brothers and Carol Pepper that their testimony be taken in open session, and shortly after his closed-door testimony, John Ray found himself back behind bars, his parole revoked at the request of Blakey, who had accused him of possible perjury.

But the most self-destructive stratagem allegedly involved subornation of perjury, receipt of stolen property and the monitoring and tape-recording of phone calls by an undercover agent, reportedly in the employ of the committee.

The agent's name was Oliver Patterson, a self-identified former informer for the FBI. According to Mark Lane, Patterson, along with committee investigators "and their agents," stole copies of letters between the Ray brothers, monitored and tape-recorded telephone conversations with them, and, in one particularly sleazy bit of business, were instructed to disclose scurrilous information to the *New York Times* about Lane's sex life. Blakey, obviously shaken by Lane's charges, which came on the eve of the hearings, called them "serious" and promised to investigate.

True or not, Lane's allegations, along with Blakey's own behavior, are bound to cast a pall on the hearings, which are scheduled to last another six weeks or more. Blakey has been counting on the hearings to go well, and weeks before they started, he reportedly was calling the executives of the various television networks, urging them to provide coverage. It is his moment in the spotlight, and he has rehearsed it carefully. A lot is riding on these hearings for C. Robert Blakey. More than one source who has come in contact with him lately gets the impression that, when the investigation is wrapped up, he would very much like a senior job in the Justice Department. A good performance could be a stepping stone.

What the hearings will do for the establishment of truth is something else. So poisoned has the atmosphere become from months of bitterness that whatever conclusions the committee comes up with will be suspect. And that is sad—for whatever its sins and omissions, the committee's field investigators have uncovered much that was never known about both murders. One source talks wistfully about "dozens of leads" into a possible conspiracy to kill Kennedy—leads which, like so much about the Kennedy and King murders, will now go aglimmering. ●

ADDENDUM & ERRATUM

Kucinich Beats The Odds. When last we reported on the fortunes of Dennis Kucinich, Cleveland's embattled mayor or faced a recall election and seemed headed out the door. He had angered voters with a series of strange moves, such as firing a police chief he had appointed only 100 days earlier. ("Dennis, the Menacing Mayor of Cleveland," *NT*, 5/1/78)

Well, Cleveland will have Dennis Kucinich to kick around a while longer. He survived the August 13 recall election by a slender 275 votes (out of more than 120,000 ballots cast)—and then grandly proclaimed his squeaker "a victory for those poor and working people who knew they had a government they could call their own."

Accidental Anonymity. We owe Jeff Wheelwright an apology. He wrote the story "Let Them Eat Heptachlor" that appeared last issue as a sidebar to the feature on diatomaceous earth. We won't forget to pay Wheelwright, but we did forget to print his byline.

Meanwhile, In 'The Atlantic ...

While Dennis Kucinich was vanquishing his opponents, Diana Nyad was losing to hers: a choppy sea, stinging jellyfish and a mysterious swelling of her lips and tongue. She had set off from Ortejaso, Cuba, on August 13, hoping to complete the difficult swim to Florida in about 65 hours ("Diana Nyad's Magnificent Obsession," *NT*, 6/26/78). But two days later an exhausted and discouraged Nyad had to give up, 85 miles short of Key West.



Kids and Angel Dust. In his story "Angel Death" (*NT*, 3/20/78), Peter Koper reported on the dangers of PCP, a drug sold on the streets under a variety of names (Angel Dust, Parsley, Killer Weed, Rocket Fuel, Goon, etc.).

Koper also reported that the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the federal agency responsible for drug treatment and research, "has been asleep at the wheel" when it comes to studying the use of PCP.

Now NIDA may be waking up; it has just released startling figures on PCP use among the young. NIDA estimates that 14 percent of Americans between the ages of 18 and 25 have used PCP once or more, and that usage in that age group increased by 46 percent from 1976 to 1977.

Over the same period, PCP use among 12- to 17-year-olds doubled. "That's a large enough increase that it's not just a statistical artifact," says Dr. Robert C. Petersen, assistant director of NIDA's research division. "I can't say that LSD use never doubled in a year, but I doubt it. But if it had, it would not have occurred in the group of very young kids."

Rolling Thunder. Last summer we told you of the joys and hazards of skateboarding ("Skateboard Fever!" *NT*, 7/22/77). Now there's more to report—on the hazards, at least. The last year has seen an enormous, if predictable, rise in the number of injuries associated with skateboards: The National Injury Information Clearinghouse estimates that 140,070 skateboard-related injuries occurred in 1977, compared with 27,522 in 1975 and only 3,682 in 1973. All of this has moved skateboards into 7th place on the Consumer Product Hazard List, up from 18th place last year. (Bicycles head the list, followed, Gerald Ford might be relieved to hear, by stairs.)

How Rapists Avoid Jail. In "The Berkeley Rapist" (*NT*, 5/18/78), Lacey Fosburgh wrote that there were more than 56,000 reported cases of rape in 1976, with experts predicting that figures for 1977 would show a 10-percent increase. Now there is a study estimating that those 56,000 cases represent only about 22 percent of the 250,000 rapes committed in the U.S. every year.

The two-year study, sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, also reports that arrests occur in only 25 percent of the cases where rape is reported; that only one complaint in 60 results in a conviction; and that prosecutors are hesitant to file rape charges because the low conviction rate means such cases are "not good for one's career." ●

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Monday, March 17, 1969
p. 23

RAY JUDGE SAYS TRUTH IS HIDDEN

Doubts if Trial Would Have Produced the Answers

MEMPHIS. March 16 (AP) --- Judge W. Preston Battle said today he believed the full truth still was not known about James Earl Ray and the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

The judge, in whose court Ray pleaded guilty to the slaying of Dr. King and where the case would have been heard had it gone to trial, said he, like many other Americans, remained puzzled about several unanswered questions.

But he said in an interview that he was convinced that a trial would not have produced the answers

"Like others, I would truly like to know how Ray actually found the spot from which to fire", he said. "How did Ray know where the Rev. King would be? How did he determine the type of weapon to be used? What are the details of the actual purchase and selection of the weapon? Was he alone in surveillance of the Lorraine Motel?

"Most puzzling of all is his escape from Memphis. To me, it seems miraculous that he was able to flee to Atlanta despite the all-points bulletin without his white Mustang being spotted on a highway."

Dr. King was shot to death April 4 as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis. The killer was reported to have fled in a white Mustang.

The judge said there was much speculation about possible answers, but nothing based on fact and evidence. "I'd like the full proof", Judge Battle said. "And as I said on March 10 when the agreement was reached to permit Ray to change his plea to guilty, there is no end to our interest or to the law's responsibility and determination. If any evidence would arise that would point to a co-conspirator, that person will be pursued and treated as though he also had his finger on the trigger.

"There has been much talk of a conspiracy, but no one's saying so has yet produced a single shred of evidence or named an associate or conspirator."

(continued)

(sub-headline) Allowed to Change Plea

With these questions puzzling him, why did Judge Battle concur in the agreement between the defense and prosecution to allow Ray to change his plea and take a 99-year sentence? Ray could have been sentenced to death if he had been found guilty.

"I was convinced then and am convinced now that the trial would have muddied our understanding of the substantial evidence which established Ray as the killer", Judge Battle said.

"It is an error to assume that the prosecution would have had a chance to cross-examine Ray about his finances, or how he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary, or about persons who gave him any aid before or after the slaying of Dr. King.

"That assumes Ray would have taken the stand. I doubt very seriously that defense counsel would have risked placing Ray in such a position. In fact, as I understand it, this all along has been one of the main problems between Ray and various men who have acted for the defense. They counseled against it, and he kept wanting to take the risk.

"Suppose he had taken the stand, the public should understand that this would not have guaranteed that this would have cast light upon these puzzling questions. In an adversary proceedings, each side tries to make the best case, and so some things might be exaggerated, some minimized or obscured."

The judge could have refused to accept the joint defense-prosecution agreement.

"It was entirely in my power to do so", Judge Battle said. "But my conscience told me that it better served the end of justice to accept the agreement."

Judge Battle said he thought that some of the unanswered questions ultimately would be answered by Ray. He said he thought that Ray had enjoyed the notoriety, and would periodically explain various details of the crime.

The judge was taken aback by some of the public response to the proceedings of March 10 at which the plea and punishment agreement was made official.

* * * * *

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TENNESSEE)
) ss:
COUNTY OF SHELBY)

I, Charles Quitman Stephens, being duly sworn, depose and say:

1. I am 46 years old and right now I have no fixed address. From March of 1967 until June of 1968, I lived at 422½ South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee. On April 4, 1968, my common-law wife and I were living there in Apartment 6-B. The floor plan attached hereto and marked Exhibit I, the original of which I have signed, is a good likeness of the relationship of the rooms on the second floor, which was my floor.

2. Mrs. Bessie Brewer was the resident manager of the rooming house. At about 4:00 p.m., or a little later, on April 4, 1968, I thought I heard Mrs. Brewer's voice in the hall and I went out of my apartment to speak to her about the hot-water heater I had been working on. From the banister of the back stairs near my apartment door I saw her and a man standing in the hallway near the entrance to Room 5-B, which is just down the hall from my bedroom. I did not recognize the man with Mrs. Brewer and I assumed he was a new guest looking at the room. The man was looking into the room near the doorway and I got a glimpse at him from his left side. I have marked on the diagram the letter "A" where the man was standing, the letter "B" where Mrs. Brewer was standing, and the letter "X" where I was standing.

3. On April 24, 1968, I looked at FBI Wanted Flyer 442-A, and I identified the profile photograph on the left as looking very much like the man I saw looking at Room 5-B on the afternoon of April 4, 1968. A duplicate of that Wanted

Flyer, which I have signed, is attached and identified as Exhibit II. I now re-examine the photograph and reaffirm that identification. I also now examine another profile photograph, which appears to be a smaller copy of the one in the Flyer, and affirm that it looks very much like the man I saw looking at Room 5-B on the afternoon of April 4, 1968. This photograph is attached and identified as Exhibit III, and I have signed it. The pointed nose and chin are the principal features that stand out in my identification of the man pictured in Exhibit III as the man I saw with Mrs. Brewer looking into Room 5-B on April 4, 1968.

4. My wife and I spent the rest of the afternoon in our apartment. I am a disabled war veteran who has been treated for tuberculosis and spent most of my time in my bedroom. My wife was also ill and was at that time a bed patient.

5. After seeing the strange man with Mrs. Brewer, I heard someone in Room 5-B and assumed the man I had seen had rented the room next door. Several times that afternoon I heard footsteps in Room 5-B, and two or three times I heard footsteps leaving Room 5-B and going past my room and into the common bathroom at the end of the hall. The first couple of times the person from 5-B went to the bath he did not stay but a few minutes and once I heard the toilet flush. Each time I heard footsteps going back to Room 5-B. About the third time I heard footsteps from Room 5-B to the bathroom the person stayed what seemed like a long time. It seemed like a long time because while he was in there I wanted to use the toilet.

6. While this person was in there so long, Mr. Willie Anschutz, who lived in Room 4-B, knocked on my door and asked who the hell was staying in the bathroom so long. I opened my door and told him I didn't know, and he went back to his room.

7. Toward the end of the afternoon, sometime between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., I was in my kitchen working on a small radio when I heard a shot. I have placed a double "XX" mark on the floor plan, Exhibit I, to show where I was when I heard the shot. I could tell that it came from the bathroom because it was very loud and the partition between my kitchen and the bathroom is thin plyboard.

8. I had not heard footsteps going back to Room 5-B between the time the person went in for so long and the time I heard the shot.

9. Right after the shot, I heard through a broken pane in my kitchen window a lot of voices yelling and hollering across the street from my building near the Lorraine Motel. I looked out my window toward the noise and I saw a lot of people milling around near the motel. Then I went to my door and opened it. I would say that about a minute, not more, passed between my hearing the shot and when I opened the door. First, I looked toward the bathroom and I saw that the door was open and it was empty. Then I went to the banister and looked the other way.. When I did, I saw a man running near the end of the hallway. I have put an "O" mark on the floor plan, Exhibit I, to show about where he was when I saw him. He was carrying a bundle in his right hand. From what I could see, the bundle was at least three or four feet long and six or eight inches thick. The bundle appeared to be wrapped in what looked like newspaper. The man turned left toward the stairs when he reached the end of the hallway. Although I did not get a long look at him before he turned left, I think it was the same man I saw earlier with Mrs. Brewer looking at Room 5-B. The man running down the hall had on a dark suit, the same as the man I saw earlier.

10. Then I went back to my kitchen window. This time I saw a lot of people and policemen at the Lorraine Motel. A policeman near the embankment behind my building yelled at me to get away from the window, so I sat down in my bedroom.

Charles Quitman Stephens
CHARLES QUITMAN STEPHENS

Sworn to and subscribed before
 me this 13th day of June, 1968

W. Lloyd Johnson
W. LLOYD JOHNSON
 Clerk, United States
 District Court for the
 Western District of Tennessee,
 U. S. A.

I hereby certify that this and the attached three pages and the attached documents identified as Exhibits I, II, and III comprise the original affidavit of Charles Quitman Stephens executed, sworn to, and subscribed before me this 13th day of June, 1968.

W. Lloyd Johnson
W. LLOYD JOHNSON

JAMES H. LESAR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
910 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W. SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 833-8887

October 19, 1978

Mr. James Earl Ray
No. 65477
Brushy Mountain Prison
Petros, Tennessee 37845

Dear Jimmy:

In accordance with your request, I am enclosing the following documents:

1. "The 20,000 Huie papers."

Although Huie claimed he got 20,000 words from you in your own hand, he never produced anything which even approaches this volume. From your previous letters I believe what you want is the documents you got from Hill several years ago, which includes your writings to Huie as well as some other materials. These documents were part of the court record in your suit against Huie, Hanes, and Foreman. I am sending you documents bearing exhibit letters A through B, D through Z, and AA through BB. Exhibit C is missing and I have not yet been able to locate it. I seem to recall that there was also an Exhibit CC. I will continue to look for both of them.

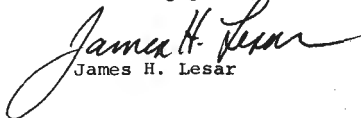
2. "The two documents I wrote in longhand shortly after the guilty plea dismissing Foreman and asking for a motion for a new trial--this was where I referred to Foreman as 'Foreflusher.'"

Enclosed are copies of your two letters to Judge Battle dated March 13 and March 26, 1969.

3. "Copies of Charles Stephens statements"--I think you have two." I am enclosing a copy of Stephens' June 13, 1968 affidavit which Harold Weisberg obtained as a result of his Freedom of Information Act suit for the extradition documents. I believe this is what you were referring to.

My best regards,

Sincerely yours,


James H. Lesar

cc: Mark Lane

EXHIBIT, FORTY--A

MERCIAL APPEAL FINAL

Memphis, Tenn., Thursday Morning, October 24, 1974

96 Pages

Price 15 Cents

Ray's Lawyers Attack Pretrial Investigations, State's Major Witness

By MICHAEL COLLIER

A Memphis taxi driver testified yesterday that the state's key witness in the James Earl Ray murder case was lying about his whereabouts on the night of the assassination.

James McGraw, a Yellow Cab driver, said he had gone to the rooming house at 425 1/2 South Main to pick up Charles Duhman Stephens. It was 8:45 p.m. on April 4, 1968.

"I found him drunk," McGraw said. "He was lying on the bed and couldn't get up." McGraw said Stephens, one of his regular customers, was in no condition to walk.

Stephens later told police he heard a gunshot about 6 p.m. and looked out to see James Earl Ray firing down the hallway with a package in his arms.

Ray's lawyers began to contradict statements supplied by Stephens. Soon, he said, he began to doubt the truth and veracity of all of Ray's statements because "he would take a little fact and make it appear to fit into the puzzle, when, in fact, it didn't fit at all."

Stephens testified he and his wife had interviewed only 31 of the state's 300 potential witnesses by the time Ray's originally scheduled trial date — March 3, 1969 — arrived. The trial was continued, and Stephens said

he and his wife resumed their incarceration until March 7, when he was released "by accident" that Ray had agreed to plead guilty.

The attorney said he had interviewed former Sheriff William H. Morris about another matter, but that Morris surprised and shocked them. Morris told him Ray had been in the prison for a long time and that he had been in the prison for a long time.

(Continued on Page 2)

